The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.......NO. 8997. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1880.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

THE PROPOSED NEW HOME FOR THE LIBRARY.

THE BOARD OF EXPERTS IN FAVOR OF A NEW BUILDING—THE EVIDENT NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE—HOW THE PRESENT QUARTERS COULD BE UTILIZED.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The three architects who were selected as a Board of Experts to report to the Congressional joint committee concerning the expediency and feasibility of building an addition to the Capitol for the accommodation of the great library now stored within its walls, have decided to report that the erection of a separate building is not only expedient, but absolutely necessary. It is difficult to see how they could have reached any other conclusion, in view of the size of the library, its rapid growth, and the inadequacy of its present quarters. They will leave the selection of a site for the new building to the joint committee, and if their report is accepted; they will recommend that the main room, now occupied by the library, be given up in future to a parliamentary library of reference, containing about 75,000 volumes, and that the wing rooms be set aside for the documentary libraries of the House and Senate respectively. This plan is the only sensible one which can be devised for a settlement of the difficulty.

The growth of the library has made the position of those who opposed its removal more absurd as each year came and went. The library now contains more than 375,000 volumes, with great collections of pamphlets, maps, newspapers, photographs, and all sorts of copyrighted matter. In the last 16 years it has more than quadrupled in size, and is now the tenth collection of books in size in the world. It is believed that 16 years hence it will contain over 2,000,000 volumes, and be surpassed in size only by the British Museum Library and the National Library in Paris. A collection of that size would require the greater part of the Capitol for its accommodation. The erection of a new building would also provide a home for the National Medical Library, which now occupies one floor of the old Ford's Theatre building and contains 50,000 bound volumes, 60,000 pamphlets, and files of nearly all the medical periodical publications. This valuable collection should be placed in the same building with the Library of Congress. If the Senate and the House, at the next session, will manifest as much interest in this subject as they have in the erection of costly buildings in West Virginia and other Southern States, the United States may have a national library in Washington which will rival the best collections in the Old World, and the collections which so completely represent our progress in literature will have such a home as they have long needed.

BREEDING INDIAN DISCONTENT.

MR. TIBBLES'S VISIT TO THE PONCA RESERVATION AND ATTEMPT TO CAUSE THEM TO LEAVE IT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The officers of the Interior Department say that they have not been officially informed that Mr. Tibbles has been arrested for trying to induce the Ponca Indians to return to Dakota. On June 24, Indian Agent Whiting, of the Ponca Reservation in the Indian Territory, sent to the department the following letter:

I have to inform you that on the 15th inst., during my absence in Arkansas City, Mr. Tibbles, of Omaha, accompanied by an Omaha Indian as interpreter, came to the reservation in the night and sought, by promises and bribery, to induce the Poncas to give up their present homes and leave, a few at a time, and return to their old home in Dakota. Mr. Tibbles told them that they would receive aid on their journey, and that upon their arrival they would be fed by the Government, and that annuity goods would be issued to them the same as here. He told them they had a right to take wagons, cows, &c., which had been issued to them by the Government, and urged them to return at once, as it would help them in a lawsuit he was about to commence against the United States in their favor. I am credibly informed that Mr. Tibbles went into the Ponca camp disguised as an Indian squaw, with a blanket around his shoulders, and that he swore the Indians to secrecy, warning them never to disclose the fact that he had visited this agency. Most of the Ponca chiefs were absent on a visit to the Cheyenne Agency. When Mr. Tibbles arrived, he took his interpreter and went out on the prairies, meeting the Poncas several miles from the agency, where he had a council with them, in which he urged them to run off and return to their old homes, assuring them that they would be clothed and fed the same as here. I made every effort in my power on my return to arrest Mr. Tibbles, but he eluded me and escaped to the States. The Poncas, for the last few years, have been doing well, and I fear that this visit of Mr. Tibbles may unsettle them again. Poison Hunter and wife are the only Indians whom he has induced to leave as yet. I arrested Mr. Tibbles's interpreter, and had a long talk with him, in which he acknowledged that the course pursued by Mr. Tibbles was not an honest one, and he went away feeling very different from what he did when he came. Please instruct me as to the proper course to pursue, should Mr. Tibbles or any of his party visit this agency again on a similar errand.

Whiting telegraphed, on June 28, that Tibbles was again prowling about the agency, engaged in the same work as before, and asked for instructions. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs instructed him to remove Tibbles from the reservation if he should be found on it, and to arrest him if he should come there again, under the provisions of the revised Statutes relating to the punishment of persons engaged in such work. Since that time nothing official in relation to the matter has been received.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1880.

No official information has been received at the War Department regarding the alleged second invasion of the Indian Territory by Capt. Payne and his followers.

Treasurer Gilfillan to-day purchased $125,000 District of Columbia 3.65 bonds, being the amount required by law to be applied to the sinking fund of that loan for the current fiscal year. These bonds will be canceled and deducted from the loan.

The President to-day appointed Albert Rhodes, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Consul at Rouen, and Edwin H. Smith, of Virginia, to be United States Consul at Naples; also, C. W. Slagle, of Iowa; Z. B. Sturgis, of Indiana, and Aurin B. Nichols, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioners to examine and report upon 100 miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad west of Bismarck, Dakota.

In the case of the Deputy Marshals in Georgia who have been arrested on the charge of murder, growing out of the recent conflict with moonshiners in Campbell County, it has been found, under a decision of the First Controller of the Treasury, that while the special counsel retained for the defense can be paid from the regular fund, the expense of subpoenaing witnesses cannot. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has therefore made arrangements to meet the latter expense from the appropriations for the Internal Revenue Service.

The statements that for some days past the Treasury disbursements have exceeded the daily receipts, and that the reserve fund had been drawn upon to some extent, is explained by Treasury officers by the fact that during the past week several heavy warrants have been drawn upon the Treasury under appropriations made by the last session of Congress. The various deficiency appropriations have been paid, together with something over $4,000,000 on account of pensions and drafts upon the Treasury, to meet the expenses of the Army, transportation, supplies, &c., which are always heavier at this season, when the new appropriations become available. The debt statement for the current week shows an available balance in the Treasury of above $145,000,000 with which to meet the expenses of the Government and pay the various appropriations voted by Congress. In this sense only has the reserve been drawn upon, and it is no unusual occurrence for the disbursements in any one day or week to exceed the receipts.

A DEMOCRATIC MISSTATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The methods pursued by the Democrats are illustrated by the statement, published in a city paper this afternoon, that Col. Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, said to several gentlemen in a hotel in this city last evening that he intended to support Hancock for President. Col. Irish has not been in the hotel in question for four months. He is a personal friend and a warm supporter of Gen. Garfield. He was a member of the convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860, and he has always remained steadfast in the faith.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Schurz will take an active part in the campaign in Indiana and make his first speech in Indianapolis on July 18. Judge Porter, whose resignation of the position of First Controller of the Treasury took effect to-day, will start for Indiana Monday to enter at once upon the campaign in behalf of the party and the State ticket of which he is the head. The position of First Controller was offered to ex-Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, who has declined it. Among those mentioned in connection with the place is Col. Robertson, of Fort Wayne.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 10.—Col. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, delivered a campaign speech here to-night.

WAR VETERANS MISREPRESENTED.

POLITICAL EXPRESSIONS WHICH MEMBERS OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS UNION DID NOT MAKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The Third Army Corps Union is not a political organization, and its annual gathering is not a political meeting. Therefore, when a newspaper correspondent used its reunion at Cape May this week as a medium for giving a statement of the alleged views of its members on the Presidential nominations, the veteran soldiers were somewhat disgusted. And this was not the worst of it. Whether the correspondent was misled by the joking remarks of some person present or whether he evolved the statement from his own imagination, he misrepresented the union—or at least those of its members who attended the reunion. The article said: "Out of the 70 who sat down to supper, over 50 expressed themselves privately in favor of the Democratic candidate for President. * * * Gen. Sickles made an excellent speech on the general political condition of the country without expressing any opinion in favor of either candidate for President. He was followed by ex-Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, who paid a high compliment to the Army and Navy of the United States, and seemed rather disposed to say something nice about Hancock."

The union does not scan very critically the reports of its social gatherings, but when the members had returned from the yachting excursion on Friday, which Gen. E. Burd Grubb had given them, somebody found this paragraph. Amusement came first, and then indignation. One prominent member, whose good humor is as unbounded as his stock of war reminiscences is endless, was especially aggrieved. He wanted a big stick to kill somebody who could not be found, and, with several of the members, organized an unsuccessful searching party. Then they sat down to talk about it. There were only about 40 members present at the dinner, so that the statement that over 50 had expressed themselves was astonishing but this was not minded. But that so large a proportion was for Hancock! They began to count noses. Who were inclined to that candidate? Somebody said they found only five out of the forty odd, and if that is not the exact number, it represents very nearly the proportion. This statement is gathered from the remarks made in discussing the subject. Gen. Robinson is not a talkative man, and did not say much, but showed that he was much scandalized by the interpretation of his brief speech. None of the speeches contained references to political questions, and the subject was not avoided for the reason that it was not thought of. In these gatherings political questions and differences are ignored, and war times and incidents form the common ground. Therefore, it was not only the misrepresentation, but the attempt to drag the union into politics, that was so strongly deprecated.

MALARIA AT BOUND BROOK.

INDICTING THE OWNER OF THE MILL-POND—EXTENT OF THE DISEASE.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 10.—It was ascertained to-day that the owner—the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company—of the mill-pond, which seems to be the main cause of the malaria, has been indicted for maintaining a nuisance. It is very doubtful, however, whether the indictment will bring any relief to the town. Any reasonable attempt to abate the nuisance which the company may make will probably fail to remove the seeds of disease, because there can be no radical relief unless the low land be drained or covered and kept so. This the corporation will not do, and it can hardly be compelled to do it by law. Even if it should, the process is a tedious one necessarily, and during its progress the sickness is liable to continue just the same. The entire removal of the dam, and the cutting of a channel, seems to be the only thing that will drain all the bog. The Board of Health proposes taking immediate measures, and will probably consult an eminent health engineer at once. The fact that Bound Brook, up to a year ago, was one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing towns in the State, and that the present malaria is stunting its prospects, makes the citizens all the more anxious to alleviate the trouble as soon as possible.

Some of the residents who have escaped the contagion so far rather grumbled because the sad state of affairs was made public, but the majority thought it a good thing, and hoped it would hurry the Board of Health in its movements. Additional inquiries reveal even a wider spread of the disease than was stated yesterday. A prominent resident, doing business in New-York, was overheard remarking as he stepped on the cars this morning: "I feel all played out, and so do most of my neighbors. I have not been down sick yet, but am expecting to succumb every day. The disease is in the air, and everybody is bound to catch it." Similar sentiments are heard on every hand, and the fever constitutes the main topic of conversation. It is expected that many persons will leave here the first of the week, and several started for the sea-shore this afternoon. A report prevailed that Somerville was malaria-stricken, the causes assigned being its proximity to Bound Brook and the impurity of some dirt recently deposited there. Dr. H. G. Wagoner, of that town, denied the statement, however. He said he knew of about a dozen cases, but they were mostly imported. He admitted that Bound Brook, being only five miles distant, might impregnate the air, but he thought no bad consequences had arisen as yet.

HONORING SECRETARY RAMSEY.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 10.—Secretary of War Ramsey visited the Rock Island Arsenal to-day, and this afternoon he was shown the principal points of interest here and in Moline. To-night he was the recipient of an informal reception at the Harper House. Mayor Carse tendered him the freedom of the city. He left here this evening for the East.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

FRENCH POLICY AND PLEASURE.

THE AMNESTY BILL PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE DECREES AGAINST THE JESUITS—PREPARING FOR A NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

LONDON, July 10.—A Paris dispatch says: "The net result of the voting on the Amnesty bill is that the Senate, instead of excluding all Communists condemned for assassination and incendiarism, makes exceptions in favor of those condemned by default, of those not sentenced to death or hard labor, and of those who, though so sentenced, have had their sentences commuted. The Chamber of Deputies ought to make no difficulty in accepting this compromise, for it excludes MM. Rochefort and Blanqui and the ringleaders who escaped; and those whom it excludes will receive pardon and be allowed to re-enter France, though they will not be restored to civil rights."

A Paris dispatch says: "It is expected that in the Chamber of Deputies even M. Clémenceau (Radical) will not object to the Amnesty bill now, as every Communist whose punishment, or sentence by default, the Government may commute by a decree dated this day, takes the benefit of amnesty. The bill will then be taken to the Senate and passed as a matter of course. It can be promulgated on Sunday, and the exiles now awaiting the result at Brussels, Geneva, and London can return to Paris and attend the national fête on July 14."

PARIS, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the Amnesty bill in the form in which it was adopted yesterday by the Senate.

LONDON, July 10.—A Paris dispatch says: "The Government seems disposed to suspend the execution of the anti-Jesuit decrees against other religious orders until the legal tribunals have decided on the case of the Jesuits. The question of jurisdiction has still to be heard before the Tribunal des Conflits, a mixed body, composed of a Judge and members of the Council of State, under the Presidency of the Minister of Justice."

A Paris letter about the national fête, which is to take place on Wednesday next—the nineteenth anniversary of the taking of the Bastile—says: "Pleasure trains are already arriving here, and high society is emigrating en masse. The Bonapartist journals, following the lead of the *Gaulois*, exhort their readers not to illuminate their houses or display flags on the occasion. This opposition stimulates the ardor of the Republicans to promote the district rejoicings. Each arrondissement will do all it can independently of the Municipal Council of Paris. Private subscriptions will pay for the fire-works and illuminating gas. The greatest festive splendors will be in the East End, where the Place du Château d'Eau will be transformed into a kind of national altar. A pyramid covered with turf will be built over the fountain on that spot, and on its summit will be placed a cast of Morice's colossal statue of the Republic. The height from the base of the pyramid to the crown of the statue will be 17 mètres. Around the pyramid there will be Venetian masts, bearing the shields of the city and national flags. The outer rows of masts will serve to connect festoons of lights, numbering 6,000 gas-jets and 1,500 mètres of transparent lanterns. The Place de Bastile will be illuminated exclusively with electricity. The column of July will be left in obscurity, while light will be projected on the figure of Liberty on the summit. All the eastern boulevards and avenues will be as bright as day. A monster orchestra in the Garden of the Tuileries will be led by M. Pasdeloup. Electric lights will be thrown on the fountains playing in the Place de la Concorde. The Palace of the Municipal Council will be brilliantly decorated, illuminated, and escutcheoned with republican shields. The Arc de Triomphe will be the scene of brilliant pyrotechnics. One piece, representing Morice's statue of the Republic, will cost 30,000 francs, and the pyrotechnic fountains on each corner will be visible for many leagues. The other points for displays of fire-works will be Montmartre, the Buttes de Chaumont, the Panthéon, the Bois de Boulogne, and the Place du Trône. On the latter will be exhibited a piece representing the Bastile, which will tumble down, and on the ruins will rise the July Column and the Genius of Liberty. There will not be beds enough for half the provincials who will come here, and thousands will pass the night in the streets. Forty thousand delegates from country Communes are to be housed by the officers of the city and arrondissements."

ENGLAND AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM IRELAND—THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE'S RESIGNATION.

DUBLIN, July 10.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund very encouraging reports of the improved condition in the West of Ireland were given. The Registrar-General read the returns for the last 10 years, showing that there was nothing remarkable in the prevalence of fever in the Swineford district, which is endemic.

LONDON, July 10.—The statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons yesterday that no waste of time would induce the Government to abandon a measure which they think important, is believed to confirm the reports that the Government will not prorogue Parliament until the important business has been completed.

A Dublin dispatch says: "The resignation from the Cabinet of the Marquis of Lansdowne has produced a deep impression here, both among the opponents and the supporters of the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill. It is regarded by the former with great satisfaction, and as significant of a protest against the bill in the ranks of the Ministry. The supporters of the measure are dissatisfied that the Attorney-General for Ireland has given notice of an amendment which they think betrays a weakness on the part of the Government. The Land Committee is aroused to more energetic action in opposing the bill, and increased efforts are used to combine all interested in the protection of property to defeat it. At a special meeting of the committee letters were read from noblemen and gentlemen strongly urging the necessity of using every exertion to bring under the notice of the Government and of Parliament the injustice it would entail on land-owners. It was resolved that further petitions be presented in both houses of Parliament, not only from land-owners, but from representatives of banking, insurance, and commercial interests, and from members of the learned professions. The meetings of the committee are attended by land-owners and others, representing all political parties, and the most cordial union prevailed among them. Their organization is extensive, and although its action is little seen by the public, its influence is used with effect upon other classes whose interests are in any degree dependent upon land. The land agitators profess to regard the bill of the Right Hon. William E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, which has caused the defection from the Ministry and filled Irish land-owners with alarm, as a very small affair."

Lord Rosebery (Liberal) is mentioned as the Marquis of Lansdowne's successor to the Under Secretaryship for India.

At an election for Member of Parliament, to fill the vacancy for Tewkesbury, Mr. Martin (Liberal) was returned, receiving 380 votes, against 298 for Mr. Fowler, the Conservative candidate.

CAPE TOWN, July 8.—At to-day's sitting of the Assembly, the Premier read a telegram from the Government agent in Basutoland, expressing the opinion that there will be no general surrender of arms. Chief Letsea favors obeying, but Chief Masupha opposes surrender. Great excitement prevails in lower Basutoland.

TOPICS OF INTEREST ABROAD.

LONDON, July 10.—A Berlin dispatch says: "The resignation of Herr Herzog as Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine has created much surprise here, but at the same time has given general satisfaction. Herr Herzog was on many points opposed in opinion to Governor-General Von Manteuffel. The Emperor has fully acknowledged the merits of Herr Herzog, but it is believed that no successor to him will be appointed. It is also said that Count William Bismarck, who has been acting as a kind of a private secretary to Governor-General Von Manteuffel, will not return to Strasburg."

PESTH, July 10.—The Civil Tribunal has sentenced Baron Maythenyi, member of the upper house of the Hungarian Diet to six weeks, and Deputy Verhovay to a fortnight's imprisonment, for fighting a duel on Jan. 10. Their seconds were acquitted.

ROME, July 10.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the bill for the abolition of the grist tax. After a speech by Premier Cairoli, the Chamber adopted a motion favorable to the Government, and passed to the discussion of the clauses of the bill by a vote of 269 to 128.

The resignation of Gen. Bonelli, as Italian Minister of War, has been accepted. It is stated that Gen. Dezza, the Commandant of the Milan Division, will succeed him.

SPORTING MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

AMERICAN MARKSMEN AND THE WIMBLEDON CONTESTS—THE BEND OR TROUBLE.

LONDON, July 10.—The Princess of Wales will distribute the prizes at the close of the Wimbledon meeting.

Frank Hyde writes as follows: "We were tendered the use of the Government range at Gravesend, with the corps of markers and scorers, on Friday, but as Clark, Scott, and Farrow have not arrived from Ireland, and as Browne is sick, we decided not to shoot a complete score. The following were the results of the shooting at the 800-yard range: Jackson, 71; Dudley, 70; Gerrish, 70; Hyde, 70; Laird, 66; Rockwell, 64. After a few shots at the 900-yard range to compare the wind-gauges, the party returned to the city. Col. Bodine is threatening the men that they will be debarred from participating in any future international match if they shoot in this, and he is even trying to prevent Dudley and Gerrish, who came over expressly for this match, from participating. I am informed that he has even engaged passage for the men to sail on the 21st inst. who have entered for individual competition after that date. The 10 gentlemen whose names I gave you in Dublin, pledged themselves to shoot here if called upon. I do not believe they will break their promise."

The *Sportsman* to-day says: "The difficulty in relation to Bend Or is still in abeyance. The owners of Robert the Devil have taken legal advice upon the question, and intend seriously to consider whether or not they will lodge an objection against the payment of the Derby stakes to the Duke of Westminster."

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—In a two days' cricket match, the 12 Canadian cricketers scored 138, defeating 12 of the Wavertree cricketers, who scored 97.

THE TURKISH PROBLEMS.

POSITION OF THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION—CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Thursday, says: "The Montenegrin Envoy will leave here to-morrow. It is believed here that the settlement of the Montenegrin affair will be more difficult than that of the Greek. Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador, has withdrawn his confidence from Sir Alfred Sandison, Oriental Secretary of the Legation, and it is reported that he has taken the Embassy's confidential cipher out of his hands. The quarrel causes much comment. It is believed that Sir Alfred Sandison will soon quit his post."

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Friday, says: "The Prince of Montenegro has consented to his representative remaining here for the present."

A dispatch from Pera says: "It is reported that the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has offered to pay a money indemnity to Montenegro if the latter consents to relinquish all claim to the territory in question. The Minister of War still retains great influence with the Sultan. An order has been received at the imperial gun factory to supply immediately 150,000 shot and shells for field guns. It is estimated that two or three months will be required to execute the order."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Hussein Husni Pasha has been appointed Minister of War, replacing Osman Pasha. Several important changes have been made in the staff.

The removal of Osman Pasha from the Turkish Ministry of War has produced a very favorable impression here. It is regarded as indicating a disposition on the part of the Sultan in favor of peacefully settling the pending questions. It was at first reported that Osman Pasha and Dervich Pasha, who was also dismissed, were lodged in the barracks, and would be interned in the provinces, but it has since been ascertained that Osman Pasha will remain in Constantinople as Marshal of the Palace. Other Ministerial changes are expected.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

PROJECTORS OF THE NICARAGUAN SCHEME—COUNT DE LESSEPS'S UNDERTAKING.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—M. Blanchet, the French Engineer, who is connected with the Inter-Oceanic Canal scheme, accompanied by Admiral Ammen, called upon the President to-day. In introducing M. Blanchet, Admiral Ammen directed the attention of the President to the importance of favoring the most practicable route for an inter-oceanic canal, and stated that on the ground of expense and facility of construction such a route was unquestionably that proposed via Nicaragua. M. Blanchet explained that in the congress on the inter-oceanic canal, held at Paris on May 15, 1879, of which Count de Lesseps acted as President, he [De Lesseps] promised to be neutral and act in a dispassionate manner in favor of the most available project; that he declared he had taken no part in any exploration made, and that he had no interest in any of the companies, and that when the Nicaraguan Canal was mentioned M. De Lesseps maintained that no canal with locks would be sustained, thereby endeavoring to compel the adoption of the Panama route in the interest of Mr. Wise, who held the concessions. The President, in reply, stated that he was aware of the conflict which occurred at the congress, and of the partiality shown owing to special interests involved, but that he looked upon the Nicaraguan route as the most available one, and he hoped M. Blanchet might see his long-wished-for project carried into execution.

The company which is promoting the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by way of Nicaragua, is composed, among others, of the following-named gentlemen: Admiral Ammen, Engineer Menocal, United States Navy; George A. Butler, President of the First National Bank of New-York; U. S. Grant, Jr., D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California; W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Levi P. Morton, of New-York; George H. Riggs, banker, of Washington; H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad; Mr. Seligman, of New-York; ex-Secretary of the Treasury B. H. Bristow.

LONDON, July 10.—The annual dinner of the Cobden Club took place at the Ship Hotel, at Greenwich, to-night. Earl Spencer presided. Among those present were M. Challemel-Lacour, French Ambassador to England; Count de Lesseps, J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Simon Stern, of New-York. Count de Lesseps said: "The Panama Canal scheme is a perfect success. I have got the French capital, and am happy to say that I have just received a letter from New-York saying that American capital is coming to my support. The canal, in these circumstances, may be regarded as *fait accompli*. I hope, after one year's preparations and six years of work, at the same rate as in the construction of the Suez Canal, that the undertaking will be completed."

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—It is currently reported on 'Change to-day that the Union Steam Mills Company, of which William H. Maurice is President, has failed. The liabilities are stated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The assets are at present unknown.

PACIFIC MAIL'S EXAMPLE

OTHER CORPORATIONS FOLLOWING ITS LEAD.

A DEFENSE OF THE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S TRICK—EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS TO ESCAPE TAXATION—THEIR POSITIONS STATED—EVASIONS OF CORPORATE LIABILITY AND THEIR PROBABLE EFFECT.

Stock-brokers and others on "the Street" chuckled knowingly yesterday at the mention of Pacific Mail's latest attempt to get the best of the Tax Commissioners, as told exclusively in THE TIMES. It was admitted by all that the trick of the company to avoid, for the most part, the payment of any taxes upon its capital stock and other property was a very ingenious one, though a little too palpable, perhaps, to succeed. The farce of locating, nominally, the main office of a large and important corporation in a village where it did no business simply for the purpose of evading taxation, it was thought, would not be sanctioned by a court, although legal reasons for this belief were not readily forthcoming. There was no attempt by anybody to dispute the accuracy of THE TIMES's statement of facts and inferences, and they were admitted to be true even by Mr. Edward Lauterbach, the counsel for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, who is the legal engineer of the corporation in the present attempt to wipe its assessed valuation from the tax lists of this City. From the interview with him, which is appended, it will be seen that the company he represents is not willing to pay even on the valuation made, or at the rate established in Rockland County, but is seeking rather—as far as can be inferred—to avoid paying taxes altogether, or, at least, local taxes, which are the onerous ones. Thus they would have it appear, first, that the company ought not to have its property assessed or pay taxes in this City, because its main office is in Rockland County; and second, that it ought not to be assessed in Rockland County, because local Assessors have no right to do so under the act of June, 1880. Even conceding, however, that the company would not during the present year contest its liability to be taxed by the State Controller, the amount of tax levied on the basis suggested would be ridiculously low as compared with the amount for which they otherwise be held liable in this City. Mr. Lauterbach, in speaking to a TIMES reporter yesterday, said, among other things, that, in his opinion, a proper interpretation of the law of 1880 would make it incumbent upon the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to make returns for the purpose of assessment and taxation, not to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the County of New-York, but to the Controller of the State of New-York. The law referred to is chapter 542 of the Laws of 1880. That act was passed on the 1st of June. It provides by the first section, that some officer of every association, corporation, or joint stock company shall annually, and on or before Nov. 15 in each year, make a report to the Controller of the State of the amount of capital paid in, together with a statement of the value of the capital, which shall not be less than the average price for which the stock sold during the year prior thereto. A distinction is drawn between dividend and non-dividend paying stock as to the character of the statement to be made. Penalties for non-compliance with this section are provided for. The Controller of the State is required to impose a tax upon corporations paying less than 6 per cent. dividend, or no dividend at all, for the year previous, of 1½ mills upon each dollar of the valuation of the capital stock. In cases where more than a 6 per cent. dividend is declared the tax shall be at the rate of one-quarter mill upon the capital stock for each 1 per centum of dividends so made or declared. A further tax is imposed upon the actual gross earnings in this State of certain corporations, after the deduction of certain expenses. This tax is five-tenths of 1 per cent. upon such gross earnings. Section 8 of the act expressly provides that the capital stock and personal property of all corporations liable to taxation under this law shall be exempt from assessment or taxation except as in this act prescribed.

"Now," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "the Pacific Mail Company claims, just as other companies claim, that the assessment against it in this county is invalid by reason of the existence of this law. Certiorari proceedings have been brought in the usual form to have the assessment reviewed, on the ground of its illegality, and on the further ground that the actual residence of the company at the period when the assessments are directed by statute to have been made was not in New-York City, but in Rockland County."

"But one of the officers of the company has stated that the claim of a residence in Rockland County is simply meant for an evasion," said the reporter.

"Oh, well," the counsel replied, "I don't know as there is much more to be said about that than was in THE TIMES to-day. That removal was my own suggestion, and I don't think it is right to animadvert against any one else for it. It was done by solemn resolution of the old Board of Directors after I had been consulted. The great bulk of the company's business isn't done in this City, anyhow. It is done in San Francisco."

Mr. Lauterbach talked earnestly about the hardships American steam-ship companies have to endure. "Every possible restriction is put upon us by general, and to some extent by State, laws," said he. "We are restricted as to how we shall ship our men; we are restricted as to how we shall pay them; we are restricted as to what food we shall give them; we are not free agents at all, but are restricted all around. Foreign steam-ship companies come here and do a big business. We are taxed on all our stock and earnings. They are taxed on perhaps a thousand dollars' worth of office furniture. And that, I believe, is one great reason why the British flag floats over such a great majority of ships in all parts of the world. I believe it is perfectly proper for the Pacific Mail Company to do whatever it legally can do to lessen the burdens placed upon it. Why should it not? Why shouldn't the company go to an economical county like Rockland, rather than stay in an extravagant county like New-York?"

The reporter failed to answer the questions, but asked, instead, if Mr. Lauterbach would tell just what advantages the company would gain if it should be successful in the fight it is now making.

"Well," said the lawyer, "the State tax may be very much less than the county tax would be. There will be a substantial pecuniary gain to the company, as there should be." He gave no figures. He thought the State tax would be less than the county tax, because if the matter is left with the Controller all the corporations would have to pay their taxes, making the amount smaller for each individual corporation, while such would not be the case if left to local Assessors. "The Pacific Mail Company by other acts has saved money," Mr. Lauterbach said, "in a legitimate way, as other companies have done," and he told how the company had once saved $40,000 by a bill which passed the Legislature reducing the penalty on unpaid taxes from 12 per cent. to 7 per cent. "The principal point in the controversy," Mr. Lauterbach continued, "will probably be the one which affects all corporations, namely, whether or not the law of 1880 affects the taxes of 1880, and from the law as I have given it to you, it seems to me clear that it does. Another point is, that if the local Commissioners can assess the company it ought to be done in the county where the company's residence is, and still another point, that no local Commissioners have the right to assess the company, the claim being that that right rests by law with the Controller of the State."

The attempt by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company thus to evade its share of tax burdens is, however, only one of many efforts which have been recently begun tending to reduce in a remarkable degree the aggregate of assessable property in this City and County. The most important of these is by the banks, national and State, which have combined and have prepared test cases with a view to avoiding the payment of tax on capital stock. There are nearly 70 such banks in all, and their aggregate capital is over $60,000,000. It is understood that, as concerns the national banks, the proceedings with regard to the National Bank of Commerce will form the test case. To comprehend the exact footing on which these institutions stand, it is necessary to recall attention to the legislation and judicial construction of the laws on the subject. Thus, the national banks, being financial agents of the Government, and necessary to the management of its finances—according to the United States Supreme Court—cannot be taxed by State authority. Congress, however, has expressly enacted that the shareholders of these banks might be taxed, but not at a greater rate than other moneyed capital of the State was taxed. By the Revised Statutes, which enforce the fundamental law on the subject, persons taxed for personal property have the right to deduct from the valuation of their personal estate all the debts owing by them. In 1866 an act was passed by the Legislature of this State for the purpose of regulating the taxation of shareholders in national and other banks. That law is embraced in chapter 761 of the Laws of 1866. The Court of Appeals of this State held that by a proper construction of that act bank shareholders were not entitled to any deduction for their debts, and affirmed the assessment upon bank shareholders. This case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there it was assumed that the Court of Appeals had given the proper construction to the act of 1866; and that the Supreme Court of the United States was bound by the construction of a State statute given to it by the highest court in that State; and that by such construction the bank share-holders were not entitled to a deduction of their debts; and that other persons assessed for their moneyed property were entitled to such deductions. It therefore followed that the law of 1866 was void, because it was a violation of the act of Congress. The banks now claim that there is no statute in this State authorizing the taxation of the shareholders in banks. There are other minor points which will be raised in court, such as a want of proper notice of the assessment; that the assessments were not advertised according to law; that the assessment of each of the shareholders of the banks with respect to the stock owned by him, and the entry of the name of each of these shareholders and the assessed value of his shares in the manner required by law are erroneous, illegal, and void. The last Legislature passed a law re-enacting the law of 1866, but amending it so as to allow this deduction. It went into effect too late to apply to the present assessment, but the banks expect next year to be compelled to pay. As to the present assessment, it is stated that the Assessors, under the advice of the Corporation Counsel, offered to allow any shareholder a deduction for his debts. The difficulty in the way of this arrangement was that the Court of Appeals had held in this State that, by the terms of the act of 1866—the only act in question—the shareholder was not allowed that deduction, and the Supreme Court of the United States had held, for that reason, that the law was void, and that, therefore, there was no law authorizing the assessment of these parties. In addition to that it was obvious that the assessors could not render the act of 1866 valid by offering to do what the act did not authorize them to do. All attempts at compromise were abandoned, and it was resolved to appeal to the courts to define the issues raised according to the law.

The non-resident shareholders' claim that they are not taxable in the State of New-York under any circumstances, and the shareholders residing in the State claim that, if assessed at all, they must be assessed in the locality in which they reside. In order to take advantage of the decision in the case of the National Bank of Commerce, it became necessary for each of the banks joining in this application to take out a writ of certiorari on three counts, namely: (1) On the part of stockholders resident of the City; (2) on the part of stockholders not residents of the City, but living in the State, and (3) on the part of non-resident shareholders. It is also understood that the Clearing-house will stand in the place of the banks, and conduct the litigation to a conclusion. The application for writs of certiorari were made to the Supreme Court on May 28, but the writs were not issued by the court until July 2. They were made returnable the first Monday in October, 1880.

The State banks seek to take advantage of the position in which the national banks claim to be in the matter of avoiding taxation. They base their applications on the act passed by the last Legislature, which places State banks in the same position as regards taxation as the national banks.

But the banks are by no means the only important corporations which are seeking, by legal proceedings, to set aside the action of the Tax Commissioners in assessing their property. Among the numerous corporations which have begun such proceedings are the Mutual Gas-light Company, Metropolitan Gas-light Company, Harlem Gas-light Company, New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street Railroad Company, Third-Avenue Railroad Company, Panama Railroad Company, and the Germania Fire Insurance Company. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has brought two suits, one to avoid the assessment on the Fourth-Avenue Improvement, and one with regard to taxing the tracks of their horse car line in the City. The claim as to the former is that the work was a public improvement, the expense of which was partly borne by the City, and hence should not be taxed. A similar suit was brought by the company last year, and is still pending in the courts. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company, in seeking to avoid taxation, sets up a plea similar to that made by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and which seems destined to became popular, to the effect that the new law of 1880 makes their taxes payable at Albany, leaving the Tax Commissioners no right to assess them in this City. The Harlem Gas-light Company contends that they should be left off the assessment roll because the Commissioners failed to deduct from the total amount assessed the real estate at what it originally cost the company.

The proceedings referred to in this cursory manner serve to show the nature of the numerous attempts by which it is sought to reduce by very many millions the aggregate of assessable property within the limits of this City and County. If successful, they will result, of course, in increasing to a very serious degree the rate of taxation on the property owned by the public in general. How great a burden will be thus cast on the tax-payers may be estimated in some degree by a slight computation. By putting the rate of taxation at about 2½ per cent.—not too high an estimate—it follows that, for every million dollars taken from the aggregate assessed valuation of taxable property, $25,000 are added to the amount of tax which those not favored by an exemption must pay. It will hardly be deemed necessary to show more clearly or strongly the personal application which the result of these proceedings must have on every tax-payer who cannot or will not avail himself of the subterfuges which the law seems to afford him in shirking his obligations as a citizen.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says: At a meeting of the Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District this afternoon, the Hon. William S. Shallenberger was unanimously renominated for Congress.

The Republican Convention of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District this morning nominated Col. Lewis F. Watson, of Warren, for Congress on the thirty-sixth ballot.

THE BELDEN JUDGMENTS.

ALBANY, July 10.—The defendants in the case of the people against Henry D. Denison, James J. Belden, and others, have appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the order of Justice Westbrook, at a Special Term, held May 5, and entered up July 7, vacating so much of the judgment entered April 28, 1880, as directed judgment in favor of the defendants and against plaintiff for $95,382 45 damages, and reducing said judgment to $8,504 14.

INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.

HAVANA, July 10.—Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, state that a conspiracy in favor of Boyer Bazelais for the Presidency has been discovered. Many of the conspirators have been arrested. Some of them will be exiled and others put to death. A rising is apprehended in Northern Hayti, and the Government evinces great anxiety.

THE CASH-SHANNON DUEL

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER ON THE "FIELD OF HONOR."

HOW COL. SHANNON WAS GOADED ON TO HIS DEATH—CASH PRACTICING ON HIS SON BEFORE THE DUEL—THE CORRESPONDENCE WHICH RESULTED IN THE FATAL MEETING.

CAMDEN, July 9.—As the details of the duel between Col. E. B. C. Cash and Col. William M. Shannon are gradually made public, the conviction is forced upon the popular mind that Col. Shannon was made the victim of a most outrageous conspiracy, and that Col. Cash and his son hounded him with the express purpose of murdering the old man in cold blood. The duel was not private, as was at first supposed, but was witnessed by quite a number of persons, who were invited to the field by Col. Cash to "see the sport." Some of these men, shocked by the brutality of the two Cashes, father and son, are telling the story in all its terrible details, and many of them denounce the murderer of Shannon in unmeasured terms. Both the principals to the duel were in what is known as the "Lydia Section," a thickly settled community, for six hours before the meeting took place. The object of their being there was well known to scores of people, yet no effort to arrest them or to stop the duel, rumors of which were in everybody's mouth, was made by the authorities. One of the most cold-blooded of the incidents preceding the meeting took place in the yard of Dr. Lee, who accompanied Cash as his second. For several hours before the duel, Col. Cash was practicing with his pistol to make sure of his aim on the field. For this purpose he made use of his hopeful son, W. B. Cash, as a target. This worthy representative of Southern chivalry was placed in position, 15 paces—the distance between the principals in the duel—from his father, who fired at him with paper wads until he was able to strike the same spot six times in succession. When he left Dr. Lee's yard, after practicing on his human target, he was tolerably sure of the steadiness of his eye and his nerves. The affair was conducted according to the code of honor, and regular dueling pistols were used. The sons of both principals were in the field, and each, it is said, was pledged to take up the father's quarrel should he fall. Young Cash stood among the spectators, who were not allowed to approach very closely, and watched the duel through an opera-glass. When Shannon fell he expressed great joy, and disgusted even his friends by his brutal comments on the result.

The correspondence passing between the parties is now published, and it places Col. Cash and his son in a very unenviable light. There is no doubt that the murder of Shannon was determined on from the outset, and when Ellerbee failed to lure him to the fatal field, Cash and his son took the matter in hand with cold-blooded deliberation. The first letter was written by Col. Cash Nov. 24, 1879. He alludes to the charges of fraud made against Mrs. Cash in the court proceedings, and says that he is induced to hope that the charge was not made with Col. Shannon's approval. To this Col. Shannon replied in a frank, manly letter, denying that he had ever charged Mrs. Cash with fraud as her husband understood the word, and on the receipt of this, Cash, in a letter dated Dec. 1, 1879, acknowledged himself satisfied, and expressed himself "truly happy" to know that there was no cause for any change of the friendly relations that had existed between the two men. Then followed the challenge by Ellerbee, which Shannon declined, and the insulting letter in which Ellerbee stamped him as "a paltroon and coward." This correspondence was printed in a circular, and scattered about Camden. On the back of the circular was one of the most insulting cards referring to Shannon, and signed, "With the compliments of W. B. Cash," that ever issued from the pen of a blackguard and ruffian. It was headed, "Camden Soliloquies," and represented Col. Shannon as soliloquizing over the exposure of his cowardice, and confessing himself the embodiment of meanness, and closed with some verses of reprobation, of which the old gentleman's dead father was the subject. No reputable Northern journal would defile its columns with this production, and I only inclose a short extract as a specimen of this choice bit of Southern literature:

"It may be I am not such bad blood after all. I am sometimes afraid it is my own meanness that makes me weak. I let my darling boy risk his life for me, and then this bridge business is a sore to me. I am afraid the people don't know how honest I am. Then I have cheated widows and orphans and my own sister out of all she had—took her toy clock and put her out to the highest bidder; but, after all, a fellow must live, and is worse than an infidel if he don't provide for his own family. I shall now join old Wilson's Anti-Duelling Society, and I think I ought to be first President."

Smarting under the infliction of this vile insult, Col. Shannon wrote to Cash on June 11, referring to the unmerited opprobrium thus cast upon him by the latter's son, and recalling the previous correspondence, in which he had disclaimed all intentional rudeness toward Mrs. Cash. In that letter he wrote: "I ask to recall to your attention the fact that I held myself responsible in that correspondence for all that I had done, and I now add that I hold myself responsible to you for all the false positions you and yours have seen seen fit to assign me." Cash replied June 15, in a long letter charging Shannon with falsehood in the previous correspondence. In this letter he says:

"You refused to fight Mr. Ellerbee, and the fact that you have been advertised as a poltroon and coward by a man who is your superior by birth and in all the essentials and characteristics that constitute an honorable man, places you beyond the recognition of those who wish to be regarded as gentlemen. The position has been assumed by some that a gentleman may, if challenged, fight his boot-black, and the good opinion I once had of you, and the inborn sympathy I possess for those in distress, prompts me to adopt (for the present) that position toward you, and I think I have given you in this note ample and sufficient grounds to justify you in taking action against me, and should you determine to act on my suggestion, allow me to assure you that no friend of mine will meanly resort to the law to punish you for sending me a challenge. Nor will I attempt to array public opinion against you by claiming that you have placed me in a false position."

The same mail carried a letter from young Cash, in which he covered the old man with insulting epithets, and concluded: "Aside from your recent disgraceful conduct, the great disparity in our ages prevents my going upon you; but if there is any of your blood who would like to espouse your infamous cause, I am ready, and will gladly meet them at any time and place that will be mutually convenient." Upon the receipt of these letters Col. Shannon at once appointed his second, and the duel of the 5th inst. was arranged.

Cash is still at his home at Cash's Depot, and no attempt has been made to arrest him. Justice Du Bose, who lives within three miles of the place of meeting, declined to issue a warrant for him upon information, and is waiting for a regular complaint to be made. The Camden Anti-Duelling Society will probably take steps to institute a prosecution.

KINDLING A FIRE WITH KEROSENE.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—While Mrs. Michael English was preparing supper for her family last night, she undertook to kindle a fire with kerosene. In an instant there was a bright flash as the oil took fire, and the unfortunate woman was enveloped in flames. Her cries for help aroused the neighbors, one of whom, Mrs. Burke, hurriedly threw coverlets and blankets about the person of the victim, and succeeded in smothering the fire. But Mrs. English's clothing was already consumed, and she was terribly burned about the limbs and body. She was removed to the hospital, where she lay in a critical condition last night, and to-day she died of her injuries.

A NEW STATE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, July 10.—In articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State to-day, Robert Webster, of Poland; Thomas W. Spencer, of Utica, and others are named as Directors of the Newport and Poland Narrow-gauge Railway Company. The lines will run from the Village of Poland, along the Valley of the West Canada Creek, in Herkimer County. The length of the road is about 17 miles, and the capital placed at [illegible].

THE ONE MAN IN A MILLION

THIRTEENTH DAY OF DR. TANNER'S FAST.

SYMPTOMS WHICH SOME DECLARE TO BE FAVORABLE AND OTHERS UNFAVORABLE—PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE EXPERIMENT INCREASING—THE DOCTOR'S CONDITION YESTERDAY.

Dr. H. S. Tanner, the fasting man of Minnesota, continues to puzzle the physicians by his persistence in living without partaking of food, and he is literally setting at defiance the theories of all the medical schools. He has not been detected in receiving any nourishment, and all the scientific tests to which the doctors have subjected him have failed to give color to any suspicion of fraud. He is a wonderful man in every respect, and the experiment to which he has voluntarily subjected himself now promises to contribute invaluable knowledge to the medical profession. Since the "regular" physicians began to take an interest in the case, every movement of Dr. Tanner has been minutely recorded, and pathological and physiological observations have been made by his watchers hourly. He is watched so closely that not a movement escapes the eye of some one of his attendants, and unless by collusion with these, there is not the slightest possibility of his receiving any food. At noon to-day, this remarkable man will have subsisted 13 days without partaking of food, and 11 days without drinking more than four ounces of water. As Dr. Gunn said last evening, this feat has astonished the medical fraternity almost as much as the success of his experiment would have done. During these 13 days of fasting, Dr. Tanner has maintained himself in full possession of all his mental faculties, and he acts and talks as rationally to-day as he did before the beginning of his terrible battle with the laws of nature. In all recorded cases of absolute starvation the victim has become hopelessly insane or died long before the time which Dr. Tanner has now reached in his fast, and his wonderful success so far has shaken the faith of many physicians in the theories of vitality so long held, and converted into firm believers many men who were skeptical when the Doctor proposed to fast for 40 days.

It is only in the face that Dr. Tanner shows any evidence of the terrible ordeal of starvation which he is undergoing. His face, which before he began his fast was full and round, is now haggard and emaciated. His eyes seem to sink deeper into their sockets with every day, and to a close observer, the change from day to day is very apparent. On Friday the Doctor's face was pallid, and he looked like a ghost of his former self. Yesterday a roseate hue overspread his features, and his face bore the appearance of perfect health. This change is accounted for by the Doctors on different theories, some, like Prof. Wark, holding that the return of color to the face is a favorable symptom, and indicates that the crisis has passed, and others, like Dr. Maurice N. Miller, regarding the roseate hue as due to the setting in of fever, and as indicating the beginning of the end. Dr. Griswold gave the reporters a singular theory of his own, which Prof. Wark says has no scientific basis. Dr. Griswold says that the change in Dr. Tanner's face, from extreme paleness to a roseate hue, is due to the fact that all the white, or water-laden, blood corpuscles have passed from the body, and all that remains of the blood is that part of it made up of red corpuscles. Blood, he thinks, is now the sole sustenance of the faster, and his vital organs are drawing upon it more and more largely day by day. As no new blood can be manufactured without the agency of food, the supply of life from this source is diminishing gradually, and the only question remaining to be solved is how long the supply will last. If the supply is sufficient to sustain life for 40 days Dr. Tanner's experiment will succeed, to the bewilderment of the medical men who surround him. If it is not, the moment the blood is exhausted *the faster's frame will become a dry shell, and* must collapse from sheer exhaustion.

While this important change, either for better or worse, is noticeable in the color of Dr. Tanner's face, the strange glitter of his sunken eyes remains the same. It is not a brightness which indicates health, and it is not the glare of insanity, for the man's faculties are, apparently, unimpaired. It is a peculiar glitter, which makes one shudder to look at, and, in spite of the Doctor's protestations that he suffers nothing now from the pangs of hunger, and that his eyes are simply affected by sleeplessness, no observer can help feeling that the eyes are an unerring index of terrible mental, if not of physical, agony. Dr. Tanner says that the crisis in his long fast has passed, and that success now depends only on the power of his will to hold in check the consumption of his body. He insists that the craving of his stomach is completely subjected, and that he has no longer a desire to eat or drink. He claims that he would have reached this condition earlier in his struggle but for the unfortunate disturbance created by Dr. Bradley, which not only excited him terribly, but forced him to take water for the first time, and thus virtually lost to him much of the ground which he had gained. For the last three days he has indulged in very little exercise, and in this respect has submitted himself obediently to his watchers, although protesting at times against their strict orders. He grows weaker daily, but will not admit that he is losing much strength, and takes an almost childish delight, when allowed to walk, in stepping off as briskly as he can to show that "the old man is alive yet." These little spurts are injurious to him, for they involve the expenditure of force which he needs to hold in reserve, but the most careful attendance is incapable of preventing them when he is on his feet. He is fond of music, and Miss Henrietta Maurer has played the piano for him almost every day for a week. It gives him something to think about besides his stomach, and in this way is helpful to him. He said yesterday that he wished he could hear some of Moody and Sankey's hymns sung by Sabbath-school children, and an effort will be made to gratify this desire during the present week.

The opinions of the doctors regarding the ending of this remarkable experiment are various, and the fasting man from Minnesota is the subject of much scientific discussion. Among the physicians who believe in the thorough honesty of Dr. Tanner, but have no faith in the success of his long fast, is Dr. Maurice N. Miller, of the New-York University Medical College. He sat watching Tanner closely at 8 o'clock last evening, having been on duty three hours, when THE TIMES's reporter asked his opinion of the case. Dr. Tanner lay on his cot with his eyes closed, either dozing or sleeping, and Dr. Miller, pointing toward him, said: "Look at that face. Does that indicate that the man can stand 27 days more of starvation? It is starvation, and you may be sure of that. This experiment is being honestly conducted, and there is no humbug about it. I examined some of the water which he had gargled, with a microscope, this morning, and there was not a trace of food to be found in it. You can rinse your mouth with water and hours afterward we can find traces of the food that you have taken. We are taking every possible precaution to secure a fair test here, and I am sure that we are getting it. Now, look at that face. It is haggard and careworn. Some of them will tell you that it is a healthy color. It was pale yesterday, and it is red to-day. It is not a healthy color for a man who has fasted 13 days. It is the color of the fever which is beginning to consume him. His pulse has been jumping up and down all day, and when I last examined him it was making 100 beats to the minute, and was very weak. All this is against him. Since I have watched him he has been raising wind from the stomach at very frequent intervals. That is an unfavorable symptom, in so far as it must render him very uncomfortable, and prevent him from gaining the rest which is absolutely necessary for him. In my opinion, Dr. Tanner cannot continue this fast five days longer and live. He has done a wonderful thing as it is, and placed himself on record as a most remarkable man. He is a man in a million."

Of those who are so impressed with the success of the experiment thus far as to believe that the fast of 40 days will be accomplished, Prof. David Wark, of the United States Medical School, is one of the most sanguine. "Yesterday," he said, "Dr. Tanner was very irritable, and I began to think that it was the beginning of the end. I thought his brain was weakening. But the change in the man to-day is astonishing. He has got over his [illegible] and is calm and [illegible]. He is perfectly rational, and I begin to believe that he has really, as he claims, passed the crisis. His eyes are bright, and the color of his face is roseate and healthy. You would be surprised to see the man undressed, and to note how little flesh he has really lost from his body. I can take hold of a fist full of solid fat on his back and stomach to-day. He is a peculiarly-built man. He is small about the hips, but his body is as square as that of a three-hundred-pound porker. The change in his condition to-day is wonderful. I watched with him nearly all the time yesterday, and he was continually calling for ice-water to bathe his head. To-day he is calm, and has used the water very sparingly. To my eye he looks and acts better than he did a week ago. His removal to the south balcony, away from the noise of the street, has added to his chances of success greatly. The management of the fast was very poor for the first few days, but now everything is systematized, all sources of worry and excitement are removed from him as far as possible, and I really think that he will go through his 40 days and establish the truth of his theory of vitality. He has passed through a third of his time now, and he is in better condition than he was at first. There is not a single bad symptom in the case except his loss of weight, and that has been less than was expected and steadily decreasing since the first five days. I may be laughed at for saying so, but I really believe now that he will succeed."

The record of yesterday, as kept by the watchers, differs from that of previous days principally in the fact that Dr. Tanner was not so irritable and nervous as he has generally been. He awoke at 5:05 in the morning, and for a time was quite restless, but this state soon passed away, and the greater part of the day he rested in comparative quiet. When he awoke his tongue was slightly coated yellowish-brown; his pulse registered 80 beats to the minute, and his temperature was 97¾° in the mouth and 96½° under the right arm. He complained of being slightly chilly, but was cheerful and conversed freely. At 8:20 his pulse had risen to 88 beats a minute, and his temperature was normal at 98°, his respiration being recorded at 14. On one occasion, after rinsing his mouth, the water was found to be slightly tinged with blood. This was accounted for by the fact that just previously he had crushed his gums with ice, and they bled slightly. His sense of touch was tested by the æsthesiometer, and found to be normal. His muscular strength has not materially diminished, as was proved by the dynamometer. At 7 o'clock in the evening his pulse had risen to 100 beats, and his temperature had fallen to 97 4-5°. During the day he received a letter from Mollie Fancher, but he declined to make its contents public.

THE NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY AND DR. TANNER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Certain gentlemen having seen fit to place the New-York Neurological Society in an equivocal position in regard to Dr. Tanner's attempt at fasting, it becomes my duty, as the executive officer of this society, to see to it that its position in this matter is properly understood. The Neurological Society is in no way concerned in this present undertaking of Dr. Tanner, has never had any part in it, and, so far as I am aware, will not take any share in it. Members of the society who choose to act as watchers of Dr. Tanner have an undoubted right to speak of themselves as members, but it should be distinctly remembered that they act as individuals and not by virtue of the slightest authority conferred upon them by the society. It is not just to make such unauthorized use of the name of a scientific organization of high standing. Some time ago it was understood that Dr. Tanner was desirous of placing himself in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the Neurological Society. Upon this committee were to be put, among others, the leading physiologists of New-York, if they would consent to serve—men in whom the world, regardless of schools, would place entire confidence—and the conditions of the experiment were to be so rigid as to preclude all doubt as to the result. In this way it was hoped that if Dr. Tanner could really fast for 40 days the phenomena of his fast would be thoroughly studied, and whatever scientific importance they might possess would be accurately understood. The plan was abandoned because it was soon understood that Dr. Tanner objected to the conditions as being too strict. Learning from the papers some time afterward that Dr. Tanner had had a misunderstanding about the matter with a prominent member of the society, and that he was still anxious to be tested, I wrote him offering to call a special meeting and endeavor to have a committee appointed. In a courteous reply he informed me that his arrangements were made at *Clarendon Hall, and could not be altered, but that* he would be glad to have a committee co-operate with the medical gentlemen already in charge. To this I answered that it would be impossible to get members of the Neurological Society to act conjointly with gentlemen who did not belong to the regular profession. Moreover, such a loose watch as was maintained at Clarendon Hall would satisfy no one, and conduce to nothing. Dr. Tanner is a man of sufficient intelligence to understand that he professes to be able to do what has never been done in the history of the world, and that in order to prove that he alone among the many millions of countless ages can fast 40 days he must subject himself to an examination as rigid and careful as human ingenuity can make it. Even then there will be skeptics. If he is not willing to submit to such a test, it is illogical on his part to complain of the doubt expressed by scientific men. Any person well versed in sleight of hand could feed himself or be fed with ease as the watch is now being conducted. Such prestidigitateurs as Herrmann and Houdin would grow fat in Clarendon Hall. I do not mean to express any opinion whatsoever as to Dr. Tanner's uprightness, for that would be unwarrantable; but the gentlemen must remember that, hard as it may seem, a necessary assumption at the outset of his self-imposed test is that he will cheat at every turn. This assumption must be made, although we may feel certain that Dr. Tanner is a sincere, enthusiastic man, come among us to demonstrate, with an honest though it may be an irrational pride, his ability to do what no man has done before him.

LANDON CARTER GRAY, M. D.,
Acting President of the New-York Neurological Society.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, July 10, 1880.

HOW A REPORTER LOST HIS WATCH.

Mr. Frank A. De Puy, a reporter living in Brooklyn, got on a Third-avenue car at Forty-second-street, about midnight last night, to ride down town. The car was crowded, and Mr. De Puy had to stand on the rear platform, which was also crowded. When near Twenty-third-street he felt a slight pull on his watch-chain, and, reaching down, seized the hand of a pickpocket who had just succeeded in getting Mr. De Puy's watch off the chain. The reporter got a firm grip on the thief's coat, and called to the conductor to stop the car. The pickpocket struggled and kicked, and got off the platform, dragging with him Mr. De Puy, who had not let go of the coat. Finally, the thief broke loose, and then there was a lively chase. He ran three or four times around the car, the reporter at his heels, although some persons, who were evidently confederates of the pickpocket, kept getting in Mr. De Puy's way and trying to trip him up. Finally, the thief started down Nineteenth-street, followed by Mr. De Puy, who yelled loudly for a policeman. The thief stopped, pretended to draw a revolver, and with a threat to "blow his — brains out," dodged back to Third-avenue. Here Mr. De Puy grabbed him again, and then Officer Kenney, of the Eighteenth Police Precinct, came up on a run and arrested the thief. At the station-house he gave his name as Arthur McLain, and said he was a printer, living at No. 37 Adelphi-street, Brooklyn. The watch was not recovered. It was undoubtedly passed by McLain to a confederate.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A circular was issued by the Navy Department to-day annulling clauses 3 and 4 of paragraph 4, and clauses 2 and 8 of paragraph 5, section 1, chapter 3 of the United States Navy Regulations, which were approved Aug. 7, 1876, and containing substitutes therefor.

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer, Military Division of the Missouri, has been granted Capt. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department.

Capt. J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report for duty at such station as the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, may designate.

First Lieut. C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to report to the commanding General, Department of West Point, for duty at the United States Military Academy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 10.—A large number of prominent citizens, with their lady friends, enjoyed the hospitality of the officers of the United States corvette Vandalia this afternoon. The Vandalia will leave this port on Monday evening.

DETROIT TURF CONTESTS.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The first of the races here to-day was a three-quarter dash. There were two starters. Baybee won in 1:19¼. Greenland came in second. The second race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, with three starters. Big Medicine won in 1:58¼; Frank Short second, Beeswing third. The next race was a mile dash, seven starters. Jack Haverly won in 1:46¾; Boswell second, Florence B. third. The last race was mile heats; six starters. Gold Bug took the three heats in 1:46¼, 1:45¾, 1:46¾. Headlight second, Sistova third. This closed the July meeting of the Jockey Club.

RECEIPTS OF CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, July 10.—The tolls received on the canals for the first week in July were [illegible]

THE LONG BRANCH RACES

CLOSE OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

FINE SPORT AND A LARGE ATTENDANCE OF SPECTATORS—THE GREAT SWEEPSTAKES WON BY LUKE BLACKBURN, AND THE MONMOUTH CUP BY REPORT—A JOCKEY INJURED.

There was a great crowd of spectators at Monmouth Park yesterday to witness the close of the meeting. The grand stand was crowded from end to end, and hundreds of people who could not find room under shelter made the best of the quarter stretch to get a view of the races. There were seven contests decided, and so closely were they fought that the spectators were worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The weather was very sultry, and grew particularly embarrassing to the sweltering crowds as they rushed for the trains when the sport was over, and it was 9 o'clock before the Jesse Hoyt landed her passengers at the wharf. Four of the favorites were successful, and the dividends in the mutual pools were, therefore, small, the first race paying $11; the second, $28 25; the third, $9 55; the fourth, $6 55; the fifth, $11 30; the sixth, $7 60, and the seventh, $12 90. The following are the details:

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The sport opened with a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, with $700 added; the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. This brought out a fine field of six, comprising George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 4 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Henderson, 109 pounds, (Hughes;) N. Ackerman & Co.'s b. h. Surge, aged, by Revolver, out of Siren, 98 pounds (Donahue;) W. A. Engeman's ch. g. Bayard, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, 99 pounds, (Shaner;) G. W. Morrison's r. g. Speculation, 5 years, by Daniel Boone, out of Lizzie Stodgill, 99 pounds, (Quantrell;) W. C. Daly's b. h. Virgilian, 6 years, by Virgil, out of La Henderson, 106 pounds, (McLaughlin,) and D. D. Withers's br. m. Invermore, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, 95 pounds, (McKinney.) Although Ferida was giving weight to all the others, she brought in the pools $100: Virgilian, $55; Bayard, $50; Surge, $35; Invermore, $35, and Speculation, $18. They were mustered at the half-mile pole, and Ferida showed some temper, which delayed the start a little while. When they once got together, the flag fell, and Virgilian was in front, Ferida second, Surge third, and Speculation fourth. After getting under way, Surge was soon two lengths ahead of Virgilian, and increased his lead another length at the three-quarter pole. They were all strung out at this point, Ferida being third at Virgilian's heels, Invermore fourth, Speculation fifth, and Bayard sixth. As they came up the stretch they ran in closer order, and at the judges' stand Surge was two lengths in front of Virgilian, who was lapped at the saddle-girth by Invermore, who had her head in front of Ferida. As they went round the turn Surge kept the pace hot, and was two lengths in advance at the quarter pole, Virgilian holding the second place by a length ahead of Ferida and Invermore, who were a length before Speculation and Bayard, lapped in the rear. Surge still held his commanding lead all the way down the back stretch. On the lower turn, however, Virgilian was at Surge's tail, and Ferida was a close third. When they entered the home stretch, Ferida made play, and soon passed Virgilian, who gave it up, and then challenged Surge. There was a close struggle between them, and Ferida won by a neck only, Surge second, three lengths before Virgilian, third, Speculation fourth, Bayard fifth, and Invermore sixth. Time—2:43.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The second race was a free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year olds of $35 each, with $600 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth. There were a good number of entries for this, 10 having accepted, making the value of the prize to the winner $700. Those that came to the post were James Kelly's b. c. Patrician, by imp. Saxon, out of imp. Masterman, 98 pounds, (J. McLaughlin;) James J. Bevins's b. f. Emily F., by Kingfisher, out of Bonnie Doon, 95 pounds, (Costello;) A. V. Conner's chestnut gelding, by Leamington, out of Tasmonia, 98 pounds, (Kinney;) J. R. Graham's chestnut colt, by King Lear, out of Redowa, 98 pounds, (Harvey;) H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Observanda, by Tom Bowling, out of Petty, 95 pounds, (Hamilton;) M. Daly's ch. c. Turenne, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Tocques, 102 pounds, (J. McLaughlin;) Francis Morris's b. f. Kitty J., by Battle Axe, out of Slasher-Fidelity mare, 103 pounds, (Sayres;) August Belmont had *Carita, Edelweiss, and Democrat entered, but* neither of them appeared. The betting was as follows: Leamington gelding, $200; Emily F., $135; Turenne, $125; Kitty J., $115, and the field, $100. The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were gathered at the furlong pole, but they were fractious, and there was a long delay, which became tedious to the anxious betters, Kitty J. causing most of the trouble. After four attempts, the flag fell to a good start, Kitty J. slightly leading, but Emily F. soon pushed to the front, and at the stand she led a length, with Patrician second, a head before Turenne, and he a head in front of Observanda. As they went to the turn, Kitty J. ran up third, but dropped back, and then Patrician challenged Emily F. As they went along the back stretch, Patrician took sides with Emily F., and they passed the half-mile pole with Patrician's head in front, while Turenne was third and Kitty J. fourth, all lapping each other. On the lower turn Patrician quit and fell back fourth, while Turenne came up and got to the saddle-girth of Emily F., with Kitty J. lapping him, and Observanda following. It was a close race as they turned up the stretch, and when Observanda came to the front at the furlong pole under the whip, her name was shouted by her backers, but in a moment Kitty J. rushed forward and took a commanding lead, finally winning the race by two lengths, while Emily F. was second, a length before Observanda, third, Turenne coming in fourth, the Leamington gelding fifth, and Redowa colt sixth. The time was 2:00.

THE FIVE FURLONGS.

The third race was a dash of five furlongs, for 2-year olds; purse, $500, the winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds, or of two or more stakes of any value, 10 pounds extra. Winners of $500 were to carry 3 pounds extra, and the winner of the 2-year-old purse on the second day of the meeting to carry 5 pounds more than he then carried. Maidens were allowed 3 pounds. These conditions brought out a field of five, namely, Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Geranium, by Saxon, out of Girl of the Period, 104 pounds, (Evans;) Charles S. Lloyd's brown filly, by Baywood, out of Lady Hardaway, 104 pounds, (N. Heywood;) George Lorillard's br. c. Blazes, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Motley, 107 pounds, (Hughes,) and ch. f. Topsy, by imp. Ill Used, out of Black Slave, 104 pounds, (Costello,) and D. D. Withers's b. c. Strathspey, by imp. Glenelg, out of La Polka, 104 pounds, (Donahue.) This was a very close betting race, George Lorillard's pair bringing $400, Geranium brought $300, Strathspey $200, and Lloyd's filly $135. The starting point was between the quarter and half mile poles, and when the signal was given, Blazes started off with the lead, Strathspey second, and Geranium third. As soon as they got under way, Strathspey, with a fine burst of speed, rushed past Blazes, and at the half-mile pole took a commanding lead of two lengths, and Topsey was second, just in front of Blazes, with Geranium third, and the Redowa colt fourth. As they came round the lower turn Topsey closed up the distance between herself and Strathspey, and Blazes was at the saddle-girth of his stable companion. At the three-quarter pole Strathspey still led a length, but when they ran up the home stretch Topsey came to the front, and won the race by a length, while Blazes gained the second place, three-quarters of a length before Strathspey, Geranium being fourth, and the Redowa colt last. Time—1:03¼.

THE GREAT SWEEPSTAKES.

Now came the struggle for the great sweepstakes between Dwyer Brothers b. c. Luke Blackburn, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Nevada, by Lexington, ridden by J. McLaughlin; George L. Lorillard's br. c. Grenada, by King Alfonso, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington, in charge of Master Hughes, and Pierre Lorillard's br. c. Duke of Montrose, by Waverly, out of Kelpie, by Bonnie Scotland, whose fortunes were in the keeping of Evans. The distance was a mile and a quarter, and the conditions were $1,000 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association, Blackburn and Grenada to carry 110 pounds, and Duke of Montrose 105 pounds. The judgment of the betting ring in regard to the merits of the respective competitors was shown by the speculation, the plunging on Blackburn being very heavy. In one pool he brought $1,800, while the Duke of Montrose sold for $350, and Grenada $250. Pierre Lorillard was very confident about the Duke's ability to capture the rich prize, and he backed him a little. Grenada was regarded as not being up to the mark, and hence he fell off in the betting. As Luke Blackburn passed the stand in his preliminary canter, he was received with applause, and so was Grenada, who moved along the stretch, however, without animation. The trio were sent down to the three-quarter pole, and on the second attempt they were off on even terms, and they came up at a tremendous pace, the Duke forcing the pace, and as they passed the stand, with the latter a head in front, there was loud applause. Grenada was three lengths behind. Going round the turn at the same great pace, the Duke and Blackburn were on even terms, but at the quarter pole, the Duke's neck was seen in front, Grenada still being three lengths behind, and was losing ground at every stride. The other pair rushed along the back stretch with the Duke still a neck in front, and they passed the half-mile pole in the same position. Then as they came around the lower turn Luke Blackburn worked gradually to the front, and at the three-quarter pole was leading by half a length. The Duke kept to his work up the stretch, but he was beaten at the furlong pole, for Blackburn bade him farewell and Evans was obliged to draw the whip, and flogged the Duke all the way up, but Luke, without being touched, kept clear of him, and won easily by a length and a half, Grenada was beaten off. The time was [illegible]. That the race was a [illegible] one for Luke Blackburn was evident, for when he was stripped in the saddling paddock his sides were hardly [illegible] with the spurs. The first mile was made in 1:45, remarkably fast time on the track.

THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Another great contest was now to be decided, it being the tenth renewal of the Monmouth Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The winner of the Baltimore, Westchester, or Coney Island Cups this year was to carry 3 pounds extra, or two of those cups, 5 pounds extra; two miles and a quarter. The stake had closed with 12 nominations, and was, therefore, worth $1,580 to the winner. Only three were stripped for the contest, viz.: George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Minx, by Lexington, 120 pounds, including 5 pounds extra for winning the Baltimore and Coney Island Cups, (Hughes;) Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Uncas, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal, 121 pounds, including 3 pounds penalty, for his victory in the Westchester Cup, (Barbee,) and D. D. Withers's ch. g. Report, by imp. King Ernest, out of Echo, by Lexington, 115 pounds, (Donahue.) A great deal of money was invested on the result at the following rates: Monitor, $500; Report, $405, and Uncas, $255. Starting from the three-quarter pole, Monitor immediately took the lead, and Report was second. They ran in this order up the stretch, and when they passed the judges' stand Monitor was a length and a half in front of Report, he being a length ahead of Uncas. Thus they ran to the quarter pole, but going along the back stretch they ran in closer order, and when they had passed the half-mile pole Monitor was a length in advance of Report, who was a head in front of Uncas. On the lower turn they got separated again, and at the end of the first mile and a quarter Monitor was two lengths ahead of Report, and he a length before Uncas. On the turn, however, the pace improved, and Report was at Monitor's heels at the quarter pole, there being a quarter of a length between Report and Uncas. As they went along the back stretch the race began in earnest, Report making his challenge, and by the time they had reached the half-mile pole he was at Monitor's shoulder, while Uncas was beaten, having dropped four lengths in the rear. Round the lower turn they came, and as Report passed to the front there was a loud cheer. He was two lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole, and when they turned up the stretch he came away and won easily by four lengths. Uncas was beaten off. The time was 3:07.

WINNERS OF THE MONMOUTH CUP.

Year	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	S'bs	St'r's.	Time.
1870.	Helmbold..	4	Australian..	21	3	4:33¼
1871.	Longfellow.	6	Leamington.	15	4	4:41¼
1872.	Longfellow.	5	Leamington.	12	2	4:34
1873.	Wanderer..	5	Lexington...	13	5	4:34¼
1874.	Tom B'ing..	4	Lexington...	24	4	4:42¼
1875.	A'n P'n'ton.	4	Tipperary...	20	3	4:34
1876.	T. Ochiltree	4	Lexington...	17	3	4:48¼
1878.	Parole......	5	Leamington.	16	4	4:09¼
1879.	Bramble....	4	Bon'e Sc'tl'd	18	4	4:12¼
1880.	Report.....	4	King Ernest.	17	3	4:07

NOTE.—Previous to 1878 the distance was two and a half miles. In 1877 no stake was opened.

THE MILE DASH.

The sixth race was a dash of a mile, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered to be sold for $1,000, allowed 7 pounds; if for $750, 12 pounds; if for $500, 18 pounds; if for $300, 25 pounds. There were six entries, and all of them started, viz.: H. P. McGrath's ch. f. Audax, 4 years, by Tom Bowling, out of Crescent, to be sold for $750, 101 pounds, (Donahue;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, for $500, 95 pounds, (Costello;) James Kelly's b. f. Gossip, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Henrietta Welch, for $750, 61 pounds, (O'Leary;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bliss, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Mariposa, for $750, 59 pounds, (Hyslop;) William Mulkey's blk. h. Virginius, aged, by Virgil, out of Lute, for $750, 112 pounds, (Bendon;) and Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Charley Gorham, 5 years, by Blarneystone, out of Aurora Raby, for $500, 108 pounds, (J. McLaughlin.) The betting was at the following rates: Gorham, $275; Gossip, $95; Virginius, $80; Annie Augusta, $75; Bliss, $75, and Audax, $45. When the flag fell Charley Gorham was off in front, Annie Augusta second, and Virginius third. Gorham forced the pace, which was very fast, and reached the quarter pole half a length in front of Annie Augusta, and she was a length ahead of Gossip, while Virginius was fourth. As they were going along the back stretch, just after leaving the pole, Bliss bolted and jumped over the outside rails, and partly demolished a beach wagon, throwing her jockey, young Hyslop, who was sent to the stable in an insensible condition. In the meantime Annie Augusta and Gorham were close together, and when the half-mile pole was reached, the filly showed her head in front, with Gossip a close third. In this manner they came round the lower turn and into the home stretch, where there was a close struggle past the furlong pole, when Gorham came with a wet sail, and won the race by two lengths, Gossip getting the second place by a head from Annie Augusta, who was two lengths ahead of Audax, fourth, and Virginius fifth. Time—1:45. The winner was bought in for $780, a surplus of $250 on his selling price, which went to the second horse. It was ascertained after the race that Hyslop's arm was broken, and that he was cut about the face and neck, and badly stunned.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The meeting was brought to a close with a handicap steeple-chase for a purse of $600, of which $200 went to the second horse. There were three starters, viz.: Hugh Gaffney's g. h. Derby, aged, 146 pounds, (Nolan;) W. A. Engeman's ch. m. Katie P., aged, 143 pounds, (Kinney,) and W. C. Daly's br. m. Lizzie D., 5 years, 130 pounds, (Ranney.) In the pools, Derby brought $300, Katie P. $195, and *Lizzie D. $130. They were started in the field* beside the chute, and ran down parallel with it, Lizzie D. taking the lead, but when they came to the water the three jumped over simultaneously, creating much enthusiasm. Derby then went to the front, and Katie P. assumed the second place. All went well until the eleventh obstacle was reached, when Lizzie D. bolted out of the course and the race was reduced to a match. The other two entered the regular track together, but Katie P. had the most speed, and finally won the chase by three lengths. The time was 5:08.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McCormick & Co.'s elevator, at Chicago, containing 50,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000 bushels of wheat, was burned at midnight Friday night. The fire was probably of incendiary origin. The loss is fully $50,000. Milton Rogers & Sons' warehouse, filled with stoves, adjoining the elevator, was also burned, and will increase the loss to probably $75,000.

The flouring mills of E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville, Mich., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $18,000. Bullock's carriage shop followed, with a loss of $3,000; insured for $1,000. W. W. Pratt's agricultural implements, loss $1,000; Smith Brothers & Loomis, of Jackson, two buildings, loss $1,500, and three or four smaller buildings. The loss aggregates $40,000, with little insurance.

Mohr & Mohr's whisky house, Nos. 49 and 51 Sycamore-street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building belonged to the estate of Edmund Dexter. The loss is $15,000, and is fully insured. Mohr & Mohr's loss on stock is estimated at $50,000, and is also fully insured. There were several explosions during the fire, but no one was injured.

NEGRO MURDERERS HANGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—George Sanford and Richard McKee (both colored) were hanged yesterday at Osceola, Ark., for the murder of Armistead Penn, (colored,) on Nov. 20 last. In an interview on the night previous to their death the condemned men confessed their guilt, but said that the Lord had pardoned them. At noon they left the jail under a strong guard, and walked to the place of execution. The gallows was erected on the bank of the Mississippi River, under a huge pecan tree, where the condemned men joined in singing two hymns. On the scaffold McKee confessed to murdering Penn, and Sanford spoke for several minutes in a clear, firm voice, also confessing his guilt, and saying he, too, was prepared to die. At this moment great feeling was exhibited by many of the crowd, a number of men pushing their way through the guard and climbing the steps of the scaffold to grasp the hands of the condemned men and bid them good-bye. The drop was sprung at 2 o'clock. McKee's neck was broken by the fall. Sanford's noose slipped a little, and was drawn up against his left cheek. He cried out "Oh, kill me, kill me!" and made many spasmodic twists, at one time drawing himself almost double. Three thousand persons witnessed the hanging, which was the first ever had in the county.

KILLED BY A SLOW-MOVING TRAIN.

George New, a carpenter, was instantly killed yesterday morning on the New-Haven Railroad track at New-Rochelle. The New-Rochelle depot is directly over the track, and passengers have to go down stairs to take a train. New went to the depot with his mother, who was going to start for this City, and after inquiring at what time the next train would start, walked down to the track. A freight train was backing slowly under the depot at the time. No one noticed New until the train had passed, when he was found lying dead between the up and down tracks. His neck was broken and his face badly cut. It is supposed he tried to cross the track, when he stumbled and fell in such a way that one of the car wheels struck him in the neck, breaking it and pushing the body off the track. New was 38 years of age, sober and steady, but of weak mind. The latter fact gave rise to a story that he had committed suicide, but there was nothing to confirm such a belief. Coroner Hyler, of Port Chester, was notified by telegraph, and took charge of the case. A jury was impaneled and an inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

A GALLANT POLICEMAN.

Officer John McGuinly, of the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, jumped twice into the North River last evening, and each time rescued a man from drowning. One of these was George Frans, who fell overboard from Pier No. 1, at 9:30 o'clock, and the other was James Murphy, who, 40 minutes later, fell into the river from Pier No. 4.

BROOKLYN BEATEN AT LACROSSE.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The Shamrock Lacrosse Club beat the Brooklyn Club, of that city, this afternoon, three games to two. There were about 3,000 spectators present, and the play was interesting. The Shamrocks won the first, third, and fifth games in 15, 11, and 7 minutes respectively, and the Brooklyns the second and fourth games in 15 and 33 minutes respectively.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

COTTON AND OTHER CROPS.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS TO THE COTTON EXCHANGES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10.—In Georgia, 117 replies from 85 counties, in answer to inquiries regarding the cotton crop, have been received. The weather during June was hot and dry—just what was needed to clear the fields of the grass, and rendering it unnecessary to abandon any lands planted in cotton, except where labor was particularly scarce. The stands are fair. Some grassy fields were partially injured during the Spring while chopping out. The plant is forming and blooming well. It is, however, too small for the amount of fruit it is putting on, and when the rains commence and the weed begins to grow, we may expect complaints of shedding. The crop compares favorably with that of last year, though in most sections it is now suffering for rain.

In Florida 17 replies are received from 13 counties. The weather has been generally good since the last report, and is a little more favorable than at this time last year. There has been no land of any amount abandoned. The stands are good, and the plant is forming and blooming well. The condition of the crop generally is good, it being well cultivated. It will compare favorably with the same time last year. There are some reports of caterpillars and rust, but no harm has been done. In the Sea Islands section the weather has been warm and dry, but is now a little more favorable. Three counties report some land planted in cotton to have been abandoned. The stands are generally not so good, though it is forming and blooming well.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 10.—The crop report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange for June embraces 151 responses, divided as follows: West Tennessee, 31; North Mississippi, 41; North Arkansas, 39. Of these, 76 report the weather as having been very favorable, with seasonable rains; 35 report the first two or three weeks very dry, with last week very wet; 19 report the first week very wet, and the last three weeks very dry, with cool weather; 48 report the weather as having been unfavorable, as compared with last year; 71 report the weather as much more favorable; 39 about the same weather; 41 less favorable; 57 report the stands forming and blooming very finely; 66 report the stands forming and blooming well; 28 only moderately good, but generally forming and blooming well; 65 report a very fine condition, well cultivated, free of grass and weeds; 66 report in good condition, though slightly grassy; 5 report well cultivated, but the plant small and needing rain; 14 report poor condition and very grassy. As compared with last year, 79 report the condition much better; 39 about the same; 33 not so good; 19 report from 1 to 8 per cent. of cotton crops abandoned on account of wet weather, grass, and scarcity of labor, averaging ¾ per cent. of the entire crop; 132 report none abandoned.

Sixty-eight report that from 9 to 30 per cent. of the corn crops were planted in June, averaging 4 63-100 per cent. of that planted since last report. Ninety-six report the crop very fine, 39 good and well-cultivated, 23 inferior and not well-cultivated.

Ninety-eight report the wheat yield as being from 2 to 18 bushels per acre, averaging 6 bushels in most instances. The crop is reported as being almost a failure, caused by rust.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—It is difficult to get the exact facts as to the condition of the crop in the North-west in the midst of the panicky rumors. Interested provision and grain dealers in St. Paul claim that the crop is ruined throughout the State. Minneapolis millers say the wheat has not suffered seriously in the region tributary to them, while every railroad company has glowing reports from along its lines. But these reports are in many cases contradicted by travelers. The average of all evidence seems to be about this: In the southern portion of Minnesota and the river country, embracing the heaviest farming districts of Northern Iowa and Northern and Western Wisconsin, the crop has suffered severely since the heavy rains of the first week of June. The hot sun that followed these rains induced rust, which is not so dangerous in this stage of growth as the blight of the stalk which appears in certain counties. Olmsted, Houston, Winona, and Wabasha have also suffered from the ravages of the chinch-bug. In localities that have suffered the most, 30 to 40 per cent. is probably a moderate estimate of the loss from the combined causes. The average for the whole State will be less. The western and frontier counties, too, including those on the main line of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Road, have suffered much less from wet weather and rust, and not at all from bugs, while reports from the Northern Pacific country and the Red River Valley, where rains were not followed by warm weather, as in the South, are uniformly favorable.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "The examination yesterday of *Mrs. Vankirk, who is charged with poisoning her* stepmother and half-brother, resulted in her being held for trial. She could not furnish the bail required. There were traces of poison in the stomachs of both the dead persons."

BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 10.—The residence of Viscount Meade was entered by burglars last night. About $500 worth of jewelry and clothing was taken. A description of the articles taken has been given to the Police, and the persons suspected will probably be placed under arrest to-night.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 10.—Thieves entered the Summer cottage of D. Davis, in Ocean-avenue, this morning, while the family was at breakfast. An entrance was effected through a window on the second floor. Bureaux, jewelry caskets, and clothing closets were ransacked, and everything of value was carried off by the thieves. The Police were given notice, but made no arrests.

The Police have made no arrests regarding the stealing of Miss Carleton's diamonds at the Brooklyn House, although suspicion strongly points to a colored man in the employ of the house.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 10.—Asa Gunn (colored) was convicted to-day of the murder of Martin and Susan Defoor (white) in this county one year ago. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. The crime was the most dastardly in the history of the State; but the testimony was wholly circumstantial.

DENVER, Col., July 10.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Gunnison City says: "On the 8th inst., at Gothic City, James J. Jennings shot and instantly killed Joseph Thompson. The trouble was in regard to a house owned by Thompson which Jennings had taken possession of in Thompson's absence."

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—Two tramps passing through Stoneville, Westmoreland County, Penn., yesterday, were noticed to be talking excitedly, one remarking to the other, "I'll kill you!" Nothing was thought of this until last evening, when the body of one of the tramps was found in the road near Scottdale, with blood oozing from a gaping wound in the head. Near the body lay a large boulder, covered with blood, while evidences of a terrible struggle were plainly visible. There was nothing found on the body by which the man's name or home could be ascertained. Officers are in pursuit of the murderer, and it is thought he will be captured within the next 24 hours.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

INJURY AND DEATH FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

MONTAGUE, N. J., July 10.—Joseph Baughan, George Aumick, and Jerome Lance, employed at the iron-smelting furnace at Franklin, Sussex County, N. J., had a narrow escape from a horrible death a few days ago. They were at work in the great bin in which was stored several thousand tons of ore, when the bottom of the bin suddenly gave way. The three men made a desperate leap, but in so doing Baughan and Lance were badly bruised by the falling mass. Aumick, who was several feet in the rear of his companions, was nearly buried from sight, and when he was rescued he was unconscious. He received severe internal injury, and it is thought he cannot recover.

HAMMONTON, N. J., July 10.—An unknown Italian, a stranger in these parts, came here several days ago and said he was a professional swimmer, and that he would perform some of his swimming feats for the citizens on Thursday evening. At the appointed time a large crowd appeared on the bank opposite the small lake to see him. After diving several times, he made one more dive and did not come to the surface. It is supposed that he struck his head against the bottom, which stunned him, and he was drowned.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., July 10.—A German named Kurtzo Chenckel, 51 years old, was drowned last night while bathing. He is supposed to have been seized with cramp. He leaves a wife and 12 children in Newark, N. J.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—At 2 o'clock this morning, one of the seven boilers in Painter's Iron Mill, on the south side, exploded with a loud report, killing Fred Grabie, the engineer, and William Black, fireman, who were buried under the débris and horribly mangled. Grabie leaves a family. Black was only 18 years of age. The mill had not started at the time of the explosion, and there were only three men in the boiler-room, the third man escaping uninjured. An iron-clad building, used as a boiler-house, was completely wrecked. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The fact that thousands of gallons of water were thrown upon the building show that water was plenty. The loss on the building is $5,000.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 10.—A distressing accident occurred at the crossing of the Wabash and the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroads this afternoon, causing the instant death of Miss Carrie French, a young lady of Mount Vernon, Ohio. An incoming freight train on the Wabash Road came in collision with a passenger train on the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Road. Just previous to which, Miss French, in attempting to jump from the train, was thrown under the wheels, which passed over her right shoulder, severing the arm close to the body. The body was removed to the residence of her uncle in this city. No other persons were hurt.

GRIMSBY BAY, Ontario, July 10.—A son, 8 years old, of W. Richardson, member of Parliament, was drowned in the canal this afternoon. John Neil and Fred. Dougall were sent up the canal in a small boat to bring Mr. Richardson home. While on their way in tow of a steam barge which they had hailed, their boat suddenly upset, and Neil was drowned.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., July 10.—Peter, a son 14 years old, of P. J. Sullivan, was killed, and another boy had his leg broken by an explosion of blasting-powder in an old lock-up at Holyoke, to-night. Sullivan's body was blown through the roof. The damage to the building was not great.

NEGLECTING AN INJURED MAN.

A MAN FINDING NO ONE TO GIVE SUFFICIENT CARE UNTIL HEAT AND AN INJURED LIMB CAUSED DEATH.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 10.—Great indignation prevails in this town over the ill-treatment to which a stranger was subjected on Saturday last. James Darcey, an Irishman, unknown here, went to the house of William Smith, in High-street, about noon, and said he was to clean the well. He was partially intoxicated, and seems to have undertaken the work without orders from the owner. About 1:30 o'clock he borrowed a clothes-line, tied it to a heavy ladder, and got a colored man to let him down the well upon the ladder without using the windlass. The rope was poor, cut upon the curbing, and Darcey fell about 20 feet, breaking his left leg above the ankle, and shattering the bone. Two men came to his help, hauled him out by a rope which Darcey fastened about his waist, and, placing him in a wagon, took him to a drug store. Dr. Hunt, the township physician, administered morphia, and made a rest for his limb, but said he could not set the bone in the wagon, and ordered him to be taken to the Poor-house. Darcey was drawn by hand down town. The Overseer of the Poor was absent, and no one seemed able to make out a permit. He was then taken to the jail, but, having no order for commitment, the Sheriff declined to admit him. Darcey was suffering greatly, and begged to be taken to St. Michael's Hospital in Newark, as he was a Roman Catholic. The necessary money was raised, but no one would go with him, and the physicians discouraged so long a trip. One of the Town Committee tried to get a room for the man at one of the hotels, but the proprietors refused to entertain him, because he was "only a tramp." Finally, at 7 P. M., and five hours after his fall, he received admission to the Poor-house. The limb was then set, ether being necessary to accomplish it. Exhaustion and the heat to which he had been subjected during the afternoon proved too much for Darcey, and he died on Monday. He was about 50 years old, claimed to be a sailor, and said he had no friends but a shipmate named Newman, living at Third-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, New-York. He said he was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was wounded during the charge of the Irish Brigade at Chancellorsville, Va. He said he served on the United States frigate Franklin, under the name of James Riley. The Catholics of Raritan buried him. Many of the best citizens think the treatment he received was inhuman, and are very indignant at the members of the Town Committee and keepers of the Poor-house.

BERRIES AND BERRY-PICKERS.

END OF THE HUDSON VALLEY DROUGHT—THE ANTWERPS—GETTING RID OF TRAMP PICKERS.

KINGSTON, July 8.—The drought in Southern Ulster and at other points along the Hudson River Valley is at an end. Recently, heavy rains have fallen, and the effect has been great good to the fruit crops. The Antwerp raspberry crop, which was believed to have reached its close, has been prolonged, and many growers who feared the loss of hundreds of dollars, will suffer no extensive injury, though profits on the crop will be extremely small. The Antwerp yield is estimated at one-third of the usual crop. Prices, however, thus far received have been substantially better than anticipated early in the Spring, having ranged from 7 to 9 cents per one-third quart cup—an average of 5 cents per quart over rates obtained for strawberries. Had the crop been a full one, as was expected prior to the long drought, the result would have been the enriching of Marlborough growers alone to the extent of thousands of dollars. The once famous Hudson River Antwerp is thus proved to have come again into such favor as will render its further cultivation an assured fact. In the opinion of many fruit-growers the fault is entirely with the manner of cultivating the Antwerp. Ten years ago every possible care was taken of the plants. They were carefully covered in the Fall, and in early Spring were "taken up," tied and staked with the greatest care; but now, in the excitement of growing grapes and peaches, they are neglected; hence the decline. "If the Hudson River Antwerp were properly cared for, and as fast as one piece of ground ran out they were replanted in some other piece, there is no doubt," recently said a prominent fruit-grower at Marlborough to a TIMES reporter, "that the Antwerp would be in as flourishing a condition as it was years ago."

Grapes and peaches promise a fine yield, especially the grape. All growers say that unless heavy showers of hail come the grape crop will be the largest that has been harvested in years. The *vines look well and the young fruit could not look* better.

With the close of the Antwerp crop in Southern Ulster there comes the annual exodus of the berry-pickers, who visit that locality each year to enrich themselves for a month or two with the common necessaries of life. These hardy persons, when they first make their appearance among the fruit-growers, generally bring fear and terror to the residents of the neighborhood where they are employed. This season, however, has been an exception to the rule, and quiet and perfect harmony have been the results. Never before in the history of the berry-grower has there been a more orderly and quiet lot of berry-pickers employed in Southern Ulster, and especially at Marlborough, than there has this season. The result can easily be seen, not alone in and about the streets, but in the business interests especially is it noted. Boarders are coming to Marlborough as they did some years ago, or at the time when the "bedlam of New-York" first visited Marlborough. Boarding-houses that were closed last season are now full to overflowing, and in any manner one may choose to look at the change of affairs, the impression is most favorable. Growers have employed only honorable and decent pickers this season, and the villages of the Ulster fruit region have been as orderly as at any time in Winter. The men now go northward toward the hop-growing districts, where they find employment picking hops. The history of a tramp "berry-picker," together with his experiences, would furnish sufficient interesting matter for the make-up of a most interesting volume. The fact that some of them are educated, and have held positions of trust in their mother country—chiefly Germany—is an undeniable fact, and their picking the Hudson River fruits is brought about only by force of some peculiar circumstances connected with their exile.

HEIRS FULL OF HOPE.

THE ROSE-COLORED FUTURE OF THE CLAIMANTS OF THE VAN HORN ESTATE.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 10.—This part of New-Jersey is full of reputed heirs to the Hyde and Van Horn, or Anneke Jans, estates. The disconsolate frame of mind of the Hyde heirs, and their reluctant acknowledgment of the frailty of their claims, was stated in THE TIMES several weeks ago. The Van Horn heirs are still confident, however, and are even more elated of late than they have been before. One of those most interested in the matter was met in the street recently, and it only needed a single question to bring out the prospects. "We don't care how chicken-hearted the Hydes may be; we are all right, and know it. You see our estates do not lie over the sea, and are not surrounded with mystery. We hold ancient and complete title to Central Park, Harlem, Hoboken, and Bergen, or large portions of them. It is true, by an unfortunate piece of carelessness, some of the most important papers are mislaid. They were kept in an old trunk belonging to my grandmother, and the trunk was in her garret. The family used to tell her the papers were of no use, and might better be burned. She always hung on to them, though, insisting that they might prove of value. After her death the children came near destroying the contents of the trunk, but one of them examined the documents and thought possibly it would be advisable to preserve them a few years longer. The trunk was stored away somewhere, and we can't find it. If we had those papers the chain of evidence and title would be complete. As it is, we have to depend on the remaining papers in our possession and those outside who are concerned. There is an association formed in Philadelphia called the Van Horn Association, and it is putting the thing into shape. To show you how sure I feel, I gave a release of 25 per cent. of my interest to the association the other day, in return for which it is to prosecute the case without it costing us a cent. You know the Hydes were taxed quite heavy amounts to send over Armstrong and Arny, but without any good coming. Our association must feel pretty certain, or it would not pay all the expenses of the litigation. To be sure, if it does succeed, the officers will make a nice thing from the percentages the various heirs gave them. I don't think there is any trick about it, although some do. The association is to begin litigation at once, and Bergen will be the first attacked. A demand will be made for the land we own in that city, or else the occupants must pay heavily for quitclaim deeds. I guess most will prefer the latter, rather than have their houses and lands taken from them."

IMPROVING CHICAGO FACTORIES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 10.—Under a resolution introduced in the Common Council by one of the Socialistic Aldermen over three months ago, inspectors have been visiting all factories in this city where men, women, boys, and girls are employed, to report their condition and to bring suit in case they were found unhealthy. The work is now about completed. The inspectors found that over 30,000 persons—20 per cent. of them men—were employed in Chicago factories. Most of the factories were found to be badly lighted, filled with vitiated air, through defective or no ventilation, and sadly lacking in sewerage and closets. By pointing out faults in some cases and threatening suits in others, a reform almost radical in its extent has been effected, greatly to the comfort of the workers, and actually to the satisfaction of the employers, even those who at first were inclined to resist the change expressing their commendation of the result in giving employes more light, purer air, and increased convenience.

NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

ORDER ESTABLISHING MANY ADDITIONAL STATIONS, TO TAKE EFFECT ON AUG. 2.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Post Office Department has issued orders for the establishment of the following additional money-order offices on Monday, Aug. 2, in the States named:

Maine.—Andover, Blue Hill, Canaan, East Corinth, and Freeport.

New-Hampshire.—Henniker.

Vermont.—Bridgeport, South Hero.

Massachusetts.—Indian Orchard, North Attleboro.

New-York.—Castile, Downsville, Eaton, Far Rockaway, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mooers, New-Berlin, Oceanus, Smyrna.

Pennsylvania.—Boyerstown, Carrolltown, Catawissa, Clintonville, Coleville, Delmont, Lansdale, Leechburg, Le Raysville, Ligonier, Lincoln University, Middleburg, Slatington, Steelton, White Haven.

New-Jersey.—Asbury Park, Glassborough, Woodbridge.

Delaware.—Frederica.

Maryland.—Upper Marlborough.

Ohio.—Bowerston, Marshallsville, Moscow, North Fairfield, Powhatan Point, Roseville, Spencerville, Swanton, Zanesfield.

Indiana.—Elwood, Geneva, Knox, Nappanee, North Judson, Otterbein, Patoka, Silver Lake, Walton.

Illinois.—Ashmore, Atkinson, Belle Rive, Bensenville, Cable, Crescent City, Cullom, Farina, Grand Crossing, Green Valley, Grove City, Jeffersonville, New-Burnside, Palatine, Patoka, Ransom, Rosemond, Tiskilwa, Van Orin, Vermont, Wauconda.

Michigan.—Atlantic Mine, Bath, Dimondale, Edwardsburg, Forestville, Fruitport, Little Traverse, May, Metamora, Morley, Ogemaw Springs, Otsego Lake, Perry, Republic, Sherwood.

Wisconsin.—Kendall, Marshfield, Merton, Theresa.

Minnesota.—Appleton, Breckinridge, Canby, De Graff, Faxon, Fergus Falls, Fort Snelling, Fountain, Hector, Le Sueur Centre, Minnesota, Morristown, Murdock, Ortonville, Pipe Stone, Taxall.

Iowa.—Albion, Audubon, Battle Creek, Blanchard, Bristow, Britt, Clarion, Correctionville, East Side Station Des Moines, Floris, Hastings, Lake City, Liscomb, Luana, Macedonia, Manly Junction, Odebolt, Pattersonville, Randolph, Sanborn, Scranton Station, Silver City, South English, Stanton, Volga City, Wellman.

Nebraska.—Alma, Battle Creek, Battle Mills, Indianola, Louisville, Loup City, Madison, Nelson, Oakdale, Oakland, O'Neill City, Rising City, Riverton, St. Edward, Scribner, Shelton, Stanton, Stromsburg, Unadilla.

Missouri.—Avalon, Browning, Burlington Junction, Corning, Dexter City, Hartville, Highie, King City, New-Florence, Ozark, Papinsville, Pattonsburg, Slater.

Kansas.—Anthony, Axtell, Beattie, Bennington, Bull City, Caldwell, Canton, Collyer, Dexter, Fort Dodge, Fort Wallace, Grenola, Havensville, Inka, Marquette, Meriden, Morrill, Mulvane, Nickerson, Oberlin, Salem, Wetmore.

Colorado.—Buena Vista, Coal Creek, Gunnison, Kokomo, Poncho Springs, Rico, Silver Cliff, South Pueblo.

Dakota Territory.—Big Stone City, Central City, Custer, Flandreau, Fort Meade, Jamestown, Lead City, Madison, Mandan, Parker, Scotland, Watertown.

Kentucky.—Blandville, Burkesville, Grayson, Hainesville, Monticello.

Tennessee.—Alamo, Decatur, Dyer's Station, Falcon, Greenfield, Lexington, Newbern, Saulsbury, Spencer.

West Virginia.—Cranberry, Jackson Court-House, Milton, Wirt Court-House.

Virginia.—Dayton, Estillville, Hamilton, Rocky Mount, South Boston Depot, West Point, Williamsons.

North Carolina.—Laurenburg, Shoe Heel, Webster, Whitaker's, Whiteville, Winton.

South Carolina.—Bennettsville, Central, Gaffney City, Johnson's Depot, Society Hill, Winnsborough.

Georgia.—Canton, Eastman, Hartwell, Rising Fawn, Summerville.

Florida.—Apopka, Manatee, Orange City, Titusville.

Alabama.—Northport, Rutledge, Tallassee, York Station.

Mississippi.—Black Hawk.

Louisiana.—Bonnet Carre, Greenburg, Hauma, Marksville.

Texas.—Albany, Breckinridge, Brownwood, Centre, Coleman, Dexter, Eagle Pass, Fairfield, Flatonia, Floresville, Fort Griffin, Franklin, Grand View, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Ladonia, Mansfield, Matagorda, Millican, Montgomery, Pleasanton, Rio Grande City, San Diego, Taylorsville, Winnsborough.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 11—1 A. M.—*For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.*

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, winds mostly from south-east to south-west, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, westerly winds, shifting to colder northerly, higher barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, variable winds, mostly north-easterly, stationary or lower temperature, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with frequent rains, southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 10.—While the ship City of Brooklyn was being towed off the blocks in Carleton, by the tugs New City and St. Johns, she ran into the schooner Stella R., of Harvey, carrying away the latter's masts, jibboom, and wheel, and doing other damage to her.

The schooner Little Annie, which sailed from this port a few days ago for Boston with a cargo of sleepers, was towed into port last evening full of water, having been in collision with a vessel down the bay. The Captain says the collision occurred on Thursday night off Gilliner's Cove. The schooner was sailing along with all her lights burning, when a ship suddenly ran into her amidships and cut her almost to the water's edge. She filled at once. The Captain of the ship said the name of his vessel was Charles L. Smith, an American vessel, bound to England. He stood by for some time after the collision to render any assistance that might be required. The Captain took his course for St. John, and reached here last evening. The schooner will be repaired.

MR. TAYLOR'S WANDERINGS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10.—The man Taylor, who was found last night in a disordered state of mind, has been identified as James Freeman Taylor, junior member of the firm of Taylor & Son, brewers, of Albany. His wife telegraphed from New-York that he was suffering from typhoid fever. He left New-York, without the knowledge of his friends, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, came to this city, and wandered off to the grounds of the State Hospital, where he was found by three of the attachés of the institution, who brought him to this city and handed him over to the Police. The latter, however, would not arrest him, and did not take charge of him, the officer on duty being an inexperienced hand. Taylor wandered off again, and an Eagle reporter found him at the steam-boat wharf at midnight and took him to a hotel. This evening Taylor's father and mother arrived, and took him to his home, at No. 248 West Fifty-fourth-street. He was a member of the Legislature of 1878. He is ill, and at times delirious.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, July 10.—Worcesters, 3; Bostons, 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Chicagos, 6; Clevelands, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Cincinnatis, 2; Buffalos, 1.

BOGARDUS AGAIN A WINNER.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—A match was shot this afternoon between Capt. A. H. Bogardus and George Rimell, of England, for $500 a side. Bogardus killed 96 birds out of a possible 100, and Rimell killed 90.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Hillside	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Julia Consolidated	[illegible]
Argenta	7-16	Justice	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Belle Isle	9-16	McClinton	[illegible]
Bechtel	1	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Boston Consolidated	[illegible]	North Bonanza	1-16
Bulwer	[illegible]	North Belle Isle	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Overman	11-16
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Dudley	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	3	Tuscarora	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]		

The Northern Belle Mining Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] cents per share.

CURRENT LITERATURE

TWILIGHT'S HOUR.

The sunlight on a wavelike sea
In softened radiance fadeth slowly,
The folded flower, the mist-crowned tree,
Proclaim the gathering twilight holy.

It is the hour when Passion bows:
A solemn stillness round us lingers;
And on our wildly-throbbing brows
We feel the touch of angel fingers.

It is the hour when lovers fond
(For Love its native air is breathing)
Drape with fair hopes Life's drear beyond,
Gay garlands for the future wreathing.

It is the hour when in far land
The wanderer, tired of ceaseless roaming,
Longs for the clasp of kindred hand,
And the dear home enwrapt in gloaming.

It is the hour when mankind hears,
Amid Earth's mingled moans and laughter,
Chords which will swell when unborn years
Are buried in the great Hereafter.
—Chambers's Journal.

O WAE'S ME.

O wae's me! for my heart is sair;
An' hope i' this life will cheer me na mair;
The mavis sings loud tae his mate, frae the tree;
But ne'er-do's my Jamie love a thought cast tae me.

I lo'ed him—I lo'e him!—O wae's my heart!
Come death, gentle death, and ease me its smart.
I bent tae his will—Oh, I'd better ha' died!
For he lingered na' langer, but * * * cast me aside.

O, maidens beware, if words are not meet;
Tho' spoke i' soft tones by a voice that is sweet;
Tae list to such fause words will fi' you wi' care,
For the knowledge o' evil is better tae bear!

The world was sae bright, and my heart was sae gay,
Till I minded the tempting that led me astray!
But now the world's brightness—the shine o' the sun,
Have all passed forever, and * * * I am undone!

Tho' death tarry lang, and come not at my ca';
Never mair can I lichten the sting o' my fa';
And scarce dare I hope, i' the far land o' bliss,
Tae win tae a pardon ne'er gi'en i' this!
—Temple Bar.

HOW I BECAME A MURDERER.

I.

"Thou shalt do no murder." I suppose that the response which sane men and women make in church to the sixth commandment is about the emptiest and most formal prayer of which they are ever guilty. Ask yourself, reader, if you have the faintest ghost of a fancy in you that, under any conceivable, or imaginable, combination of impossible circumstances you could ever pray with meaning to be delivered from the temptation to murder in cold blood a fellow-man or fellow-woman. You have read history, and you read the newspapers, and you know that murders are not uncommon things. But, nevertheless, you think of them as belonging to an outside world, with which you—otherwise than as a just possible victim—cannot possibly have any sort of concern. You would as soon think of praying to be delivered from the sin of witchcraft as from the sin of murder. They are, alike, impossibilities to you. Of course, I assume you to be of the type of the average reader—sane, but for a few harmless and probably wholesome crotchets, educated in the ideas and feelings of your time and country, and in sympathy with them, respectable and prudent in all weightier matters, and as comfortable, within and without, as the majority of your neighbors. If I were to tell you that you are a potential murderer, you would not even be angry with me—you would simply smile at such an absolutely preposterous notion. And so, in the face of such an accusation, should I have smiled—once upon a time.

Judge for yourself if I should not have had the right to smile. My name, by the way, is Alfred Lambourn, and I consider my name as of some consequence to my argument, because I happen to be one of a family which can carry back its history for an exceptional number of generations, and without being able to name a single member of it who was not perfectly respectable and perfectly sane—not taking into account a certain hereditary tendency to let ourselves be imposed upon and our money to slip unaccountably through our fingers in the most contented manner. I should say that our family characteristics were steadiness, prudence, and plain common sense, combined with a somewhat inconsistent indifference to becoming higher or richer than we find ourselves at starting. But of course we have our distinguishing marks among ourselves. I am a solicitor; and I cannot at this moment call to mind a case of a man's being murdered, at least in the flesh, by a solicitor. I live quietly, and in harmony with all my tastes and inclinations, in a little place close to the sea, and am, as I have always been, particularly strong and healthy, and fond of using my limbs without entirely neglecting my brain. I have a few cupboards in my house, but have never had the ghost of a skeleton in one of them. I have no turn for dissipation, and am quite as well off as I want to be. In spite of my profession, I am, and have always been, absolutely without an enemy, which may be partly accounted for by the fact that I have exceedingly few neighbors and scarcely any clients, my practice consisting in a semi-legal semi-agricultural stewardship to the best and dearest friend I ever had in the world—friends, I should say, for his wife is as dear to me as if she were my own sister, and his children as if they were my own. Whom should I ever have been tempted to murder, and why? Put the same question to yourself of yourself—and answer it if you can.

My friend was Sir Reginald Gervase—of course you must allow just as much accuracy to my proper names as you please. He had one of the largest estates in Foamshire, and lived chiefly at St. Moor's, a splendid place near Spendrith, which is on the wildest and rockiest part of that grand and magnificent coast, as all the world knows. My description of him is short—he was, literally, the best and finest fellow in the whole world. Were Lady Gervase writing this story, I have no doubt she would say a great deal more of him; mine must be a man's praise of a man. He had not a single fault that I could ever discover, and yet was as far from being a prig as the South is from the North Pole. He was nearly my match—which is saying something—in point of chest and biceps, and infinitely more than mine, or most men's, in brains; and his heart was larger still. I sometimes used to think it his single misfortune that he was so rich and so happy and so full of a sense of all the duties that his birth-right had thrown upon him. Had fortune left him the struggling barrister that he was when I first met him in London, he would have made himself a great man, instead of merely growing into something much greater. For he had by no means been born to a Baronetcy and the ownership of St. Moor's. He unexpectedly inherited it from a cousin of about his own age, and apparently as strong and as healthy as himself, who had been struck down by death when hardly thirty years old. It was a change to turn most men's brains, and to send half of them to the devil. Sir Reginald took his wealth and his position with less elation than he had taken his first brief, went abroad for a while, and then came back to settle down for good at St. Moor's. The first thing he did—which was in an hour or two—was to become first favorite of the whole country, and that among his poorer even more than among his richer, neighbors. The next was to send for me, then managing clerk to a London firm, to be his friend and counselor. The next was to marry, as wisely as man ever married in this world. He had fallen over head and ears in love with the best girl in all England, and she with him. Before long they had a family of two boys and two girls, and were fortunate in them all. The eldest was called Reginald, of course, being a first-born Gervase. The next was called Marion, after her mother. Then came my own god-son, Alfred, and then Nora. Their names have nothing to do with the matter, but it is pleasant for myself to write them. It is hardly more to the purpose than to say that I, too, was on the eve of marriage, after a long and weary waiting, but this, too, I like to tell, because this also was due to the position in which Sir Reginald had placed me. What did I not owe to him? Post, position, fortune, everything, that I like to remember, all my happiness now and to come. The one trouble he ever gave me was the feeling that I could do so little for one who had done so much for me. Anybody could have looked after his affairs as well as I. I was never likely to be so much to him as the mouse was to the lion.

In fact, the hardest work I ever did for him was all pleasure and play, except that he made me feel its interest and importance by throwing himself so heartily into all that concerned the smallest cottager or fisherman with whom he had to do. He looked upon life as a trust not merely to be fulfilled but enjoyed, and his wife agreed with him. I hardly know which we learned to like best—our tasks or our pleasures. That he liked the tasks best, I am sure. And I am sure, too, that if Sir Reginald Gervase, even in this nineteenth century, had taken it into his head to declare war against the Queen, there is not a man within ten miles of Spendrith who would not have turned rebel.

For two months every Summer St. Moor's was left empty while the master and mistress were in town, for they were by no means people who looked upon rusting and falling out of the great world's stream as one of the duties of those who have to do their best with the course of a comparatively small one. Though I missed them, I approved of their absence, for I could not get rid of my ambition for my friend; it would be something if, as member for Foamshire, he could have the chance of doing for England some little of what he was doing for one of her remoter corners. One warm afternoon, while they were away in town, I was engaged alone in my office with some drainage plans, half at work upon them, and half thinking about what I could do, in the face of an approaching election, to get Sir Reginald Gervase to stand for Foamshire. It was too hot to work very desperately after an early dinner; and I am afraid I must confess that the rich blue of the sky without, the soft wind that scarcely took the trouble to carry the weight of its own scent through the window, the caw of the rooks on their way home, and the regular heave and rush of the sea against the wall of rocks close by, united to set me dreaming of anything but of drains. I was myself in love, remember, and Venus came from the sea on such an afternoon.

I had a clerk in the outer office, who was also in love, and whom I strongly suspect of having been sleeping too. Our office was certainly not conducted on the ordinary principles of hurry and open eyes—a client from the outside world did not call once a quarter, and was not particularly welcome when he came. At any rate, Tom Brooks looked as if he were still dreaming when he stumbled into my own room and startled me with—

"A strange lady, Sir; and to see you!"

It is hard to wake up all at once. For a moment I almost took for granted that it could be nobody but my Lottie, who had managed to fly through the window all the way from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at the other end of the Kingdom; what other lady, a stranger to Tom Brooks, could want to see me? But a moment more told me the absurdity of such a fancy; so I stretched myself, rubbed my eyes, and said sharply, "Then wake up and show her in."

She came in, with a silky rustle; and I had certainly never seen her before. She Lottie, indeed! I never can guess a woman's age, so I must content myself with saying that my visitor could not possibly have been more than thirty-six or less than twenty years old. She was of a moderate height and graceful figure, and was dressed much more fashionably than we were used to round Spendrith—in a brown silk, with bows behind and down the sides, a tight-fitting jacket, and a sort of nondescript cross between a hat and a bonnet, from under which escaped a mass of fair brown hair—behind, in thick waves that flowed down to her waist, and in front, in a fringe falling down to her eyebrows. Her face was a pretty one, on the whole, clear-complexioned, fair, and brightly-colored; but her mouth was, at the same time, too small and too full, her nose too long, and her dark eyes a very great deal too large, as well as being too closely set together. Still, the general effect was decidedly good, and had to be called pretty, whatever else it might be called, and however much it differed from my own two standards of beauty—Lottie Vane and Lady Gervase. My visitor looked grave and sad by nature, and as if she had a story, and that an interesting one. I showed her a seat, and she sat down.

"You are Mr. Lambourn, and you are a lawyer?" she asked in a voice that made her prettiness suddenly change into something more. It was a clear, liquid voice, with some sort of special accent in it, and a kind of singing quality about her first words.

"My name is Lambourn, and I am a solicitor. You call on business, I suppose? Whom have I the honor—"

She opened a mother-of-pearl case and handed me a card—"Adrienne Lavalle." "I come to ask your advice," said she. The name looked French; and yet, though she did not speak quite like an Englishwoman, her accent was by no means distinctly that of a foreigner. Who could she be, that she came for legal advice to Spendrith? It is true that if anybody does happen to be suddenly in want of legal advice at Spendrith, he is bound to come to me.

I bowed and waited, and she went on.

"I am told that you are able and honest," she said, "and, therefore, I come to you. You asked my name, and I gave you my card. It is one of my names, the name by which I am known. I have one more. My birth-name is Ray—Juliet Ray. Did you ever hear the name before?"

"Never in my life," said I.

"Then, before I tell you more, may I ask you if you are prepared to undertake, as a lawyer and a gentleman, the cause of a woman against the most cruel wrong that ever was done by a man? A cause that will give you honor and glory throughout the land?"

"Never mind the honor and glory," said I. "The question is, whether I could find the time and spare the pains. Of course, I shall be glad to help to get justice done, just for the sake of the thing, lawyer though I am. But I must hear the story first—"

"You shall hear it; and you shall hear why I come to Spendrith for a lawyer. I did not suppose you would know the name of Juliet Ray. But I had my reason for asking, all the same. I was born in London. I had a mother, Mr. Lambourn, but no other relative in the world. My mother was on the stage. I cannot tell you all, for I do not know; but we were in Paris when my mother died, and when I was seventeen years old—without the means to live, but with the need to live, you understand. Perhaps you will find it hard to believe, but I was as innocent then as a young girl can be."

I let silence imply assent; but I was certainly beginning to wake up, and to call my professional wits together.

"It was in Paris that I met a young man—if I must call him so—who made love to me. I took him for a man of honor. He swore, Mr. Lambourn, a million times to make me his wife, in the sight of heaven and in the sight of man. In the sight of heaven he did make me his wife; and when we were soon after in London, he married me in church, as he should have done before. He is a scoundrel!"

"But if he married you at any time, he did his best to right you, it seems to me. Well?"

"I must not call him 'scoundrel'? Wait; see what you will call him, if you are a man! We went abroad again—to Paris, to Vienna, to 20 places—and then one day he left me, never to return."

"He deserted you? You did not hear from him again?"

"From him? No; never one word! Of him? No; not for years! He left me to live as best I could, without the means, but with all the need, once more. Perhaps you will not find it hard to believe that I was no more as innocent a fool as at seventeen."

Again I let assent be implied in silence; so much I did not find it hard to believe.

"But I hear of him at last, and he is married again!"

"You mean that you wish your husband to be prosecuted for bigamy?"

"No, Mr. Lambourn. I mean that I will have my rights, and that I will have my revenge! That is what I mean!"

And I could see, beyond any question, that it was what she did mean. If her story was true, she had certainly been ill-used; but, all the same, I wished she had not come to me. I felt that, from the beginning, I had not liked Miss, or Mrs., Lavalle.

"I don't care about taking criminal matters," I said, rather coldly. "There are plenty of solicitors in the county. And if you want—since you speak of your rights—to make any sort of profitable compromise, I must decline your case on any terms. However, as you come for present advice, I suppose you can prove your marriage?"

"I can prove it as surely as that I live!" said she. "I have my lines. Will that do?"

"Certainly they will do. You will have to prove the second marriage, too—"

"He won't deny that," said she, with a smile. "And he won't deny that I am I; and if he does, he can't deny that I was alive when his crime was committed; and if he does, there are courts and means who will know. You ask me why I come to Spendrith? It is to make sure—to have him under my hand. I have now found him out, and tracked him down to let him go again. And I come to you because you are here; because you can watch for me. When I have my rights you will have yours too, never fear."

So she had cut down my reluctance to undertake her case to a fear of not being sufficiently well paid! If I had not much liked her before, I liked her exceedingly little now. And who at Spendrith could possibly have been guilty of bigamy, and of deserting a wife abroad? I knew every living creature in the place—there was not one whom I could connect in the wildest fancy with Mrs. Lavalle.

"Who is the man you say is your husband?" asked I.

I suppose she thought that her last words had refreshed my interest in her.

"The scoundrel who *is* my husband?" said she. "There!"

A little theatrically she laid a document before me. It was a perfectly good and authentic copy of a register of marriage solemnized at a London church between Juliet Ray, spinster, and—Reginald Gervase!

My eyes seemed to darken and swim. What could it mean? As she sat there, triumphant in her coming vengeance or in her greed, I thought and thought; and the more I thought, the more clear the meaning grew. Some months before the date of the marriage my friend had been in Paris, I knew. Just before the same date he had returned to town. And then there was his long subsequent absence abroad for nearly a whole year. But still, was Reginald Gervase, who held duty to be even above honor—if such a thing can be—a man who, under any circumstances, would, when he found himself suddenly rich and in a high position before the world, rid himself of any woman—whether his wife or not, and even if he had learned to hate and scorn her—by leaving her to starve? No doubt she must have been false to him first. But even so, the pride of my own life had gone; every illusion I had darkened at such a shadow as this must be. Perhaps he had thought her dead. But no, that could not be, unless he had willed very hard indeed to think her so.

"Leave me this paper," said I. "Call on me again to-morrow at ten; I will think over what you have told me. Excuse me now."

"You will undertake the case, then?"

"I will try to do whatever is for the best, Miss Lavalle."

"Who is Miss Lavalle?" asked she, as she left me. "I am Lady Gervase."

II.

I locked the copy of the register in a safe, where I kept my own private personal papers, shut up my office, and went out to walk myself cool. I had met with a skeleton from St. Moor's, indeed! I could see the whole miserable history as if it had been written out for me. The young barrister had made a fool of himself, as many otherwise wise men have done. He had been entrapped by this woman in Paris. Perhaps the pitifulness of her unprotected condition had imposed upon him quite as much as her bright cheeks and her great black eyes. She had stuck to him and drawn him into marriage; no doubt his sense of honor had helped her, however much his reason must have opposed her. It was she, no doubt, who had swallowed up the whole of his little fortune and kept him under water. It was she who had been the cause of those long vacations in Paris, which he used to make even during term time. And then, when fortune came to him, he had gone abroad to hide what had, no doubt, proved a disgraceful marriage. And then, no less beyond doubt, he had discovered unfaithfulness in her and had left her, half ashamed, half relieved, as such a man would have left such a woman, simply, utterly, and without a word of blame. And then true love had come into his heart. Perhaps he really believed his first wife dead. Perhaps the belief was too much due to the wish—who knows? It was not for me to judge Reginald Gervase. I knew the man as he was, whatever he had done, however weak he might have shown himself in one thing.

And what was I to do? Nothing?

Nothing? When I, and I only, realized the nature of the blow that was about to fall? On the one hand, there was the true Reginald Gervase, my more than friend, brother, and father, who had plainly been able to free himself of the old shadow, trusted, honored, loved by all the world, whose whole life was a growth in goodness and usefulness, and whose loss would be public as well as private, and felt none could guess how far round his home. There was the wife, who believed in him as a hero, and who loved him with her whole heart and soul. There were his young children—what need I say of them? On the other hand, there were ruin, scandal, the dock, the prison cell, a wife's broken heart, and four children's lives blasted for all their days; and only because a worthless woman had not died. The thing looked too hideous to be possible; and I dreamed of such a word as—nothing! Well, thank God that he was not at St. Moor's. Every day delayed was a day gained, if only for thinking what could be done.

I was walking along the narrow coastguard path overhanging the sea, which was the shortest cut from Spendrith to the nearest market town, when I was met by a lad who acted as rural postman, and who stopped me with a letter. I took it with scarcely a word of good evening, and opened it absently.

"Dear Lambourn"—I read without even taking heed of the handwriting—"One line in haste to say that we shall all be home to-morrow evening, almost as soon as this reaches you. Everything's all right, but Jenny would rather be safe at home just now, and so would I. Look me up for a weed, there's a good fellow, about nine, and we'll have a good big talk about the drains. I feel like a school-boy off for the holidays. R. G."

It was like destiny. He and his wife—yes, I would still call her so—were hurrying back full sail into the storm. I knew what their coming back sooner than usual meant. It was one of Gervase's crotchets that all his children should be of Foamshire, and of their home, bred and born. Well, that made matters worse a thousand times. He was coming where that woman—I could not call her his wife—was waiting to lay hands upon him and to destroy him more terribly than even she could dream. I was not to see her again till next day, and did not know where she was to be found. I suppose I had acted stupidly; but it is hard to keep one's presence of mind where one's heart is concerned too deeply. How could I meet Gervase this very night with this terrible secret upon me? I could not. And yet what right had I to leave him in his fool's paradise for a single avoidable hour? I tried to ask myself what I should have done had I been simply his lawyer instead of his friend. And I could find no answer. It seemed strange that the thunder of the sea, as it rose higher and higher with the advancing tide against the cliffs, did not change its tone.

The letter-carrier could not have left me many minutes—long as they seemed—when he came running back breathlessly, shouting and pointing behind him with his arm.

"Mr. Lambourn!" he panted out, "there be some un down yonder on the Carricks as lone as lone, and not half an hour o' tide!"

I was startled out of such thoughts as even mine. I knew every inch of that coast as well as if I had been a smuggler of the old times, and nobody who knows the cliffs about Spendrith needs telling what being alone on the Carricks means within even an hour of high tide. The Carricks are a point of rather low rocks, projecting something like the blade of a scythe, or rather like the pointed ram of an ancient galley, from the base of the cliff, easily to be reached within about two hours of the highest tide; but, after that, breaking the calmest sea into a rage, and entirely cut off from reach either from above or below. At absolutely full tide the most shoreward of these rocks was a full two fathoms under high-water line. The cliff, itself a promontory, rose up sheer from the rocks for some distance, then bowed out over them, and then finished its course of some hundred and fifty feet to the overhanging path on which I was standing. All these meant, in a dozen words, that he who found himself alone on the Carricks half an hour before the tide turned would be a dead man in half an hour, for there was no point among the network of currents which the strongest swimmer could hope to gain.

"Who is it?" I asked. "Could you tell?"

"I couldn't see for sure; but it looked to seem like Lacy Green that keeps company with Master Brooks—"

"A woman—good God!" In this peril, at least, something might possibly be done. As fast as I could cover the ground I was at the coast-guard station, only to find a single old sailor on what was by courtesy called duty, a strong fellow enough, with any quantity of rope at hand; but what could two men do?

Nothing, certainly, without trying. We could carry to the edge of the cliff rope enough to reach the Carricks twice over. But that was little. How could a woman, even if she had the courage, fasten herself safely to it, and keep herself from being dashed to pieces against the face of the cliff on her giddy upward journey? And how could one man reach her, with but one pair of hands to hold the rope above him?

Happily, the sea was tolerably calm; otherwise, considering the shortness of the time at our disposal, nothing could have been done. It was only too certain that somebody was there. The letter-carrier was positive that he had twice seen a woman on the rocks; the second time, while I was on my way to the coast-guard station, he had seen her trying to clamber further out seaward, as if she had become fully aware of her danger, and was trying to place herself where she might have a chance of being seen from the shore. I looked at my watch, and the sailor looked out to sea. There was no boat that could be signaled, and not nearly time to obtain one for ourselves and to row round.

The question of the boat was settled in a single look from one to the other. But the same look set the sailor's wits working.

"Run to the station," he said to the letter-carrier, "and get all the oars you can lay your hands on, and bring them here, and look alive."

He craned over the edge of the path, and so did I, though more cautiously; but there were no means of seeing anything more in that way. The sea had already risen in a surge of white foam and dark green cascades over nearly the whole length of the rocks below, so that any prisoner upon them must have been driven for respite from death under the bulging part of the cliff, where she would be altogether out of sight of all but the sea-gulls. Then the old sailor looked out westward, where a broken patch of white and gray cloud seemed to be rising from the sea into the sky in the shape of a spire.

"The wind won't be here till after the turn, Sir," said he. "There won't be so much swing on as there might be." He put his hands to his mouth and shouted downward, but no answer returned. "Where's that young slug with the oars?"

I could only hope he had some plan. I certainly could think of none. Perhaps, though as anxious as any human creature must be when a man or woman is drowning under his eyes, and when he can do nothing but wait above and listen for the dead heave of full tide against the cliff to tell him all was over, I may not have been so absorbed in the emergency as I should have been two or three hours ago. What was a moment's struggle with the sea compared with that worse than death against which I was trying to put out my hands no less in vain? I was not, I feel sure, at that moment consciously thinking of the greater peril in the immediate face of the less; but that it was the greater which had well-nigh paralyzed me I know.

At last the lad hurried back with four long oars. The old sailor laid them all together, fagot-wise and bar-wise, over a cleft in the edge of the path, so that the bundle of oars might serve for one strong beam, and that the rope might run through the cleft for a groove before swinging from the projecting rim of the cliff out into the air. The beam of oars was kept from being pulled forward instead of downward by the form of the path, which rose up slightly toward the edge, and by the chance—on which the whole plan depended—that the natural gutter ran between two ears of crag just high enough to serve as posts for the beam behind them. He fastened one end of our longest line of rope, with practiced skill, round the middle of the oars; he had already made the other end into a noose, as soon as his ready eyes had taken in at a glance the chances of the ground. He paid out the whole rope over the edge of the cliff; there was no time left for arguing about who should go down.

Indeed, I felt as if forced by an impulse from outside myself to take that matter into my own hands. It is true, I was a great deal younger and by so much the more active than the old tar, who was still as strong in the arms and shoulders as tugging at oars can make a man, but had certainly not been in the habit, as I had been, of spending his leisure in clambering among rocks instead of staring through a spy-glass at the offing; so that I was likely to feel a great deal more at home among the gulls and cormorants than he. There was every reason for placing him at the fast head of the rope, and me at the noose. But had it been otherwise I should have stood upon my rights, as representing the lord of the manor, to do as I pleased above the line of high water. Do something I must—something, anything which had the semblance of helping a living creature, however unconnected it might be with the storm that was gathering over the head of my friend. As I have said, there was no time left for a needless word; I took my way, and, resolutely thinking of nothing but of keeping my eyes fixed on the highest visible part of the cliff, was, before a word could be spoken, letting myself down the rope with my knees and hands. It was not that I had room left in my heart to care, save in the most general way, for the woman on the Carricks. I was in anything but a philanthropic mood, or in one that would excite me to risk a sprained wrist for any soul on earth but Reginald Gervase. It was all sheer impulse; neither foolhardiness on the one hand, nor courage on the other. I claim no credit for the climb; rather blame. It could in nowise be of the smallest help to Gervase; on the contrary, I was risking the only life that could in any way hope to aid him. Only I had no hope for him left in me, in the face of the proofs and of the woman in whose hands they were. It all came from what, as I have said, his overwhelming hunger for action of any sort or form.

Of course our idea was to fasten whomever I might find below to the loose end of the rope, in the hope that the sailor, with whatever help the letter-carrier could give him, would be able to draw her up, and then let down the rope again, so that I might follow. With a view to the first part of the work, I carried down with me a second rope to fasten to the noose and to act as a guide from below, so that she might not swing against the face of the cliff on her upward journey. As to my own return, I might manage a good deal by climbing, or I might, at any rate, be pulled up far enough to swing above the tide until further help should come.

At last I stood upon the last slab of slippery rock which the sea had not wholly covered. There was just room enough upon it for two. And I stood face to face with Adrienne Lavalle—nay, I must call her so—Lady Gervase.

Why had she been brought here, out of the reach of all aid but mine? Why had the tidings of her peril been brought to me? What was the true nature of that impulse which had brought me—me of all men—face to face with her thus, and here?

Think of the first sentence of this history! We were absolutely, utterly alone together, unseen even from the cliffs that rose up between us two and the whole world. Her secret was known to me alone; its proof was in my own hands. If she had died there unaided, what would have signified the loss of a woman such as she? Why had she not been left there to die? And if she was left to live—in one instant I saw the whole of that vision upon which my mind had been dwelling ever since she had left me—the ruined lives, the broken hearts, all the world's loss, all the shame, all the cruel punishment of an innocent mother and her children for the weakness of a good man. I had despaired of helping them all. But what was that now? Nothing, less than nothing, when I realized that all this storm would burst upon them, no longer from the hands of this woman, because she lived, but from my hands, because I did not let her die!

Would there not be something unspeakably mean and cowardly in preferring the perfect serenity of my own selfish conscience to the lives of those to whom I owed more than even a worse sin for their sake could repay? Surely the ways of justice are not the same as human law. For the sake of others we must punish what, for the sake of others, we must call crimes; but we do not call crimes necessarily sins, and what we condemn with our cold reason we may in our hearts and souls approve. At last I could do all things for Reginald Gervase. Was I to flinch, so that my weakness should let loose upon him all from which I could save him, and that in such a way that he would never even guess the peril in which he had been? I swear that I felt as if for this very purpose she had, as if by Providence, been delivered into my hands. If only that wretched lad had never caught sight of her! But was I to let such a miserable chance as that destroy Reginald Gervase? What was I there for but to counteract chance, and to do all things for him? Suppose I did *murder* her, what but good would have been done? I did not shrink from thinking of the thing by its name. I had completely cooled my blood by now.

What she read in my face I know not. But something she must have read, for it was very far from the birth of a hope of rescue that I saw in hers. She seemed looking through my eyes into my heart, as if she feared it more than the sea. Neither of us spoke a word; but, meanwhile, the sea itself rose and rose, and the wind began to rise too.

I was absolutely making plans. I could leave her there—it would not be my fault if she were found drowned. The body could be recovered at low water, and buried, and nobody would be the wiser. I must give up Lottie, of course; it was one thing to commit a murder, but quite another to make her the wife of a murderer, even though of one who had right on his side. I could take it into my head to leave England, and should soon be forgotten.

"Can you save me?" she said, at last. "What are you going to do with me?"

"I! with you?" I asked. "God knows. What are you doing with Reginald Gervase? Look, the tide will be waist-high soon. I am his friend. Are your rights or is your life the dearer to you? But I can't trust you."

I turned faint and sick at heart. How could I insure myself, even for his sake, to be strong enough to let this weak woman die? Suddenly a heavy wave swept over the rock, brought her to her knees, and would have carried her into deep water all at once had I not instinctively thrown the noose round her and held her so. It must be done, though; it was some weaker self that had saved her for a minute more.

"You can save me, and you bid me sell my rights for my life!" she said, with real scorn, and with a courage that startled me. "Yes, you say truly; you are his friend. Like master, like man."

Should I have held her there till she was drowned? Should I have been able to face the unspeakable shame of returning to the cliff alone, or should I have waited there until the tide had covered me also? I say to myself, and I say to you, what I said to myself. God knows. I trust not; but I have never very confidently believed in the goodness of the good or the badness of the bad, or the weakness of the weak or the strength of the strong, since that day.

"Ahoy, there! Hold on!" I heard a shout, and the grind of wood on the rock, and the unshipping of oars. I think we were both in the boat before we knew where we were. She was saved without my help, and I—I scarce know from what, if from anything, I had been saved.

Sir Reginald himself was at the helm. What could I do now? Absolutely nothing, at last, except give up everything to despair. I waited for the storm to burst even there and then.

It was simply to my amaze that no look or sign of recognition passed between the husband and the wife whom he—he, not I—had saved to destroy him. I waited in vain.

"Thank God I saw you from the yacht in time!" said he. "It was like you, old fellow, to try to break your neck for nothing, but I don't think both of you could have got up without damage. May I ask the name of the lady whom I have been lucky enough to—Allow me to introduce myself."

"I am Lady Gervase!" she said, with a scornful look at me. "I thank you, Sir, for saving my life—"

"Lady Gervase!"

"You seem surprised? I am the wife of Sir Reginald Gervase, of St. Moor's. May I know whom I have to thank for—"

"I really must ask you to pardon me," said he, courteously bewildered. "But Lady Gervase happens to be on board that yacht yonder. *I* am Sir Reginald Gervase."

What could it all mean?

If you, reader, cannot guess, you must be as blind as I had been. You must have forgotten my telling you that my Sir Reginald had inherited St. Moor's from a cousin of his own age, and that Reginald was the family name. If that cousin had chosen to die suddenly before he had time to communicate with his wife or his friends, or to make a will, his wife was perfectly entitled to call herself Lady Gervase if she pleased; but it could not possibly affect his heir beyond compelling him to pay a certain part of the personal estate to the widow, which he was able enough to do. What a worse than fool I had been!

When I have heard people talk lightly of their temptations to do this or that, I have said, "The greatest and strongest temptation I ever felt was to murder, in cold blood, a woman who had never done me a shadow of wrong." People think me jesting; but it is true.—*London Society.*

ISLAM IN CHINA.—Just about the time when Mohammed was entering in triumph the city of his birth, which had so long contemned and rejected him, a maternal uncle of this same prophet was on the seas of the furthest East carrying the "good news" of Islam, along with the merchandise of Arabia, to the traders of Canton, a port which was well accustomed to the sight of Arab faces, and which had for centuries formed one of the links in the brisk trade which was carried on between East and West via Persia and Arabia. The prophet's uncle was doubtless urged to this voyage more by the interests of commerce than by the spirit of the propaganda; nevertheless, like all the early Moslems, he would not lose an opportunity of addressing a word of exhortation to an unbelieving people; and the kindly reception accorded to him and his gospel bred a corresponding zeal in the teacher, so that he asked and obtained from the Emperor of all the Celestials free leave to practice his new religion in Canton, and even to build a mosque there. Thus the first of the six mosques of Canton was built nearly thirteen hundred years ago, and the seeds of a great Mussulman population sown. The maternal uncle returned to Arabia to visit his distinguished nephew; but Mohammed was dead, and his uncle, after weeping upon his [illegible], took his weary way back to China, [illegible] with an authorized version of the Koran [illegible] revised by the orders of the First Khalif. The Arab traders whom commercial enterprise periodically brought to Canton began now to regard the place rather as a colony than a mere trading mart. They settled there in considerable numbers, under the auspices of the uncle of their prophet, and worshiped in the mosque he had built. In later times they would come and do homage to the Moslem missionary's grave, hard by this mosque. Thus there grew up a veritable Arab colony in Canton, which bade fair to take the lead of the natives by its energy in commerce and its consequent wealth. This colony was augmented from time to time in many and strange ways. The 'Abbasy Khalifs of Bagdad were firm allies of the Chinese Emperors, and one of them, El-Mansûr, (or Almansor, as our pre-Lane "Arabian Nights" would have it,) sent a contingent of troops to help the Emperor against a rebel who was giving him serious trouble. These warriors would prefer to stay with their colonized countrymen rather than march the long journey back to Persia or Syria; and thus the numbers of the Chinese Moslems were mightily swelled. Then, when Genghis Khan was overturning the existing state of things in all Asia with his Mongol hordes, refugees and war prisoners came to add to the colony, which grew and flourished and spread through all the Provinces of China. These offshoots from the mother-colony of Canton used a peculiar means of increasing their population. Apart from the natural addition to their numbers, they took advantage of their own wealth and prosperity, and of the extreme destitution and poverty of their Chinese neighbors in time of dearth and famine, to buy from them their starving children, whom the hungry parents were only too willing to get rid of. These the Moslems brought up in the Arabian faith, and thus whole towns were peopled by Chinese converts. This custom was the more necessary as the Moslems were not allowed by their law to marry any but Moslem women, and these were in a minority in a colony composed mainly of traders and soldiers. Still, they made up for this deficiency by taking Chinese women as concubines; and the fruit of these unions and of the Moslem marriages proper, added to the purchased children, resulted in a very rapid increase of population. Indeed, so quickly did the Mohammedan colony grow that the few traders who taught the faith of the Arabian prophet at the end of the first quarter of the seventh century have now developed into a population of some 20,000,000 Moslems, almost all of the severely orthodox sect of the Hanafys, and all as good Mohammedans as one would wish to see anywhere. These Mohammedan Chinese form a separate and distinct race by themselves. They are not Chinese, nor Arab, nor Tartar, but something of all of these. Their sloping eyes might be Chinese, if it were not for the Arab fire that lurks under the lids; their high cheek-bones remind one of the large infusion of Tartar blood in their veins; while their proud carriage, their well-made muscular bodies, and their fine cast of features, point to their Arabian ancestry. In character they resemble the Chinese proper no more than in appearance. They are vastly more energetic—a fact due, no doubt, in part to the comparative rareness of opium-smoking among them, but mainly to their diverse origin; they are "as honest as the day," which is more than one can say for the rest of the inhabitants of China; they make upright traders and just, impartial magistrates. They live in singular harmony; and, generally speaking, they form the hardest-working, most efficient and energetic, and, at the same time, most respectable and honest and loyal portion of the Chinese Emperor's subjects.—*The Saturday Review.*

SOME RARE AUTOGRAPHS.—An extensive sale of autographs, which took place in Leipsic, contained some English specimens of no small interest. Among others was a letter from Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting, beautifully clean and neat; it fetched 300 marks. A letter from John Locke to Thoyrard, in Paris, sold for 161 marks. It was observed that the prices for autographs of musicians have risen considerably since the great auction of two years ago. A manuscript of Haydn, which then sold for 30 marks, has now fetched [illegible] marks; a manuscript of Schubert realized 120; one of Beethoven, 115; and a letter by C. M. Von Weber, [illegible] marks. A letter of Calvin, formerly in the Parisot collection, realized 150 marks; a small billet of Frederick the Great, which was much fought over, was knocked down for 75 marks, one of Voltaire for [illegible], a Goethe for 70 marks 95 pfennigs, and two Schillers for 90 and 181 marks. Two letters of Lessing realized unusually high prices, 207 and 281 marks.—*The Athenæum.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND ITS TRUSTEES.—Founded shortly after the middle of the last century, the British Museum has grown up like many other institutions of this country, with but little preconceived design; its somewhat fortuitous growth indeed has been likened more than once to that of the British Constitution itself; its history, however, has been unlike that of the body politic at large in one important respect, in that it has as yet almost escaped reform. It is, perhaps, too much to say that the British Museum has fallen behind the age, but it can scarcely be denied that there is something in the atmosphere, as it were, surrounding it which savors more of the last century than of the bracing tone of the present day. In spite, however, of anomalies and shortcomings, the machine has worked and continues to work with but little friction, but it would neither stop nor fall to pieces if measures of reform as complete in their way as those which have repeatedly invigorated the country at large were applied to it. One generally admitted grievance, perhaps the main root of evil, is that the governing body of the British Museum is too numerous, and is incumbered with practically non-efficient members, especially in the class of ex-officio and "family" Trustees. The body of Trustees of the British Museum consists of 50 noblemen, great ecclesiastics, and gentlemen, for the most part holding office for life. There might, perhaps, be some justification for the retention of a certain number of ex-officio Trustees if the rest of the body, nominated or "elected" by the Government, were to consist of professional specialists, men of paramount eminence in letters, science, or art, but in such nominations another principle has been usually followed—it has been found convenient, or at all events by the force of things it seems to have become habitual, to bestow these appointments, as a kind of honorary distinction, only on persons of high social status or official position. It is true that some ostensible deference to the principle of fitness has usually been shown, inasmuch as the recipients have generally been distinguished by the possession of at least some especial tincture of literature, science, or art, as the case might be; but it is no disparagement to the elected Trustees to say, that, as a rule, they have been only dilettanti, and that any benefit that could have accrued to the institution by reason of their several specialties would have been a hundredfold greater from the class I have indicated. In regard to the family, *i. e.*, Hereditary, Trustees, it is hard to perceive a single argument in favor of their retention. Any one conversant with the working of English boards and "trusts" in general will have no difficulty in comprehending what must have been the general nature of the action of such a body—it has in fact been slow, cumbrous, somewhat narrow-minded and unprogressive. The Trustees of the British Museum as a corporate body have had very much the status of an "*imperium in imperio*," and their relations with the Government of the country, though direct, have been comparatively slight; it is especially important to note that under this system responsibility to Parliament has been reduced to a minimum. It is scarcely necessary to say that most other countries possess a Minister of Education, in whose department all matters of public museums and state aid to science and art naturally fall; but in England accident or temporary convenience has alone determined to which particular Ministerial department the supreme direction of such institutions should be committed. In the case of the British Museum, the Treasury seems to have been the chief governing power, and the Prime Minister of the day and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the authorities who have been in direct communication with the Trustees. Probably almost the only action of these great ministers of state has been the work of supervising and sanctioning the annual Parliamentary estimates and occasional special grants, which furnish the sinews of war to the establishment. These ministers, and indeed nearly all the principal political heads of governing departments, are, it is true, during their tenure of office, ex-officio members of the British Museum Trust—but, as may be imagined, the connection of these high officers with the institution has been usually little more than nominal. In past times it would seem that the real governing power fell mainly into a few hands. Prominent among these acting Trustees, singularly enough, the ecclesiastical ex-officio members, in particular the Archbishop of Canterbury, seem to have tacitly acquired a certain administrative headship. A perceptible bias seems from this cause, indeed, to have been given to the entire status of the institution, for while prominence has always been given to the old established, but limited, fields of culture, tacitly recognized by the Church and its closely-allied establishments, the universities, entire categories in the domains of both art and science have been only feebly represented, or have remained entirely excluded from the Museum scheme.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

THE FORMATION OF LANGUAGE.—The mode of formation in language is a subject of the highest importance, but beset with the greatest difficulty. The earlier writers of the modern school could not see all that we, with their established results and a vast mass of new facts before us, must take note of. Some, whose studies were confined to the Aryan family, as constituted by Bopp, spoke as if the laws of that group were the laws of universal language. Others, looking beyond it, like W. Von Humboldt, recognized three or four distinct kinds of language—the monosyllabic, (Chinese,) the agglutinative, (Tartar, Hungarian, &c.,) the polysynthetic, (native American,) and the inflexional, (Aryan and Semitic.) These might be distinct genera of language, or they might be different stages which it passed through, rising from the lower to the higher. On this latter theory, the order was generally assumed to be—monosyllabic, agglutinative, inflexional; and Max Müller, in his essay on the Turanian languages, endeavored to render probable, rather than to prove, that the languages of the world had, in fact, historically passed through these changes, somewhat like the metamorphoses of insects. But this essay was based on the tremendous assumption that similarity of construction implies identity of origin, and was well answered by Pott, who, *inter alia*, points out that on this theory languages which have the same mode of counting—*e. g.*, different words for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and then words compounded of these for the higher numbers—would have to be treated as of the same family. The fabric of the "Turanian languages" thus broke down, and with it, perhaps, the last attempt at a combination of languages into families unwarranted by strict historical investigation of their growth and their laws. The tendency now, with writers like Mr. Sayce, who have a far wider treasury of linguistic facts than Max Müller could then command, is toward great caution in combination, and therefore toward the assumption (provisional, it may be) of a greater number of centres of formation and more independent action in primeval men. If one race was capable of creating a language for itself, who can deny the same faculty to others? Until the origin of the human race from one pair or in one place becomes a recognized truth of science, the original unity of language is not probable. Still, Max Müller's essay enunciated principles of the highest importance, which we are glad to find again enforced by Mr. Sayce with clearness and eloquence. Such is the thesis that it is the grammar, not the vocabulary, of languages that determines their connection. Words are lost in course of time, and others are borrowed from utterly different tongues, in any number; but the grammatical principles remain the same, so long as the language lives. Again, the roots, not the derivative words, of different languages must be used as terms of comparison; and, consequently, as we cannot be sure of the root till we can trace the history of a word, "before we know the history of a word, we must not venture to compare it with another, though it may happen that the history will be learned through the process of comparison itself."—*The Spectator.*

THE GEYSHAS.—Of the queer callings to be noticed is that of the "Geysha," or singing and dancing girl. Geyshas may be hired at a few minutes' notice in all the great towns of the Empire. As a rule they are comely, modest damsels, although in obedience to the refined taste of a certain class of foreigners, a school possessing as little of one quality as of the other has grown up. To the ceremonial feasts of rich men singing and dancing girls are the invariable appendages, and are not unfrequently treated rather as guests than as hired servants. As a rule they perform in pairs, one playing the guitar while the other sings or dances; but quartets and choruses may be had for payment. It is never etiquette to treat them as professionals; the hint for performing should be given incidentally, and on no account is the payment for their services to be made openly, but is to be passed under their rice-bowl in a piece of paper, so that it is discovered as it were by accident. With the Geyshas proper often come the dancing-girls, so-called, although "posturers" would be a more correct expression, inasmuch as Japanese dancing consists entirely of a series of graceful ankle and hand twisting positions, quite independent of any musical accompaniment. Good singing and dancing girls earn large sums of money, and famous ones must be booked beforehand; but in their performances, whether of singing or posturing, there is very little to charm the European sense, and a very few minutes suffices to render the performance very boring.—*All the Year Round.*

AN IMPERIAL REVIEW.—The Emperor is surrounded by a brilliant staff—Marshals Niel, Vaillant, Randon, and St. Jean d'Angely. That man in scarlet, with the white-plumed cocked-hat, was christened but the other day; his name is Napier of Magdala. The imperial galaxy of horsemen drawn up by the side of the avenue; there is a tramp of marching men, heralded by a dust-wave in the distance; the review has begun. The column is led by the National Guards, pork butcher well to the front. I have given a brief account of one battalion, multiply it by 50, and you have all. They cheer, in a faint-hearted way, as they shuffle by. After that, at an interval, with nimble steps, and ranks straight as if ruled mathematically, pour the Chasseurs of the Guard, in dark-blue jackets with rich braiding of yellow. *Voilà de vrais soldats!* "There go real soldiers!" shouts the crowd, as the dapper little fellows dance by, the medals of Lombardy and Mexico, Cochin-China and Africa, tossing on their breasts. Their step is short and quick, as the bugles sound the merry strains of "Fanfan la Tulipe." It is a sight to send a young heart thrilling to martial instincts. The Chasseurs cheer more heartily than their citizen fellow-soldiers who preceded them, (as, remark, the citizen soldier always precedes the more butchering soldier in this country;) they have had an extra ration of wine this morning, as they had on the morning of the coup d'état, in honor of the occasion. Next come the four regiments of Voltigeurs, steady as a moving mass of granite, with eyes to front and an attention to touch which remind one of the solidly-disciplined Household Brigade of England. They are the very beau ideal of light infantry, those sinewy "voltigeurs," with their jerky feathers of scarlet and yellow jutting defiantly from their shakoes. Now advances a taller and heavier cohort, the Grenadiers, big men, yet not quite so big as their British compeers, but younger. They are incumbered with the useless bearskin; the black ridge, which marks their heads, moves on like a sullen wave-crest, so accurate is the precision with which they keep the cadence, step. Ah, here is something, like a regiment—a veritable *corps d'élite!* It is the Gendarmerie, always quartered in Paris, better paid than the other troops, and better dressed, in claret-colored body-coat with white facings, light-blue trousers, cross-belt, edged with yellow, supporting sword as well as bayonet. They are mostly married men and elderly, and have served in other regiments as non-commissioned officers. Not a few wear the Crimean medal. The music that meets the ear now is not so classic, perhaps, as the stately [illegible], so far, but there is an Offenbachian gayety about it that stirs the pulses, and a blithe ferocity that sets the teeth appallingly on edge. Hurrah! Here are the Zouaves, the Zouaves of the Guard, the pets of the populace, with swift, swinging pace, heads erect, under a battle-flag tattered and bullet-holed. There is a murmur of applause as they sweep proudly by, with something of the panther in their mien. And those behind them—slim fellows, of Oriental color, turbaned like the Zouaves, baggy-breeched and yellow-buskined—who are they? List to the wild notes of their pifferari-like pipes, and the re-echoing rattle of their shallow drums. They are Turcos, or Algerian sharp-shooters, a battalion of which is always attached to the garrison of the capital, to lend a shade of strange glory to the gardens of the Tuileries, and teach Hamet what a great people his conquerors are. They raise a lusty yell as they cross the point opposite the Emperor, these children of the desert, and the Imperial master uncovers and bows.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

THE COMPOSER.—Grumble not, O hardened, unsympathetic Londoner, if thy morning slumbers be broken by the shriek of the fiddle or the shrill pertinacity of the flute. You cannot, of course, bring yourself to believe that futile attempts to master a simple theme may be the untutored stammering of a soul bursting with music, whose lot, perhaps, in some future day, in some future world, will be to entrance his thousands, even as Israfel holds spell-bound the denizens of Paradise with the music of his heart-strings. This, you say, is hard to believe; therefore, let me put another picture before you! The scene is a garret; it is a bitter Winter's day; the wind howls around and enters through a hundred crevices; an ember or two smolders on the hearth. At a rickety table, huddled up into the corner in a vain attempt to elude the network of draughts which intersect the apartment, sits, lost in his work, the young musician. He has just completed the score of his symphony; it is his first. Smaller works he has done, and has tried in vain to get them performed; but this is that work which will make him famous for centuries to come. Perhaps it is the last thing he will ever do. Pinched by famine, benumbed with cold, he has sown in his veins the seeds of a fatal disease. He has just finished his score, which he regards with admiration. He has no doubts of its success. He turns to the beginning, hums the theme, gets more and more excited, rises to his feet, and seizes the crutch on which he drags himself to the nearest eating-house when he has money for a meal. He fancies himself in the National Concert Hall. Thousands of eager spectators throng that vast auditorium behind him. He hears the hum of expectancy. He gives the signal. The muted violins whisper forth the air; the basses and the 'cellos give it body; it develops; the brass contributes a mellow fullness; a running wave-like accompaniment is heard from the harp; the whole body of instruments is now at work. "Crescendo!" The action of the young composer's arm becomes animated. The time is quickened. Faster! Faster! The movement is reaching a climax. "*Forte! forte! più! più! fortissimo!*" There peals forth a tremendous unison. But no! poor soul, there is no answer to his call but the trembling of the crazy boards on which he sways his feeble frame. There are no thousands in whose hearts he can raise a kindred glow of emotion. That symphony, too, like his other works, will decay unknown in the closet. He sinks into his chair in a paroxysm of weeping. No doubt he is one of those whose efforts at composition, before he was forced to sell his piano, have educed many a muttered oath from his luckless neighbors. But he is a man of a great soul and a noble, useful life.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE EGYPTIAN THE OLDEST LITERATURE.—Prof. Max Müller had long ago spoken of the Rig Veda as belonging in certain parts to the earliest stages of human thought; but, unless we throw back to a vast distance of time the origin of Vedic literature, the literature of Egypt must have its place as beyond comparison the most ancient in the world. The exodus of the Israelites cannot, M. Renouf holds, be with any probability brought lower down than the fourteenth century before the Christian era, while the Great Pyramid cannot be more recent than 3000 B. C. The maxims of Ptahhotep belong to the age of the Pyramids, and therefore have an antiquity exceeding, from 15 to 20 centuries, the highest claimed for the oldest portion of the Rig Veda. It is, therefore, as M. Chabas has called it, the most ancient book of the world; but it appeals, nevertheless, to the authority of those who were then ancients, and it enforces a morality which rests on responsibility to a personal Creator and Preserver of all other things, whose unity is declared to be absolute. This belief is set forth in hymns addressed, through a long series of ages, to what we may, if we please, call a multitude of gods. Osiris, Horus, Thoth, Amun, and many more, are each worshiped in language which to all appearance is purely monotheistic. A hymn preserved in two manuscripts in the British Museum speaks of "the bringer of food, the creator of all good things," and says that "He is not graven in marble as an image bearing the double crown. He is not beheld; he hath neither ministrant nor offering; he is not adored in sanctuaries; his abode is not known

no shrine (of his) is found with painted figures. There is no building that can contain him. Unknown is his name in heaven; he doth not manifest his forms. Vain are all representations." Yet this hymn is addressed to the Nile, who is identified with Ra, Amon, Ptah, and other gods. In another Amon Ra is invoked as "the ancient of heaven, Lord of all existences, the support of all things, the One in His works." It goes on to speak of him as "maker of men, listening to the poor who is in distress, gentle of heart when one cries to him, * * * Lord of wisdom, whose precepts are wise, Lord of mercy, most loving, at whose coming men live, opener of every eye, the One, maker of all that is, * * * lying awake while all men sleep, to seek out the good of his creatures. Salutation to thee because thou abidest in us, adoration to thee because thou hast created us. Hail to thee, Lord of law, * * * the One alone without a second, King alone, single among the gods of many names unknown in their number."—*The Saturday Review.*

THOUGHTS IN A CITY CHURCH.

Forgive the fault, if sometimes on Thy day,
And in Thine house, my prayer hath folded wing;
My spirit turned from Thee to things of sense,
And found delight in vain imagining.

Ah, cool and quiet places where men pray!
Without, the gentle sound of cawing rooks,
Within, the country faces flushed with health,
The white smocks bent above the dog-eared books;

Soft breath of mignonette and scented thyme
From the warm hands of children sitting by,
And through the open door a veil of elm
Across the glory of the Summer sky;

The sound of voices in the shady lane,
The trembling heat above some quiet mound,—
And here the sunbeams' painting on the wall,
The ivy's shimmering shadow on the ground;

And everywhere a presence, without name,
Subtle, ineffable,—a spell, no more,—
Breathing from arch and aim, from flower and groin,
Ay, from the trodden stones upon the floor,—

A something that we know is not, to-day,
A something that gives strength to prayer and song;
And if we miss it, as we kneel to pray,
Art Thou extreme, O Lord, to mark it wrong?

Nay, for the desolate town was never Thine,
Unloveliness hath never part in Thee!
Yet, where gross man has marred Thy handiwork,
Souls that he could not reach are white and free.

So that I breathe the breath of fragrant lives,
And learn that where flowers sicken hearts grow strong.
The better man within me cries, "Content!"
Albeit the weaker whispers still, "How long?"
—*The Spectator.*

THE BLENNERHASSETTS.—Blennerhassett contrived to exist till the year 1831, when he ended his sad career, dying in the arms of his wife, in the sixty-third year of his age. For 11 long years Mrs. Blennerhassett struggled with both hands and head to support her family, till, age creeping upon her, she resolved to visit New-York and attempt to get some compensation for her property destroyed by United States troops. She arrived in that City in 1842 with an invalid son. Most of the actors in that drama, the recollection of which she wished to revive, had passed away, and the scenes in which it had been acted had long ago been stripped by civilization of the charms that had endeared them to her youth. Burr had died in a miserable lodging, and alone. His daughter, Mrs. Alston, who had shown a noble devotion to him in his hours of trial, had embarked on a sea voyage 30 years before, and had never since been heard of. Emmet, Blennerhassett's old friend, however, still lived, and together with Henry Clay, who in his youth had been an honored guest at the island in the Ohio, beheld with deep sympathy this lone and poverty-stricken widow—the once lovely Mrs. Blennerhassett. It is needless to say that these gentlemen took her cause in hand. In the memorial presented by Clay to Congress occur these words: "Mrs. Blennerhassett is now in this city residing in very humble circumstances, bestowing her cares on a son, who, by long poverty and sickness, is reduced to utter imbecility both of body and mind. In her present destitute situation the smallest amount of relief would be thankfully received by her. Her condition is one of absolute want, and she has but a short time left to enjoy any better fortune in this world." The plea would doubtless have been allowed had not death come to the relief of the poor forlorn woman. Mrs. Blennerhassett breathed her last in a poor lodging in New-York, attended only by some Irish Sisters of Charity, at whose expense her remains were laid in one of the public cemeteries of that vast City, in which, nearly half a century before, she had been welcomed in the first flush of youth and beauty an honored guest and bride. —*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"THE COOK'S ORACLE."—Sixty years ago the *Edinburgh Review* contained an article on cookery, in which will be found a curious note concerning the author of the book whose title stands at the head of this page. "The singular coincidence of name and subject," says the reviewer, "led us at first to suppose that a culpable modesty had induced the author to assume the pseudonym of 'Kitchener'; but in this we were mistaken; we find that there is a real Dr. Kitchiner, and that he is devoted to the culinary art with a zeal almost unequaled. If report be true, the Doctor spends some hours each day in his laboratory, and has more than once worked his whole book through in a course of experimental cookery." Thirty years later the *Quarterly*, in an article on "Spectacles"—a subject upon which the author of "The Cook's Oracle" had also written—says of Dr. Kitchiner that "the whole of his writings, medical, musical, optical, and culinary, show that he possessed the disposition of an elderly female—conspicuous among her sex *for weak nerves, fidgety habits, and prim comforts.* * * * *Many who* heard of him, through his best and really excellent treatise, 'The Cook's Oracle,' always imagined that some careful housekeeper had assumed a name in accordance with her functions and in defiance of her sex, and chose to call herself Dr. Kitchiner, since Sterne had appropriated the more suitable title of Dr. Slop." The ignorance which is apparent in these extracts—the former of which, it will be noticed, was written in the life-time of its subject—still appears to exist; and there are probably many persons now living who believe that the greatest of English dietetic reformers is known to the world by an assumed name. Dr. Kitchiner was, however, a very real personage in his time—a gourmand, a wit, a musician, and a man of science—and although the biographical dictionaries usually ignore him altogether, or at best sum up the facts relating to his life in half a dozen lines, he was really one of those men of strongly-marked individuality of character whom the world ought not willingly to forget.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

PRODUCTION OF SODA.—The production of alkali, *i. e.*, soda, from the ashes of sea-weeds and of the plant *Salsola soda* is of high antiquity, but the manufacture of it from common salt is of recent date. This process divides itself into three branches: The conversion of common salt (chloride of sodium) into sulphate of soda; the decomposition of this sulphate into crude soda (called black balls;) and the purification of these balls into dry white or into crystalline soda. These processes may appear simple enough, and to many persons the extensive works which exist on the banks of the Tyne, the Mersey, and in the Vale of Clyde, must appear extravagant mysteries. When, however, we learn that the raw materials consumed have an annual value of more than £2,000,000, and that the value of the manufactured article approaches to nearly £5,000,000, and that the industry affords employment to upward of 20,000 workmen, the importance of this trade becomes apparent. More than 6,000 tons of common salt are decomposed weekly, and about 7,000 tons of sulphuric acid are necessary to convert this into sulphate of soda. This is obtained by decomposing another natural product, iron pyrites—a combination of sulphur and iron—a mineral which is imported from Spain, Portugal, and Norway to the extent of more than 500,000 tons yearly, and our native mines add about 80,000 tons to this quantity.—*The Athenæum.*

LONDON JEWELRY TRADE.—Take the Post Office London Directory, consult that portion which relates to the trades of the metropolis, and look under the headings "Gold," "Silver," "Jewelry," and "Watch," with the various cross-references. It will then be seen how amazingly numerous are the distinct branches of manufacturing industry, while the Street Directory will equally well show how closely they cluster in and around Clerkenwell. Lloyd-square, Northampton-square, King-square, Myddleton-street, Exmouth-street, Mount Pleasant, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell-close, St. John's-square, Amwell-street, Percival-street, Spencer-street, all are well-nigh packed with the workers in gold and silver, jewelry, trinkets, clocks, and watches. Sometimes a chamber-master will employ only a son or an apprentice, while working at the bench himself, and from this minimum there are all grades up to 50 hands or more. The most trifling articles only are made in many of these places, while others turn out the larger and more showy wares.—*All the Year Round.*

INSTRUCTION AND SUICIDE.—Professions do not predispose to suicide, but instruction does. No man kills himself because of his trade, but a good many men kill themselves because of their knowledge. Not only has the revival of suicide almost exactly coincided, in time, with the modern extension of schooling, but suicide is now most abundant, in place, in the very regions in which schooling is most expanded. The records establish this beyond all doubt. The inhabitants of countries in which every one can read are precisely those who kill themselves the most. Now this supplies another indication that people do not always make a good use of reading. We knew that fact already, it is true, but we scarcely expected that additional proof of it would be supplied in this strange form. That reading conduces to suicide is a new view of reading, but it is incontestably an exact one—within limits. We could, perhaps, have imagined, if we had thought about the matter at all, that certain occupations might possibly pave the way, under unfavorable circumstances of health, to thoughts of suicide. We could have wildly guessed, for instance, that newly-enlisted recruits, or light-house-keepers, or exiles, or public executioners lead lives in which the self-killing tendency might receive a morbid development; but never, in our senses, should we suppose that village schooling is, indirectly, the most fertile of all the actual origins of suicide. And yet it seems to be so. And if it is not, what is? We have all of us heard so much of "the suppression of crime by education" that we have insensibly acquired the unreasoned belief that education is the one natural cure for moral evils. So, perhaps, it ought to be. And—to repeat the question—if it is not, what can be? But evidently, as regards this particular evil, education appears to be a provocative rather than a remedy—at least in the form in which we have hitherto applied it. The books which are now being published about suicide on the Continent are all deploring, with consternation, the simultaneity of the spread of the alphabet and of voluntary death, and are asking, anxiously, what can be the connection between them. They seem indeed to be almost expecting that, if we go on as we have begun, we shall soon see suicide officially recognized by Governments as an inevitable result of study, (like headaches and spectacles,) and placed naturally, all over Europe, under the supervision of the Inspectors of Schools.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A LEARNED LADY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—At the Court of Ferrara Olympia Morata began her higher studies by attending the classes of the Professors at the university, her own father, Celio Calcagnini, and especially two Germans, Chilianus and John Sinapius, who were doctors of medicine, but taught literature. To Chilianus Sinapius Olympia felt that she owed much, and, like all who are really in earnest with knowledge, she expressed to him her deep sense of gratitude. "To my father," she says, "I owe the beginning of life; to you, my teacher, the beginning of living well. From you I learned to count as nothing the things which are commonly reckoned good, but looking up to virtue to reckon it as the one peculiar good of the soul which can never be lost." Under the teaching of Chilianus, Olympia rapidly advanced in her knowledge of Greek, and devoted herself to the study of Cicero. At the age of 14 she wrote Latin letters, translated several of Boccaccio's stories into Latin, wrote observations on Homer, and several rhetorical compositions in praise of celebrated men of old times. She then turned her attention to the higher branches of learning, philosophy and theology, and wrote dialogues in Greek and Latin in the style of Plato and Cicero, dealing with philosophical and theological subjects. She was scarcely 16 years old when she was requested to give lectures in the University of Ferrara, in which she commented on the Paradoxes of Cicero, and discussed the philosophical problems which that book contains. There was nothing extraordinary in a lady lecturing in Italy at that day. There was no notion of rivalry between the sexes, any more that between classes, in the State. All were at liberty to do their best, and they had an audience sufficiently critical to take whatever was said at its real worth. Olympia's real knowledge and gracefulness in speaking won for her lectures both respect and attention. She might long have taught at Ferrara if religious difficulties had not again arisen.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE HARZ.—The district known as the Harz, is the old Hercynian Forest of which Cæsar has left such terrifying accounts, strangely at variance with its modern aspect. It covers an area of 70 miles by 30, and divides itself into the Upper and Lower Harz. Both have beauties of their own. The Upper Harz is wilder, its rock scenery more grotesque, its water-scooped valleys more sombre and precipitous; pines and fir trees clothe its mountain sides in thicker pride. The Lower Harz, on the other hand, is gentler and softer of aspect; there are more fields and pastures; the distant plains are visible, and furnish a less confined perspective; the hills are lower, the mountainous character less pronounced. For this is a curious feature about the Harz, that *although its highest mountain, the Brocken, is* only 3,700 feet high, yet the whole region has a markedly Alpine character as regards vegetation and meteorological phenomena. Indeed, this little district has a character *sui generis*, underground, on the ground, and overground. Underground, because it is one of the most interesting of unsolved geological problems; and for the lover of mineralogy and the student of geology here is a fine field for working with the hammer. The mineral wealth of the Harz is proverbial; its gnomes and kobolds live in legendary lore; its minerals are designated by Mr. Ruskin as the aristocrats of their genus. This quaint writer contends that there is rank among minerals as among men, and that you "may recognise the high caste and breeding of these crystals, wherever you meet them, and know at once that they are Harz born." He further adds, "If you want to see the gracefulest and happiest caprices of which dust is capable, you must go to the Harz; not that I ever mean to go there myself, because I want to retain the romantic feeling about the name." This romantic feeling clings around what we have called its overground characteristics, the witch and wild huntsman associations that linger around its name. The Harz is the home of all the weirdest legends of North Germany, the scene of Goethe's "Walpurgis Nacht," the home of cloud myths and storms. The lover of legends will become almost sated here; every rock, every hill, every prominent spot, has its story.—*London Society.*

SOME STRANGE VOCATIONS.—There are men in Paris, birds of a feather with *chiffonier*, who go from hospital to hospital collecting the linseed-plasters that have served the turn of doctor and patient; afterward pressing the oil from the linseed, and disposing of the linen, after bleaching it, to the paper-maker. Others make a couple of francs a day by collecting old corks, which being cleaned and pared fetch, it is said, half a franc per 100. If this be so, it would be worth somebody's while to go cork-collecting in London and other large towns. A lady resident of the Faubourg St. Germain is credited with earning a good income by hatching red, black, and brown ants for pheasant preservers. One Parisian gets his living by breeding maggots out of the foul meats he buys of the *chiffoniers*, and fattening them up in tin boxes. Another breeds maggots for the special behoof of nightingales; and a third "*marchand d'asticots*" boasts of selling between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 worms every season for piscatorial purposes. He owns a great pit at Montmartre, wherein he keeps his store. Every day his scouts bring him fresh stock, for which he pays them from 8d. to 10d. per pound, according to quality, re-selling them to anglers at just double those rates, and clearing thereby something over £800 a year. No wonder he professes great fondness for his "children," as he calls them, although, like other fond fathers, he is ready enough to part with them when opportunity offers. This curious vocation is not unknown in England. Some 18 years ago, we are told, Mr. Wells, a fishing-tackle maker of Nottingham, in order to insure a constant supply of bait for his customers, started a farm for the rearing of lobworms, cockspurs, ring-tailed brandlings, and other worms in demand among the disciples of Walton, who abound in the old lace town. To keep his farm stocked, men and boys go out at night collecting worms in the meadows and pastures, a moist warm night yielding from 3,000 to 5,000 worms. As soon as they are brought in they are placed in properly-selected moss, field-moss for choice, to scour until they become little more than skin—freshly-caught worms being too tender for the anglers to handle, while "when a worm is properly educated, he is as tough as a bit of India rubber, and behaves as a worm should do when put upon the hook." When this condition is attained, the worms are packed in moss, and put up in light canvas bags for the market. This worm merchant does not entirely depend upon the industry of his collectors, but breeds large quantities himself in his own garden, the component parts of his breeding-heap being a secret he not unnaturally keeps to himself.—*Chambers's Journal.*

INJUDICIOUS WOMEN.—A rude man, who was told that a certain lady was a little injudicious, asked his informant whether he had ever known a judicious woman. If such a question were put to us, we should reply that we knew not only judicious but over-judicious women. We might even add that we know women who are as wise as serpents, though not as harmless as doves. But whether women are always injudicious, or, as we maintain sometimes the contrary, it must, we should think, be generally admitted that they are occasionally jealous. When one lady is jealous of another she instinctively talks a great deal about her, and the general drift of her remarks under such circumstances must be pretty familiar to every one whose acquaintanceship is not confined to the male sex. It is certain that she will never admit her jealousy; but beyond that there is no saying what observations she may make about her enemy; nor will she miss any opportunity of saying an unkind word of her. She will generally contrive, however, that none of her weapons of attack shall be so damaging as her praise. She will allow that her enemy is beautiful—beautiful as a tigress—but she will affirm that she is wicked; she will admit that she is amusing, but she will declare her to be ill-natured; if she calls her innocent, she also calls her silly; and if she praises her as true-hearted and trustworthy, she stigmatizes her as unsympathetic and uninteresting. If she begins by describing her as clever, she goes on to hint that she is an infidel. If she praises her balls and her parties, she abuses her for being too fat or too thin, a bad caller, or a Roman Catholic. There are plenty of other faults with which ladies accuse each other behind their backs, such as inhospitality, idleness, having "odd people" to stay with them, frequently changing their servants, and even telling lies; but it is needless to multiply instances. When, however, a lady is so renowned for her personal goodness and excellence, her social charms and her unselfishness, that any attack upon her character with the usual weapons would be worse than useless, her opponents resort to the equivocal subterfuge of calling her injudicious. We wish to call special attention to this point, because, after some experience, we have come to the conclusion that in a large number of cases this is the most unfair and unwarrantable of all the forms of backbiting attack ever stooped to by woman, which is saying not a little. It is worthy of classification with the "You will be sorry for it when I am gone," or the "Please yourself; pray do not consult my wishes," of the direct feminine attack; and we veritably believe that some women consider that any woman who is charitable, kind, and unselfish, must *ipso facto* be injudicious. If one lady hears that another has built a church or endowed a scholarship, she is generally ready, like a true Bible-loving Englishwoman, to say, "To what purpose is this waste?" or words to the same effect.—*The Saturday Review.*

SOUTHEY.—What is the net result of Southey's vast literary effort—what portion of his works still lives? The answer which Mr. Dowden gives to this question, in his concluding chapter, is a fine example of well-balanced, yet justly appreciative criticism, to which we would refer our readers. The total sum of Southey's authorship divides itself naturally into poetry and prose, the former done mainly in his youth, the latter the work of his riper years. Most of his poems, which in the complete edition fill 10 volumes, were composed before he was 30. Of these, while we cannot allow the depreciative verdict of his old enemy, Jeffrey, when, in one of his latest criticisms, he writes, "The tuneful quartos of Southey are already little better than lumber;" yet, taken as a whole, it must be admitted that they have passed out of the ken of the living generation. In a lecture delivered by the Dean of Westminster upon Southey, in May last, he says: "I can remember, even at this moment, the feeling of delight with which I read, one after another, the poems of 'Thalaba,' 'Kehama,' 'Madoc,' 'Roderick.' Not even the novels of Sir Walter Scott had for me a keener attraction." Yet he goes on to say: "Southey is one of those poets who have now fallen almost into oblivion in the great, outside world. Here and there you meet individuals, like myself, who still cherish the flame he once enkindled. Here and there you meet families in which the tradition of admiration is handed down. I may mention that the present Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge, while his venerable father was still living, presiding over a whole host of children and grandchildren, pointed out to me with satisfaction that I was looking on three generations of the worshipers of Southey. But these are exceptions." Even among those well versed in the literature of the last generation, only a few passages of Southey's poetry linger in memory, such as the opening lines of "*Thalaba,*" *and the passage in* "*Kehama*" beginning—

"They sin, who tell us Love can die;"

and among the minor poems, the lines on "The Waterfall of Lodore," showing, as hardly any others do, "within the same compass, such an exuberance and such a concentration of the powers of English speech;" and the well-known lines on the holly-tree, and those upon the hours spent in his library, beginning:

"My days among the dead are passed."
—*The Spectator.*

SCOTCH VERSUS FRENCH.—*Dijune*, breakfast, Fr. *déjeûner*. The readers of the *Waverley Novels* will remember old Lady Bellenden's references to the *disjune* which his sacred Majesty King Charles II. had partaken of at Tillietudlem Castle. *Arles*, earnest money, Fr. *arrhes*.

"*Arles* ran high but makings were naething man,
Gudeness! how Donald is flyting and fretting man."
James Hogg, Donald McGillavry.

Dyvour, an insolvent, who gives up his property to his creditors, from Fr. *devoir*. "Called *dyvour* because he does his *devoirs* to his creditors." (*Index Reg. Maj.*) *Balow*, a lullaby, Fr. *bas, le loup.*

"*Balow*, my babe ly stil and sleipe!
It grieves me sair to see thee weipe."
Lady Bothwell's Lament.

Fash, to trouble, vex, Fr. *facher*.

"Does ony great man glunch an' gloom?
Speak out an' never *fash* your thumb!"
Burns.

Braw, fine, handsome; *Braws*, fine clothes, Fr. *brave, braverie*, "Comme vous voilà *brave!*" (How fine you are to-day!)

"His locked, letter'd *braw* brass collar,
Shew'd him the gentleman and scholar."
Burns, Twa Dogs.

—*Notes and Queries.*

ANTIQUITY AT TABLE.—They did not all dine simply in the Scriptural era. We have had nothing in later times to excel in profusion and splendor the feast given in the third year of his reign by Ahasuerus, King of all the earth from Ethiopia to the Indus, in his capital of Susa, to the most illustrious and the meanest of the Medes and Persians. We read in the book of Esther how the six months' fête wound up with a banquet in the royal gardens, to which the small and great among the citizens were invited. The description preserves the magnificence of the jubilee. The multitude ate and drank in the shade of gorgeous curtains, white, blue, and hyacinth, very probably that tapestry of Babylon for a chamber suite of which a Roman Emperor long after gave £32,000 of our money, or it may have been some costly fabric of Tyrian weft. These curtains were suspended by rings of ivory attached to marble columns. The guests reclined on couches of ivory and silver, which stood on pavements of jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, adorned with exquisite paintings. They drank out of golden cups, the meals were served in dishes continually varied, the wine, of the rarest quality, flowed as from fountains. Ahasuerus entertained in a manner worthy of a mighty Prince, but by all accounts the monarch and his hospitality were completely eclipsed by Solomon in all his glory. No nation since or before was more prosperous than Israel under the Wise King. The precious metals were almost as common in Jerusalem as Candide found them to be in El Dorado. The daily consumption of food at Solomon's table included 30 measures of fine flour, 60 measures of meal, 10 fat oxen, 10 grazing oxen, 100 sheep, besides harts, roebucks, fallow-deer, and fatted fowl. The royal ménage was, of course, in keeping with this noble commissariat, which was superintended by 12 officers, each of whom discharged the duty of lion's provider or caterer for the King's table during one month of the year.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

COMING HOME.

The night he died we made Cape Horn,
And, sheets and braces rounding in,
Stood on the eastern tack till morn,
An offing clear and safe to win.

Beside his berth I watched below,
And heard him ask, as half in dream,
"Where are we, shipmate? Does it blow?"
And does Gay Head yet bear a-beam?"

I could not hide the starting tear,
Such strangeness o'er his pale face came;
He whispered, "Mother!—is she here?"
And softly breathed his sister's name.

I knew that in his sea-chest lay
The whalebone wrought with cross and star;
And snowy shells from isle and bay,
Long gathered for the loved afar.

Against the ship the broad waves swung,
And thundered 'neath the bows the foam;
But he, so brave, so kind, so young,
Already was in sight of home!

And when along the dancing sea,
The morning beams aslant were cast,
Came the sad order, "Helm a-lee!
Lay the maintopsail to the mast!"

With colors half-way to the peak,
Brief, solemn words our Captain read;
Scarce more than whispers did we speak,
And then the ocean claimed its dead.
—*Youths' Companion.* GEORGE H. COOMER.

BALLADE OF BOOK-HUNTERS.

In torrid heats of late July,
In March, beneath the bitter *bise*,
He book-hunts while the loungers fly,—
He book-hunts, though December freeze;
In breeches baggy at the knees,
And heedless of the public jeers,
For these, for these, he hoards his fees,—
Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs.

No dismal stall escapes his eye,
He turns o'er tomes of low degrees,
There soiled romanticists may lie,
Or Restoration comedies;
Each tract that flutters in the breeze,
For him is charged with hopes and fears,
In moldy novels fancy sees
Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs.

With restless eyes that peer and spy,
Sad eyes that heed not skies nor trees,
In dismal nooks he loves to pry,
Whose motto evermore is *Spes!*
But ah! the fabled treasure flees;
Grown rarer with the fleeting years,
In rich men's shelves they take their ease,—
Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs!

ENVOY.

Prince, all the things that tease and please,—
Fame, hope, wealth, kisses, cheers, and tears,
What are they but such toys as these—
Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs?
—*Lang's Ballades in Blue and White China.*

INTEREST.—Bills transact nearly all the vast foreign trade, and checks with Bank of England notes, probably conduct 96 per cent. of the home trade. Bills and checks order a debtor to pay, bank notes promise to pay. The actual sums ordered and promised have their theoretic measure in gold coin, but only the smallest fraction of the total can ever be really paid in gold. This total currency is entitled money by men of business; but the money of the country is in no respect identical with its wealth. Every bill and every check virtually perishes the moment it has done its work, yet does not by perishing lessen our total wealth. Its work is solely to facilitate exchange, a vital function to highly organized industry. Neither Solon, nor Lycurgus, nor Moses, nor Numa Pompilius had any idea of such a currency as is now like life-blood to England, and naturally none of them can have even imagined our form of interest when they forbade usury. But it may be allowed to remark by the way, that the Mosaic law does not forbid an Israelite to accept usury of a Gentile; and that a parable attributed to Jesus charges it on a steward as guilty sloth, that he has not put his master's money out to usury. Usury differs from legitimate modern interest, fundamentally, as follows: The money in this case is lent to one so poor that he has nothing to pledge for it, except such things as, being necessary to his work and his life, he ought not to pledge, any more than he ought to sell himself into slavery. The lending ought, if possible, to be an act of charity, not a trade. If, as generally happens, the power of repayment varies with the elements, on which a crop depends, it is not equitable to enforce payment in a bad season. When such lending is a trade, the nominal rate of interest will be high for two main reasons: First, because the risk is great; secondly, because the personal trouble of the money-lender is as great in these very small transactions as if they were 50 times as large. The Indian money-lender is said to be on excellent terms with ryots, where they are not allowed to pledge to him either their land or their tools; where, indeed, only public opinion enforces repayment, as it is sure to do when the harvest has been good. It does not appear that any desirable end has been achieved by our courts, which have supposed stern justice to demand our enforcing the claims of the money-lender on the ryots.—*F. W. Newman, in Contemporary review.*

PAINTING AND CULTURE.—It will be well *to consider in what way literature must be* known to the people whose culture it is desirable that pictures should influence, if alliance with it is to be of value to painting. In the first place, it is clear that if a picture of any incident in a book is to successfully appeal to thought and feeling, that which follows and that which precedes in the book, the incident represented, must be quite familiar to the people who see the picture. The whole book must be so well known that the artist who makes one of its incidents the subject of his picture need not have to try to make his picture intelligible or interesting by telling as much of the story as possible, but may be able to confine himself to the painter's right work of making the most beautiful picture he can of a subject worthy of the praise of beautiful presentation, adding, as he likes, that which a painter may, and a writer ought not, to give; omitting, as he likes, that which the writer may, and the painter ought not, to give, with the certainty that, if only his picture be beautiful, it will be understood, enjoyed, and remembered. In other words, a book, to be a useful ally for the painter's art, must be known to most of the people who see pictures as the Bible was known to most Puritans, as no book is now known to many English people, and as no book can be known which is not read several times. It is only when a book is thus read several times that it gives us the best culture which it can give. Could not such a result be secured, and a valuable alliance effected between painting and some of our best literature if the Royal Academy were yearly to announce that in the following year, or in the next year but one, some of its rooms would be reserved for pictures of subjects taken from some one work—a book of the Old Testament, a play of Shakespeare, a poem by Wordsworth or Tennyson, a novel by Scott or Thackeray or George Eliot? There would be no difficulty in finding a fit work. I venture to throw out this suggestion, startling as it may appear to some.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

COWPER'S MISTAKES ABOUT BIRDS.—It is extraordinary that Cowper, who spent nearly all his life in the country, and was never tired of watching and describing "rural sights and sounds," should have known so little of the habits of birds as to believe that swallows became torpid in the Winter, and that the nightingale could remain in England during the same season. He invites his friend Newton into the country in some lines beginning thus:

"The swallows in their torpid state
Compose their useless wing,
And bees in hives as idly wait
The call of early Spring."

When Cowper wrote this it was very commonly believed that swallows became torpid in the Winter, and even Gilbert White supposed it probable that, while most of them emigrated on the approach of cold weather, some might remain here and hibernate. But how was it possible that an insectivorous bird could sing on through an English Winter? And yet Cowper, mistaking the note of some other bird for that of the nightingale, wrote some lines, "To the Nightingale, which the author heard sing on New Year's Day."—*Notes and Queries.*

KLOPSTOCK.—Like most men in whose character the emotional predominates, Klopstock could be as easily depressed as exalted. Some of his odes, inspired by a merely hypothetical lady, express the innermost languishing of love. In others, which, contrary to contemporary German usage, he addressed to a real lady, Fanny Schmidt, he is often hoarse with misery. With streaming eyes he entreats Bodmer to intercede for him, and Bodmer good-naturedly consents. He is jubilant at the welcome which in 1748 the first three books of his "Messiah" receive; but he is presently plunged in despair when he remembers that, tutor as he is, he cannot devote his whole soul to the undertaking. This grief was removed. Bernstorff, Prime Minister of Denmark, invited him with a pension to Copenhagen. Klopstock set out in his most expansive mood, and during the journey fell in love with Meta, or Margaretha, Moller, whom he celebrated under the name of Cidli in several fine odes, and who, three years later, became his wife. This is the lady who, with no introduction but her admiration, struck up a correspondence with Richardson, the novelist, and who, with her pleasant broken English, her talk of a "manly (*i. e.*, male) Clarissa," and of "war, the great fiend of friendship," was at one time pretty generally known in this country. In these and other letters she appears to the full as gushing, as lachrymose, and, we may add, as high-souled, as either Richardson or her husband. She returns to the days "when," to quote her own words, "I was only the single young girl." She writes of her first meeting with Klopstock: "I must confess that, though greatly prepossessed of his qualities, I never thought him the amiable youth whom I found him. This made its effect." For though merely his friend to begin with, "at the least," she proceeds, "my thoughts were ever with him filled." It is perhaps cruel to make her furnish evidence that Klopstock was a sentimentalist and a bore, but after all, the statement is now in print, and she gives it with an enthusiasm too innocent to pass by. On the anniversary of her marriage she writes to a friend: "Klopstock greeted me, 'Wife of my heart, best wife, rare Meta, thou angel, thou, my heart and soul.' Yes, he said all that and much more, and ah! he has been saying it already the whole year through." Which certainly is exactly what we would expect of Klopstock, but few would add with his victim, "How happy I am." After his marriage, Klopstock resided in Hamburg, where he lived a quite poetical life, idolized by his friends, his wife, and even by his wife's family. The "Messiah" was his dream by night and his work by day, and while he wrote his wife prayed that he might have inspiration. Klopstock can describe the existence he now led only by the most superlative of superlatives. But it was soon to pass. After four years his wife died; his progress with his work was slow, 25 years elapsing between the publication of the first book and the last, and during the interval the German public gradually cooled in its enthusiasm till it grew quite severe. Klopstock consoled himself for these misfortunes as best he might. He tried his success in what he called *bardiettes*, imitations of what he fancied the poems of the bards must have been, and becoming the leader of the patriotic school, formed a "society of bards," which met on Saturday afternoon. He also founded a ladies' poetical club in Hamburg—of which Lessing's wife wrote, "I shall never be admitted, I am neither young nor pretty enough for Herr Klopstock"—and by and by he married again, this time a widow lady named Winthem. For the defection of the public he comforted himself with the admiration of aristocratic friends, who granted him pensions and paid him almost divine honors. "After the mother of the Messiah himself," writes one, "comes the mother of Klopstock." He lived to welcome and then to denounce the French Revolution, both in measured terms, and died in 1803.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

METTERNICH.—Metternich, who guided Austria, between 1809 and 1813, past the most threatening rocks with vigilance, adroitness, and decision, let the ship he saved rot and go to pieces, because he thought that the Constitution which had enabled it to weather the most dangerous storm, must also serve for the calm sea, and that every improvement only threatened its existence. There were two Metternichs, indeed—one before and another after 1815. Not that Metternich had suddenly altered at 40—nobody alters—but the situation was a different one, and youth had now departed from him. Metternich had no originality, but he had a high talent for adaptation. He allowed himself to be determined by things and men; he did not determine things or men. Even where he won men to his person, he was unable to win them to his ideas, just because those ideas were wanting in all originality and all positive substance. Even in the field of diplomacy, where his proper importance lay, he was greater in defense than in attack, just because there is something creative in the offensive, and he lacked the creative power entirely. At last he persuaded himself, as we all willingly do, that his dispositions and capacities were the results of reflection and will. His want of creative power made him believe that political life had nothing at all to do with the creative, but only with the conservative activity. He thus suffered the qualities which he had developed in the strain of the moment and in the freshness of youth to slumber in tranquil times and in old age, because no lively excitement stirred them from without and called them into activity. Metternich the practical man became Metternich the theoretical. It is a pity only that the latter wrote the history of the former.—*Karl Hillebrand, in Contemporary Review.*

THE BUILDING-STONE OF ENGLAND.—As early as the age when Stonehenge was piled up, building-stone was selected for special purposes, since the outer circle of that prehistoric monument consists of the Saracen boulders of the neighboring plain; but the inner pillars are of diabase, and have been brought from some unknown distance. During the middle ages Caen stone was frequently imported for building churches or other important architectural works. Before the Norman Conquest, however, most English buildings were of wood, so that "to timber a minister," not to build a church, is the good early English expression of the chronicle. In chalk districts, at a later date, broken flints were often employed, and they give a mean appearance to the abbey ruins and churches at Reading, as well as to most of the older edifices at Brighton. Oxford, however, on the Oolite, is, happily, built of good native or imported stone. In modern times London, standing in the midst of the brick-earth, has fallen a victim to the miseries of stucco, until the Queen Anne revivalists have endeavored to restore an honest red brick; whereas Edinburgh, surrounded by excellent building-stone, has been able to do justice to its magnificent natural situation, and Aberdeen has clad itself in the stern but not unattractive gray and blue of its own solid granite. To the Caen stone, the Bath stone, and the Portland stone we owe half our cathedrals and abbeys, whose delicate tracery could never have been wrought in Rowley rag or Whin Sill basalt. The architecture of granite or hard limestone regions is often massive and imposing, but it always lacks the beauty of detailed sculpture or intricate handicraft. The marble lattice-work of the Taj or the "prentice's pillar" of Roslyn Chapel are only possible in a soft and pliable material.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH GAMEKEEPER.—The tall and stout, yet slightly stooping form; the velveteen coat, glazed at the shoulder and sleeve where the gun rubs; the dog-whistle at his button-hole; his pocket-knife, which is a basket of tools in itself; his gun, which he loves as an old companion, and the balance and "hang" of which he is so accustomed to, that he never thinks of aiming—"he simply looks at the object, still or moving, throws the gun up from the hollow of his arm, and instantly pulls the trigger, staying not a second to glance along the barrel." He is perfectly civil to every one; and with a willing manner toward his master and his master's guests, he yet has a wonderful knack of getting his own way. Great on dogs, his opinion is listened to and taken by everybody, and by this knowledge many "tips" are gained. At the farm-house he is invited to sit down and take a glass, for his gossip is welcome, and his favor is always worth cultivating. He is proud of his occupation, and delights in the woods and the fresh air. He thinks the smell of the earth a fine thing, and the hedges and grass "as sweet as sugar," after a shower. If a man asks him to take a glass of ale he never says "No;" and when gentlemen give him "tips," he is "much obliged," and takes them home to his "missus." He is not afraid of wet weather, for he does not regard it; and a great-coat he scouts as a thing of naught. He has likewise his faults. Toward his under-men, and the laborers and woodmen who transgress his rules, he shows a hasty temper, and is apt to use his ground-ash stick rather freely, without thought of consequences. When he takes a dislike to a man, nothing will remove it; his hatred is cordial, and he is full of prejudices. Conservative in his way of thinking, the impressions of his youth are strong within him, and he looks with contempt on everything which diverges from his early-formed habits and methods. Yet he never gets sour of life. The "tips" that are forthcoming from picnic parties who frequent his grounds in Summer, and from the young gentlemen who have a turn at ferreting rabbits with him in Winter, add a certain softening element to his surroundings, and as he is proud of his cottage, of his wife, of his family, of his gun, and of his dogs, he is on the whole as comfortable and happy as may be.—*Chambers's Journal.*

MUSIC.—The world has no gratitude; no memory for aught but disagreeables. And yet I know not why one should speak of her so hardly, making her, as it were, the scapegoat of individuals—so meek and unrevengeful as she is too. I suppose the cause is cowardice; a collective hatred, too, has all the relish without the bitter after-taste of a personal animosity. But to continue. The world hates all musicians because they make a noise. She classes them with German bands, barrel-organs, paper-boys, old-clothes men, the irrepressible sparrow, the matutinal quack of the park-haunting duck, and the town-bred chanticleer, who, by crowing throughout the night, forfeits his only claim to respect. Musicians violate the peace of the domestic hearth; their art is an obtrusive one. The poet who recites his verses and tears his hair is not, though his ravings equal those of the Cumæan Sibyl, as a rule, audible through that razor-like partition which, as in Swedenborg's other world, separates many a heaven and hell; but the abortive efforts of the tyro-musician cannot be restrained by the thickest and hardest of walls. Shut the window and door, the detestable flat notes drift down the chimney with perplexing perseverance. Do what you will, short of stopping your ears with wax, you cannot escape those unsirenish sounds. The only resource left to you is to fly to your piano—I don't ask if you have one—has a prize-fighter fists? Did Fitzgerald possess a pair of pistols?—to fly, to your piano and revenge yourself on your unoffending neighbor on the other side. Thus the musician is not only the direct means of destroying other people's comfort, but is indirectly the author of multitudinous evils, and consequently an object of universal execration. Would not the composer of "Home, Sweet Home," whoever he may be, turn in his grave if he knew that his innocent composition was daily torturing the most Christian souls into mingled thoughts of hatred and revenge? The Persians have doubtless lived to curse the King who, in mistaken kindness, when he saw his subjects dancing without music, introduced 12,000 musicians and singers from abroad.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SENNERINN.—The Bavarian is playful, in his ponderous way. A popular figure in the village dance says much for the sturdy physique of the people; in this strange performance the male dancer finishes with a bound in the air, and, resting head and hands on the shoulders of his fair partner, beats a tattoo on the ceiling with his boot-soles in quick time to the music. And the training of the girls is calculated to make them robust and self-reliant as well. It is difficult to conceive a more unnatural life for a young woman than that led by the *Sennerinn*, or herd-girl, for at least three months in every Summer. Each peasant proprietor has his stretch of pasture on the mountains, as well as his plot in the valley; and to the former the cattle are driven each year when the mountain grass becomes luxuriant. The solitary girl is sent in charge, and there she remains under the same roof with the cows, who are her sole company for six days out of the seven. The cheese-making pretty amply occupies her in the day-time, and we doubt not that she sleeps soundly after her labors. But not the less does she look forward to the seventh day, when she invariably may count upon a visit. For it is *de rigueur* that each *Sennerinn* should have her "young man," and the long flirtation with the young lady in the mountains is the duty and pleasure of each Summer Sunday. When she leads down her flock decked out with flowers at the end of the season, and the village society turns out to welcome her, the lover gives a visible symbol of his allegiance by presenting her in public with a bouquet of wild flowers. But sentiment stops short with these tender preliminaries, which, by the way, are hardly conducive to rigid morality. The subsequent marriage is as much a matter of bargain and barter as any arranged among the mansions of Belgravia. Stock is previously taken of the goods on either side; and the bride drives herself to the dwelling of the bridegroom seated on a pile of "plenishing," which forms part of her dowry, and includes a cradle among the other articles.—*The Saturday Review.*

ILLUSIVE VISIONS.—On the occasion of the fire which destroyed part of the Crystal Palace in the Winter of 1866-7, part of the menagerie had been sacrificed to the flames. The chimpanzee, however, was believed to have escaped from his cage, and was presently seen on the roof endeavoring to save himself by clutching in wild despair one of the iron beams which the fire had spared. The struggles of the animal were watched with an intense curiosity mingled with horror and sympathy for the supposed fate which awaited the *unfortunate monkey. What was the surprise* of the spectators of an imminent tragedy to find that the object which in the guise of a terrified ape, had excited their fears, resolved itself into a piece of canvas blind, so tattered, that to the eye of the imagination and when moved by the wind, it presented the exact counterpart of a struggling animal! Such an example is of especial interest, because it proves to us that not one person alone, but a large number of spectators may be deceived by an object imperfectly seen—and aided in the illusion by a vivid imagination—into fancying all the details of a spectacle of which the chief actor is entirely a myth. A singular case has been given on strict medical authority of a lady, who, walking from Penryhn to Falmouth—her mind being occupied with the subject of drinking-fountains—was certain she saw in the road a newly-erected fountain, bearing the inscription, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." As a matter of course, she mentioned her interest in seeing such an erection to the daughters of the gentleman who was supposed to have placed the fountain in its position. They assured her that no such fountain was in existence; but, convinced of the reality of her senses, on the ground that "seeing is believing," she repaired to the spot where she had seen the fountain, only to find, however, a few scattered stones in place of the expected erection.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE LAST OF THE VESPUCCI.—A decided sensation was created at Washington, during the Van Buren Administration, by the appearance there of a handsome and well-educated Italian lady, who called herself America Vespucci, and claimed descent from the navigator who gave his name to this continent. Ex-President Adams and Daniel Webster became her especial friends, and she was soon a welcome guest in the best society. In a few weeks after her arrival she presented a petition to Congress asking, first, to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, and, secondly, to be given "a corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bore the name of her ancestor. An adverse report, which was soon made, is one of the curiosities of Congressional literature. It eulogized the petitioner as "a young, dignified, and graceful lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture, and a heart beating with all our own enthusiasm in the cause of America and human liberty." The reasons why the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted were given, but she was commended to the generosity of the American people. "The name of America—our country's name—should be honored, respected, and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title." A subscription was immediately opened by Mr. Haight, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, and Judges, Congressmen, and citizens vied with one another in their contributions. Just then it was whispered that Mme. Vespucci had borne an unenviable reputation at Florence and at Paris, and had been induced by a pecuniary consideration to break off an intimacy with the Duke of Orleans, Louis Philippe's eldest son, and come to Washington. Soon afterward the Duke's younger brother, the Prince de Joinville, came to this country, and refused to recognize her, which virtually excluded her from reputable society. For some years subsequently she resided in luxurious seclusion with a wealthy citizen of New-York, in the interior of that State, and after his death she returned to Paris.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

A BARMECIDAL FEAST.

Love, we tell tales in the night,
Daily by streams in the noon,
Sing, and our ballads of fight
Banish the ghosts of the moon.

Music we find in the brake,
Lent by the birds in their bowers;
Dawn hangs our flags in the lake
Out of the shadow of towers.

We have the red bridal rose,
Pulse of the tune of a song,
Sweetened by azure repose,
Skylark has tarried in long.

Silvery light on the spray,
Oceans of opal and spar,
Ruby-faced walls in array
Under the planet of war.

Porphyry vases of white
Roses and lilies we mold;
Yellow pistoles of the light
Dropped in the waters of gold.

Gold of the earth we have none,
Slave of the mart never keep;
Ours is the gold of the sun
Stored in the Palace of Sleep.
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A LAST APPEAL.

O love, my days are not so very bright,
Nor is the world to me so very fair,
That I can learn to live without the light
Of your sweet eyes, and what Love shows me there.
Dear, think a little ere you cast away
All hope from me, all gladness from my day.

Say, why must words from those who know me not
Who cannot know what thoughts are in my heart,
Impose on me so hard and sad a lot,
And set our lives so very far apart?
Love, tell me, are those friends so much more true
Than I have been, who showed me false to you?

I swear to you my heart has never swerved
In faith and love, and all those things are lies,
Or misconceived, which yet so well have served
To banish me from those most precious eyes.
O dearest, I have not deserved disdain;
Consider yet, and trust in me again!
—*London Society.*

THE ATMOSPHERE IN EARLY AGES.—The deposit of carbon during the Paleozoic age was enormous, requiring a correspondingly long time, because, owing to the great amount in the atmosphere, so much needed to be removed before any sensible effect upon temperature was produced. During the Mesozoic, there being less carbonic acid in the atmosphere, a shorter time sufficed to produce an equal effect. For like reason, the change of temperature during the Tertiary was more rapid until about the close of that period, after which no further change occurred, the elimination and supply of carbonic acid seeming to have become equal. Closely allied to the question as to the length of the geological divisions, and in its explanation identical with it, is that which asks why there was so great a difference between the duration of the earlier and later types of life. The length of a geological division is really the length of a certain type of life, and that which accounts for the one accounts also for the other. The facts which have been considered, viz., the abundance of coal and lignite, both certainly of vegetable origin; the smallness of the amount of CO_2 which could have been derived from volcanoes; the universal warmth; the present non-existence of the early species; the almost total extermination of species at the end of each of the geological ages; the absence of arctic cold, or other sufficient cause for such exterminations; the appearance of new species, and these always in the direction of progress toward present conditions; the great disproportion between the length of the earlier ages and the later, and the disparity in the duration of the corresponding types; the world-wide extent of these phenomena—all these are so in harmony with an atmosphere richer in carbonic acid than the present that they seem to demonstrate its existence. How much carbonic acid there was at first in the atmosphere it is impossible to determine. It now forms only three or four ten-thousandths of the whole. Forty or 50 times that amount would vary decidedly affect temperature, partly by its own influence, and much more indirectly, by increasing the capacity of the air for water. One hundred times would increase the warmth somewhat more, but, if after that, 10 or even 20 times that amount were added, the temperature would be scarcely affected, while the effect upon the flora and fauna of the period would be of the most decided character. In the Azoic time the amount of carbonic acid in the atmosphere must have been enormous.—*The Penn Monthly.*

THE FLIGHT OF THE HAWK.—We had the good fortune to see a peregrine falcon wheeling round some low lands on the right of the road to York in slow, wide, and majestic circles, and naturally discussed the object of such a singular flight, which seems to be common to the hawk tribe in all parts of the world. Often have I seen them on American marshes hovering with expanded, motionless wings, and, with a slight flutter at the end of each circle, mount up to the altitude they had lost. Some old-fashioned works on natural history speak of these circles as intended to dismay the prey that hawks wish to capture, and say that they lessen them until they find them within their reach; but against this it must be said that, with the exceeding fleetness and keen sight of a hawk, all prey he wishes for is very much within his reach the moment he sees it; and, as my very intelligent companion said, *a hawk when after his prey generally flies low and with somewhat the motion* of an owl. He usually keeps along hedge-rows or the side of a plantation, and very easily finds a supper. I was pleased to hear a theory I had formed in America confirmed, for when waiting for wild ducks we used to see these birds of prey soaring around in great sweeps, and it seemed most probable they were only taking an airing; indeed, they appeared to be almost in a dreamy state, for even after hearing a shot they would circle round very probably within easy reach of a gun. My game-keeper friend quite confirmed this; and, as the passage in "Macbeth" occurred to me at the moment, I quoted the words:

"On Tuesday last
A falcon towering in her pride of place
Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."

He said that he could well believe this was an actual scene, as when owls are hungry they will take birds in the air, and he might have mistaken the falcon easily for a more dainty meal. In the course of our conversation I learned that two years previously a bustard had been shot in these parts of Yorkshire, and two more had been seen. Now, of course, such birds are regarded as extinct, though at the same time not fewer than five had been seen on Salisbury Plain, and one I saw in the hands of the bird-stuffer. It is a great pity that such noble birds should be allowed to die out, or, rather, to be exterminated; and we should do well to imitate the Americans in their generous protection of native fowl, and even stop shooting for a season when the gunner threatens to exterminate any particular species.—*Belgravia.*

ADVERTISING HIS MUTTON.—At the Church of Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, this custom prevailed 30 or 40 years ago; I fancy that it has now fallen through. After the banns were published for the third time the parish clerk exclaimed, "God speed them weel!" Nor was this the only curious custom in this parish. As the congregation were leaving the church after service, the clerk, taking his stand on a "thruff" in the churchyard, announced all the sales by auction which were to be held in the parish during the week, and other matters of interest to the parishioners, such as, "On Wednesday next Willie Pearson will kill a sheep," evidently suggesting that Willie Pearson would be glad to dispose of part of the mutton to his neighbors, his own family not being equal to a whole sheep.—*Notes and Queries.*

ENGLISH RAILROAD TIME-TABLE, 1831.—Liverpool and Manchester Rail-Way. Time of departure, both From Liverpool and Manchester.

First class, fare [illegible]	Second class, fare 3s. 6d.
Seven o'clock, morning.	Eight o'clock, morning.
Ten o'clock, morning.	Half-past two, afternoon.
One o'clock, afternoon.	
Half-past four, afternoon.	

*** For the convenience of merchants and others, the first class evening train of carriages does not leave Manchester on Tuesdays and Saturdays until half-past five o'clock. The journey is usually accomplished by the first class carriages under two hours. In addition to the above trains it is intended shortly to add three or four more departures daily. The company have commenced carrying goods of all kinds on the Rail-way. January, 1831.

FACTS ABOUT COLUMBUS

WHAT HE MEANT TO DO AND WHAT HE DID.

ACCURACY MAY BE TRIVIAL AND PEDANTIC—SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTH AND NAME—THE REAL DISCOVERER OF AMERICA—WHY THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES ARE CALLED INDIANS—BRITISH BLUNDERS ABOUT AMERICA.

A correspondent in the State of Maine writes: "Will you please to explain to some perplexed readers the following paragraph?"—the closing paragraph of "Modern Christian Names," in THE TIMES of June 27—"and the boy left the church decorated with the travestied name of the man who did not seek to discover America, who did not discover America, who did not suppose that he had discovered America, and who never saw America." As to this my correspondent goes on to say: "Do we understand aright that you seriously make this assertion, or rather these assertions, regarding Christoforo Colombo, the Genoese of the fifteenth century? If so, we should like to know the grounds that sustain such an opinion. We have looked in vain, again and again, at the words, seeking some hidden meaning or a grammatical trap for the unwary, but can imagine none worthy of a moment's entertainment, and we are forced to believe that the words were written in good faith." The words were written in perfect good faith, with their simple, obvious meaning. Hidden meanings I rarely affect, and as to grammatical traps, I do not know any game that they would be likely to take that would be worth the trouble of setting them.

Before I go on, however, to remark upon my correspondent's letter, the manifest perplexity *and simple earnestness of which are not a lit*tle amusing, let me say two things. First, that I do not hold myself liable to be called upon to give the grounds upon which I rest any opinion expressed in these familiar Sunday colloquies. I am here to say my say, and to go my way, unapproved, unagreed with, it may be, but unquestioned. I give my opinion, and whoever differs from it may do so and say so to his heart's content, and so long as he leaves me personally untouched I shall not reply. Next, that although accuracy as to vital points, and as to the essential matter of a subject, is of importance which cannot be overrated, for accuracy upon trivial and unessential points I care little or nothing. If it can be attained without too much trouble, well; but it is not a matter to vex a man's soul about. The maker of an index, the compiler of a statistical table, or the composer of a book of reference, must be accurate, absolutely accurate, if it is possible for him to be so, as to every statement of fact, however minute or unimportant, every date, every figure. It is a grievous labor, a sore trial of patience. I remember my travail with this part of my work when I wrote the article on the English language and literature for Johnson's Cyclopedia. As to the essential part of the article, it gave me no more trouble than that which I am writing now. Not one sentence in it, from beginning to end, was rewritten. It was printed from what is called the first sketch. But the names and the dates nearly drove me beside myself. As to whether this man's name was John or James, or that man's William or Walter, whether another was born on the 10th of April, 1750, in London, or on the 11th of May, 1751, in Manchester, I was often in a state of perplexity, the very memory of which is irritating. For, although these points were of no real importance or interest, in regard to any essential part of the history of the origin and the growth of the English language, and of its literature, in a cyclopedia they must be recorded with the highest attainable accuracy; for a cyclopedia is a book of reference which professes, first of all things, to give facts and dates correctly. But as to the fuss that some people make about such matters *dehors*, it seems to me to be unworthy of a reasonable creature. What can be more trivial, because of the very grandeur of the mind with which it is connected, than the discussion which has gone on so long whether Shakespeare was born on the 23d of April, in 1564, and whether he died in 1616, on the same day of the same month on which he was born, and what is the way to spell his name. I have spent some time in the study of Shakespeare, not unprofitably to myself (except money-wise) or, I hope, to others. I have given day after day to research upon a single word that was essential to the meaning of Shakespeare. But I would not—I am almost tempted to say—walk from my den into my library, certainly I would not make a journey of 10 miles to ascertain without a doubt that he was born on the 23d of April or on any other day, or that he died on the 24th of May or any other day. And whether he spelled his name Shakespeare, or Shakspere, or Shaxper, or in any one other of the three score ways, more or less, of spelling it, I do not care one dowle of Ariel's wing. But I might go the 10 miles if by doing so I could stop forever the pedantic twaddle about these points. Of what moment, of what significance, however slight, are they in regard to Shakespeare, I will not say of Shakespeare's poetry. In what way would any reader of Shakespeare be the better for knowing that he lived 52 years and a day, or just 52 years, or whether he lived 52 or 53 years? And whether he spelled his name with an *a* or not? Is it in the least more important than whether Sam Weller spelled his "with a we?" The grave discussion of such questions justly brings "Shakespeareanism" into contempt.

For these reasons I have no sense of dereliction in acknowledging, to begin with, that my assertion, in the hastily-written sentence with which I wound up my story, that Columbus never saw America was somewhat too sweeping. On one of his later voyages he did see, not the continent nor the peninsula, but the isthmus which connects them. It is, I believe, admitted that he landed at Honduras. But the statements once accepted with acquiescence as to his voyages have been much unsettled of late by competent criticism.

As to the main facts, however, of Columbus's career as a discoverer there is no doubt; and they are essentially just as they were incidentally set forth in THE TIMES of June 27. My correspondent writes as if he believed—what nine intelligent men in ten believe—that, in the words of the geographies of our youth, "Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, discovered America in the year 1492." Men who esteem themselves rather better informed than most of their fellows, believe, rather upon assumption than authentic knowledge, that Columbus conceived the idea that there was a continent lying beyond the great ocean that washed the western shores of Europe; that after long endeavor and sore trial he set sail on his famous voyage, and that he discovered his long-dreamed-of land on the 12th of October, 1492. The real facts of the case are very different from these assumptions. Columbus, believing that the world was round, and being entirely ignorant that there was such a continent as America, the existence of which he did not even imagine, naturally believed that if he sailed westward he should come upon the eastern shore of India. It was to do this, and nothing else, that he set out. In its intent his voyage was not one of discovery; it was one of exploration. He sought a western passage to India. If America had not lain in his way, and he had sailed on long enough, he would have accomplished his purpose. But how utterly ignorant he was even in regard to that purpose is shown by the fact that the voyage which he was, perforce, about to bring to an ignominious end when he discovered land had not taken him one-third of the way to the shore of his hopes. If he had not stumbled upon the unimagined land, he would have turned back, leaving the thousands of miles between him and India (the vast waste of the Pacific Ocean at its broadest part) untraversed.

The land upon which he did stumble was not America, but an island hundreds of miles from the American shore. He visited other islands, and returned to Spain. On his second expedition, in 1493, he found yet more islands, and returned to Spain in 1496. In the next year, 1497, Sebastian Cabot, in the service of Henry VII., discovered the continent of America, making his landing at the nearest point to Europe, the coast of Labrador. It was not until the next year, or afterward, that Columbus, on his third or fourth voyage, touched even the isthmus between the continent and the peninsula, and even then (as he judged by his former experience) he had no idea that he was on the mainland, but supposed that he had found another island. Nor did he suppose that the shores upon which he landed were any other than those which he set out to seek, the eastern shores of India, off which he assumed his islands lay. I pass by the voyage of Amerigo Vespucci in 1497, on which, according to his own assertion, he discovered and coasted the continent of America. I am not enough of a geographer and a statistician to know whether Vespucci's much-doubted assertions have been verified or disproved by recent investigations. If the former, two men are before Columbus as discoverers of this continent; if the latter, one certainly is left.

Thus, it will be seen that, with the exception mentioned above, the paragraph in question about Columbus is true in all respects, as my correspondent may find on referring to any book of authority. True though it be, however, it does not deprive Columbus of the credit due to him as a man who had a great faith in a great idea; as a man of noble daring and of a nobler patience; as an adventurous and intrepid navigator, whose good fortune it was to find a new world while seeking a new way to an old one.

The belief of Columbus and of Europe as to the nature of his discoveries is stamped upon the gradually disappearing aborigines of this country—the only people who can properly be called "American," if any may be properly so called. We speak of the Indians of this country—of North American Indians, Mexican Indians, South American Indians—which is an absurd and gigantic blunder. They are really no more Indians than they are Egyptians. Indians are properly the natives of India; but the supposition that the aborigines of America *were* natives of the eastern part of India gave them a false name which has clung to them to this day. From this mistake, too, came the distinctive names West Indies and East Indies. These were unknown until the sixteenth century. Columbus's islands were the Indies, and when it was discovered that they were not the Indies, they were called West, and the old Indies—the real Indies—East.

My subject reminds me of a British blunder in regard to American islands, with a brief relation of which I may not unfitly close this article. That noble man, George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, acting, when Dean of Derry, according to his belief and the light of his day, formed a project of converting "the Americans" to Christianity, Americans meaning here properly what we absurdly *call American Indians*. For this purpose he was ready to give up his deanery and its ample salary, and to live for the rest of his life as the head of a missionary college at Bermuda, on £100 a year. He obtained a charter, and was promised support. The rest of my story shall be told in the words of Nathaniel Drake, the commentator on Shakespeare, and the author of the interesting "Essays on the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian." He says of Bishop Berkeley, in the third volume of the last-named work, that he, "about the middle of September following, embarked with his lady, a Miss Hancock, and two gentlemen of fortune for the western continent. Having reached Rhode Island, which lies nearest to Bermuda, he thought proper to reside upon it for some time, with the view of purchasing lands on the neighboring continent for the support of his college." And this is the account written in 1805, by an *accomplished man of letters, of Dean Berkeley's* visit to this country. He plainly supposed that Rhode Island was really a little island off in the Atlantic Ocean, somewhere near "the vexed Bermoothes," which a glance at a map would have shown him were in the latitude of North Carolina, 32°. And there were then probably not a hundred men in England, except a few sailors and soldiers, who could have set him right. Four years ago an accomplished English gentleman, a barrister by profession, talking with me (whom he took for his countryman) of a proposed visit to America, explained to me that he intended "to go straight from New-York to Charleston, and from there sail up the Mississippi to Chicago!" And yet he was a man of remarkable intelligence and information, a man of the world, and one of the best fellows that ever lived. R. G. W.

MR. IVES'S LOST SECURITIES.

L. R. JEROME, JR., ADMITTED TO BAIL—THE OTHER PRISONERS LOCKED UP.

Lawrence R. Jerome, Jr., who is charged with complicity with Edward M. Patchell and William McGibbon in the larceny of $82,000 worth of securities belonging to Brayton Ives & Co., was brought before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He was taken into the magistrate's private room, accompanied by his father, Mr. Lawrence R. Jerome, Mr. Isaac Bell, of No. 28 West Twenty-second-street, and his counsel, Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy. The prisoner's father appeared to be greatly downcast. Justice Duffy remarked to him that he "felt sorry that his son had been so foolish as to be drawn into such a scrape through falling into bad company. The influence of such associations was calculated to draw all people into trouble." Mr. Purdy said he was ready to offer bondsmen for his client, and stated that Mr. Bell and Mr. Jerome were prepared to become sureties. They were accepted, and the bail-bonds were then drawn up and sworn to, and after that the prisoner left court in company with Mr. Bell and his father.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Detectives Slevin and "Phil" Reilley brought Patchell and the broker, William McGibbon, to court. Mr. Purdy offered one bondsman for Patchell, but the magistrate declined to accept him. Mr. Purdy then said he would be able to procure other sureties for his client, and asked for an extension of time to permit him to bring the bondsmen to court. Mr. Malcolm Campbell, counsel for McGibbon, appeared a few moments later. Addressing Justice Duffy, he said: "I have had a full interview with my client, and from his statements I conscientiously believe him to be able to prove his innocence, and that he acted with a most honorable spirit, but perhaps with bad judgment, in this matter. The surrounding circumstances are subject to a misconception, but I feel assured that, when they are examined they will not only leave Mr. McGibbon without a stur, but, instead, entitled to the approval of the court for the course he took so far as the spirit of his acts is concerned. We desire to give bail now for an examination, and expect our bondsmen here shortly." The time flew on, however, and the sureties failed to put in an appearance, and commitments were made out for the prisoners and signed by Justice Duffy. By an oversight McGibbon's commitment was filled out under the name of "John" instead of "William." After waiting some time for the bondsmen, the magistrate decided to leave. Counsel pleaded for delay, but the magistrate said: "I cannot properly make a distinction between persons in the matter of bail. If these men were some poor devils who had got into a scrape they would have been in prison now. I will take bail in the morning, but cannot do so now."

Patchell grew visibly affected when he learned the magistrate's decision. He did not, he said, wish the name of having been an inmate of the City Prison. He preferred to go back to Police Head-quarters. This request could not be granted, however, and the detectives led both him and McGibbon from the court-room, down the dismal stairway and through the heavy iron doors of the corridor into the Tombs. Patchell could not conceal his feelings, and beads of perspiration sprang out on his forehead as he was put through the ordeal of giving his pedigree. His answers were short and quick and given in a tone of impatience. Keeper O'Brien registered the prisoners as follows: "Edward M. Patchell, No. 400 West Twenty-third-street, aged 26 years, born in Ireland, single, Protestant, clerk." "William McGibbon, Duncan-avenue, Jersey City, aged 42 years, born in New-Brunswick, married, Protestant, broker." "Search these men," said the keeper. The most trying part of the ordeal was then gone through with, and a pen-knife was taken from McGibbon in accordance with the strict rules of the prison. "Go up stairs," said the keeper, and, obeying, the men, preceded by the warning cry, "there goes a man," went up the narrow prison stair-cases. Patchell was locked in cell No. 79, on the second tier, while McGibbon was placed in cell No. 78, on the third tier. The detectives then left the prison. A little later, Patchell was taken from his cell and had a long consultation with Mr. Purdy.

INFLAMMABLE EXTRACT OF LEMON.

A BOTTLE OF IT BURSTS AND CAUSES DISASTER TO A GROCERY HOUSE.

A fire occurred yesterday in the chemical and bottling department of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., wholesale grocers, Nos. 158 and 160 Duane-street. It threatened the destruction of the building and stock, but the firemen responded promptly to two alarms and checked the flames. The losses are comparatively trifling. The fire broke out on the third floor of No. 158 Duane-street, and was due to an accident which befel Margaret Thompson, who was bottling extract of lemon, which is inflammable. A bottle of the extract broke in her hands and the fluid ignited at a gas-jet. The Superintendent of the department immediately sent a man to give an alarm, and had the iron doors giving access to the sales department closed. Twenty employes were got out safely, with the exception of a boy, who had his hands burned. The fire when the engines arrived had traveled up the stairway and elevator to the sixth floor. The "water-tower" was brought into service, and in 30 minutes the flames were under control. The fire was extinguished within an hour. The Fire Insurance Patrol were able to cover up perishable goods on the lower floors. In the chemical department, the loss was the greatest, and on the upper floors damage was done to wines in casks, honey, and other merchandise. The Messrs. Thurber estimate their loss at $5,000 on the building and $30,000 on goods. The building is insured for $15,000, and there is an insurance of $85,000 on stock. In the building in which the fire occurred were stored goods worth $300,000, one-half of which were wines and liquors.

A VISIT TO SHANTYTOWN

AMONG THE SQUATTERS IN FORTY-THIRD STREET.

A QUAINT LITTLE VILLAGE TRANSPLANTED FROM IRELAND AND SET ON A TALL ROCK NEAR THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

If some enterprising American should go over to Dublin or Vienna, to say nothing of London or Paris, look about the city till he found a vacant lot to his liking, build a little house on it without the formality of consulting the owner, fence off a diminutive vegetable garden, and supply himself with a goat, a big dog, and a club, he would be likely to create something of a sensation, and it is more than probable that he would soon have important business to transact with the nearest Police magistrate. Yet that is just what 10,000 Irishmen and Germans have done in this City, without even so much as a remonstrance, in most cases, from either the land-owners or the City powers. They have built villages in the midst of the City, and formed communities of their own; and into some of these communities it is safer for an inquirer not to venture, without the protection of more than one policeman; for their big dogs are savage, and their big clubs are heavy.

A walk about New-York in this hot July weather must be taken either early in the morning or late in the evening, and as there are no street lamps in the neighborhood we are to visit to-day, but any number of pitfalls and little precipices, we will take the daylight for it and start out with the sun. We might go far up the island and see acres and acres of these little shanty houses and thousands of people who live in them, but you might object to too long a walk with the thermometer boiling away. Some day when the weather is cooler, if it ever does get cool again, we may venture up into the heart of "Shantytown," but to-day we will only take it as we would buy a lot of railroad iron—by sample. There are plenty of these samples scattered here and there about the City, all warranted to be equal in every respect to the original. Some of them are in places where they would never be suspected, and some are so hemmed in and hidden by tall buildings that they can hardly be found. Some are just in the rear of elegant brown-stone houses; some rub against the edges of sparkling Fifth-avenue; some enjoy, from adjacent hills, the scenery and fresh air of the Park; some are next-door neighbors to brick and stone palaces. All over the upper part of the City they are spread, these villages of tottering board shanties, that would have been burned long ago if they had been worth burning, and would have been pulled down long ago in any other city in the world.

You have come into the City many a time through the Grand Central Depot, and been glad enough each time, no doubt, to be safely back. Did it ever occur to you, as you took a Fourth-avenue car, that within plain sight of that big building, so close that you might shoot an arrow into it, there was a settlement as completely isolated from the big City, as if it stood in the middle of the Jersey meadows? A settlement where you could hardly understand the language spoken, though it is thought to be English? A settlement where you might walk through the streets safely after dark, though the chances are against it? A settlement where the people, though they have no more right to the land than they have to the City Hall Park, drive the landlords and their agents off with clubs and dogs and sometimes with guns, and fight the Police, and refuse to leave their houses till the roofs are thrown off and the walls torn away? Very likely it never did occur to you, but there is just such a place in just that neighborhood, and by your leave we will walk over, this morning, and see it. It is in Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, with an elevated railroad running past each side of it.

Forty-third-street, in this precise neighborhood, is one of the most uninviting streets in New-York. It evidently was not intended for anybody to live in, and nobody does live in it. The middle of the street is composed of piles of paving-stones and rocks and clay. Wherever there is any spare room between these piles there stands a brewer's wagon, for there is a big brewery on the south side of the street, sending out clouds of that pleasant smell of hops that never, somehow, transfers itself to a glass of beer. Next door to the brewery is a big factory. What they make there is a mystery. There is a great show of machinery through the windows, and a tremendous humming and buzzing, and outside stairways of iron running up to the highest stories. Beside the factory is a board shanty turned into a blacksmith's shop, with a great fire glowing in the forge, and a strange creature, with black face and blue clothes, sweltering over the white-hot iron, and sending a shower of sparks across the sidewalk. Not quite in front of the blacksmith's shop, but very nearly, a little closer to Second-avenue, and standing directly across the sidewalk, another board shanty, so new that the weather has not yet blackened the boards, inclosing an upright steam-boiler, with the furnace door open, showing a hot fire under the tubes, and the steam leaking out from under the rivet-heads. If this fire should grow a little hotter, or the water fall a little lower, and the boiler blow up, it would be a dispensation of Providence that would not hurt the engineer, for the engineer is nowhere in sight. A gas-pipe runs from the boiler, carrying steam across the street, but high enough over our heads to let us walk under it. Beyond the boiler-house, a vacant lot fenced in. Beyond the vacant lot, the rear of a Second-avenue tenement-house. This completes the list for the south side of the block.

On the north side, after we pass the end of the big building that fronts on Third-avenue, we come upon a stonequarry, a lot perhaps 100 feet square, torn here and there by blasts, shoveled into something like a level in a few scattered places, steam drills boring, heated men working—a real busy stone quarry in the heart of the City. At the eastern end of this quarry rises a hill of solid rock, and the quarry-men are slowly boring and blasting their way into it and tearing it away. All this level place where they are working has been part of the hill, and they have cut it away. There is still plenty of it left—solid, jagged, and heavy, rising from 30 to 50 feet above the sidewalk. The part of the hill that is still left occupies, perhaps, one-quarter of the whole block, running out to the Forty-third-street sidewalk. There its rough side has been cut way smooth, and it towers above our heads as we walk along toward Second-avenue, looking a little as if it might topple over on us. Here, at the western end of the rocky hill, where the quarrymen are at work, making its way up zigzag fashion, is a rickety stairway leading from the sidewalk to the top of the hill—here steep, there easy; here made of broken boards with a shaky railing, there made of steps cut out of the rock, or out of the clay between the layers of rock; a well-worn, much-used stairway. At the other end of the hill, near the corner of Second-avenue, is another stairway, very much like the first, but built entirely of boards, a section of it running one way, then a landing, then another section running another way, and so on to the top. The stairways lead us to look up, for somebody must have some reason for climbing the hill, or the stairs would not be there. It is neck-breaking business to look up, for the wall of rock is perpendicular. There, on the top, actually hanging a foot or two over the edge, is a little shanty-house, built in sections that seem to belong to different periods, and sticking out of a little square window in the end of this little house are the head and shoulders of a brawny Irishwoman. The house does not immediately roll down the hill and crush us, as we half expect it will; nothing comes down the hill but the contented smile of the Irishwoman, who wonders why we stand staring at her house.

We will go up the steep stairway. It is rather hard climbing for us, who are not used to it. It is easy enough for the four or five hundred people who live up here on the hill, and no trouble at all for the goat who is standing on a very narrow ledge on the side hill, breakfasting on an empty oyster-can. One step, two, three, twenty-five, it is a good climb of 40 feet from the sidewalk to the edge of the hill, and here we are in one of the smaller wards of Shantytown, and half the female population standing in their front doors staring at us. It is not often that any stranger climbs those stairs, so we are curiosities. We are in a village of 40 or 50 houses, no one of them any larger than a fair-sized chicken-house. Hardly any one of them could be called a frame house, a stone house, or a house made of any particular material, for they are nearly all built in sections, and of a great variety of materials. Here is this one that overhangs the edge. It was originally, judging from appearances, a square shanty, built of slabs. Then a west wing was added, also square, also built of slabs, but smaller than the original. Then an east wing was built, the walls made of an old sheet of tin roofing, and the roof made of two big doors laid flat. There are only two windows, and they are both in the original building, both small and square, and both contain glazed sashes. The sashes are painted white, and have evidently come from some other building. The next house is very much the same as regards materials, but shaped differently. Its roof, which is made of boards, is very steep, and runs down to the ground on both sides, forming the side walls. In one end is a window, in the other a door. The next house is built of stone as far as the top of the first low story, and this is surmounted by a tall roof of old boxes, doors, and shutters, with a fragment of an old sail spread over all. The occupant of this residence is, perhaps, a lighterman, for he has old sails, and a piece of a spar leans against his house. These are fair samples of all the houses. Some of them have been whitewashed, and patches of lime still cling to them. There is one, a much grander affair than any of its neighbors, a square box of a house, covered entirely over, roof and all, with a great sheet of tin roof, painted brown. Holes have been cut for doors and windows, and the place is quite water-proof. There are narrow alley-ways between the houses, with well-beaten paths. No two houses are quite on the same level. One stands on a rocky hillock, another down in a hollow, where it may have something of a natural cellar. There are plenty of women about, plenty of children, plenty of dogs, plenty of goats, and some very old people, men and women, sitting about the doorways smoking clay pipes. One courageous little girl ventures near enough to the strangers to be handed a nickel, and she looks at it in astonishment.

"Now, what are you going to say to the nice gentleman?" says her mother from the doorway.

"Thank you," whispers the little girl, almost hidden in the folds of her mother's skirts, where she has taken refuge.

The mother is big and brown, and full of good nature, like most Irishwomen. She is wearing, no doubt, the same clothes she used to wear when she dug peat, to wit: *bare head and bare feet, a loose sack, and a short, heavy* petticoat in lieu of a skirt, reaching about to her ankles.

"Yes," she says, "we're all Irish up here. There was a blackguard Dutchman once, two or three years ago, come up here, bad luck to him. But he didn't stay long. Some thafe stole his goat, and one night his house tumbled down about his ears."

"And where does all this lumber come from that you build your houses of?"

The old lady began to look stern. The lumber question was evidently a tender one on these rocky hills. But she soon began to smile again. A merry twinkle came into her eye.

"You see," said she, "there's high winds hereabout. You'd ought to hear the wind whistle sometimes. And these winds, they tear down houses, and they carry away fences, and they strip off tin roofs, and then the doors, and the shutters, and the fences, and the *roofs, they go flying* through the air. Now, this is high land here, and these things, as they *go flying through the air, often strikes against* the hill and lodges here. Then us poor hungry folks, we pick them up, and, if we can't find an owner for them, why, we use them. There's a great sight of lumber comes flying about here in a heavy wind. There was Timothy O'Farrell yonder, and a good, kind neighbor he is for anybody to have. His house l'aked bad, till one night there came a big storm, and somebody's nice tin roof come flyin' through the air, and struck right agin his house; and whin he got up in the morning all he had to do was to nail down the corners and cut holes through the tin for doors and winders. Tim hunted all around the neighborhood, he did, for an owner for that tin, but he couldn't find one, good luck to him."

"What are you going to do when they cut the rest of this rock away?"

"Ah, bad luck to them, I don't know. Is it an American you are? Well, I don't believe in it. I'm an Irishwoman, meself. We thought we were coming to a free country when we come till Ameriky; but it's a fine free country, this is, where honest folks can't build a little house to cover their heads on an old rock like this without having the very ground blowed away from under them."

The old lady was full of sympathy for the "poor creeturs," who live in tenement-houses, "with no room to stir, and no nothing that any dacent person ought to have."

There are three generations of Irishmen to be seen in this settlement, and each generation is an improvement on the last. The grandfathers and grandmothers, who are generally too old and feeble to do more than sit about and smoke, are pretty much the same as they were in the wild state. The fathers and mothers, after a few years in New-York, have become a little civilized. They can enjoy a good meal as well as anybody, and they generally manage to get it. The head of the house works hard and makes little money; but his expenses are light, he has no rent to pay, and there is most always a little store of money hidden away in some old stocking. The children are very much like Americans' children. Most of them, in their earlier years, are sent to the public schools, where the peculiarities of their race are soon rubbed out. As soon as they are old enough they go to work at something, and then they are soon, in their own eyes at least, quite as good as anybody. Wait here till evening and see the young workmen coming home; you will see more than one spruce young fellow, quite as well dressed as you or I, with a watch-chain on his vest and money in his pocket. If they live almost as roughly as they did in the Old Country, these people in the slab shanties, they have the satisfaction of seeing their children coming up into that happy American state which makes them "just as good a man as you, Sir!"

As we turn to go down the steps, the gray old man sitting in the doorway, the one with his faded hat lying on the ground by his side and a short pipe in his mouth, gives us his parting benediction, "Good luck till yes, Sirs."

ATHLETIC DRY GOODS CLERKS.

COMPETITION BETWEEN MEN AND BOYS EMPLOYED BY J. M'CREERY & CO.

The third annual athletic games of the employes of J. McCreery & Co. took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators on the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds. The first event of the day was a 100-yard run, handicap, in three heats. There were 14 entries, and the final heat was won by J. G. Harvey in 0:11. The second event was a 220-yard race for boys, with 22 entries. The final heat was won by J. Logan in 0:31. A 1-mile walk, handicap, was won by D. Sullivan in 7:56. Next followed a tug of war between teams of 4 men, called Department A and Department B teams, time limit 15 minutes. Team A won by 8 feet. A 220-yard hurdle-race, handicap, was next contested by 12 youths. The final heat was won by W. Daley in 0:30. A 1-mile walk, handicap, for boys, was won by L. Ossusky in 8:57. The winner in a 440-yard run, handicap, was J. M. Burke; time—0:56¾. Then followed a tug of war between teams of 21 small boys, the winners to be entitled to two days' holiday. The frantic efforts of the youngsters, and their tumbles over each other, excited uproarious merriment. Team No. 1 pulled over their opponents in 1:30. Then followed tugs of war between teams selected from the clerks of J. & C. Johnston, A. T. Stewart & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Le Boutillier Brothers. The men were nearly all of powerful frame, and of an average weight of 170 pounds, but, with the exception of one team, they were not sufficiently drilled. A protest was raised against the Stewart team, as having two porters on it, but it was not found necessary to bring up the case for reference, as in the final heat this team was beaten by the Lord & Taylor team by 4 feet. A 16-yard race for boys was won by G. Flood in 0:15, and a running broad jump by J. Burke, who cleared 16 feet 7 inches.

SUICIDE OF A RECKLESS MAN.

HE SQUANDERS HIS MONEY AND KILLS HIMSELF FOR LACK OF IT.

James Obermeyer, aged 57, a native of Vienna, Austria, committed suicide yesterday at Hartmann's Hotel, in the Bowery, by putting three bullets from a revolver into his head. His family was wealthy, and he came to America 30 years ago. He speculated in real estate with more or less success. He also received remittances from Austria and lived indolently. Ten years ago he returned to Europe, where he met an actress now engaged at the Thalia Theatre, and lavished upon her all the money he could procure. He followed her to America in 1876, going to Philadelphia. A year ago he came to New-York, and although he continued to receive money from Austria, his remittances were always mortgaged. Recently he sold a lot he owned on Long Island for $1,500. He received $800 in installments, but was constantly in pecuniary difficulties. On Tuesday he went to Brooklyn to endeavor to obtain a portion of the $700 still due to him, but he was unsuccessful. In the evening he told his landlord that he was in a desperate strait for money, and pawned his clothing. With the proceeds he bought a revolver. On Wednesday night he attempted suicide by blowing out the gas in his room, but he was discovered in time and resuscitated. He was found dead in bed yesterday morning. He had shot himself in the forehead and in each temple.

IN NORTHERN LATITUDES

FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO STOCKHOLM.

VARIED AND PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF THE NORTHERN VENICE—THE OLD FINNISH CAPITAL—NATIONAL PECULIARITIES—A MOSQUITO'S EXPERIENCE.

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The "Northern Venice" is no inapt title for Stockholm, for, like its namesake, it is one of the few places which no description can spoil. The irrepressible guide-book may indeed give us the circumference of the city in miles, the height of the churches in feet and inches, the width of the bridges and depth of the harbor, and may artfully inform us that "the front of the palace is considered a model piece of architecture," or that "the iron tower of the cathedral is universally admired," thus giving us a timely hint at what point to get up a little appropriate enthusiasm. The scribbling tourist, who is laboring to squeeze out materials for "Rambles through Northern Cities," or "The Knapsack in the Land of Odin," may rhapsodize about "leaf-crowned shores," and "girdling waters," and "the wild luxuriance of untamed nature," and all the rest of it; but both descriptions leave the reader just as wise as he was before on the question of what Stockholm is really like. Perhaps the Swedish capital may be best defined by calling it "Venice built on the Hudson." To all the architectural beauty of Copenhagen or St. Petersburg it adds the imposing elevation which is so signally wanting in both. With its terraced streets rising mass above mass over the blue rippling sea, its curving hills wooded to the water's edge, its forest of masts bristling against the sunny sky, its noble palace standing out conspicuous on the bold ridge above the Maelar, the great city has a royal and commanding beauty of its own which few of the world's capitals can rival. Claude Lorraine himself could have desired no finer study than the view of Stockholm at sunset when the red glow falls upon green islets and broad white bridges, upon spacious quays and steep, winding streets, upon shady gardens and great waves of leafy hillside, crested with stately houses and shining church towers, and upon the broad, smooth brightness of the Maelar lying in the midst of all, "a sea of glass mingled with fire."

There are few tastes, indeed, whether artistic or practical, which Stockholm cannot gratify. Are you an antiquary? The Royal Museum, famous throughout Northern Europe, offers you all its treasures. Are you a boating man? Here is a sheet of smooth water that might satisfy Hanlan himself, and a choice of excellent boats at any hour of the 24. Are you an admirer of architecture? You may gaze your fill upon the delicate tracery of the wrought-iron church tower and the grand simplicity of the palace, which forms a noble medium between the gingerbread ornamentation of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg and the ostentatious homeliness of the royal residence at Copenhagen—the Russian edifice being, in fact, a servant disguised as a King; the Danish, a King disguised as a servant, and the Swedish, a King dressed as a man. Are you a pedestrian? The breakneck streets of the upper town will find you in ample exercise, and the surrounding country provide you with an endless selection of routes. Are you a lover of the picturesque? The whole panorama of the town lies before you, and when you have exhausted it, or think you have, you may still enjoy a fresh view from the little knuckle of rock, crowned by a tiny pink six-gun fort of the best toy-shop architecture which calls itself a "citadel," or wander through the secluded "Djur-Garten," (deer-garden,) with its white-balconied villas overlooking velvet lawns, its shady nooks furnished with comfortable seats, and its shadowy vistas enshrining noble statues. Nor is the seaward panorama in approaching Stockholm from the east in any way unworthy of it. Nothing except, perhaps, the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence can match that magnificent procession of rocky islets crested with dark foliage, every leaf of which is mirrored in the glassy water below. So thick are the islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia that all the way from the Finnish coast to that of Sweden, we never once lose sight of land, which is at times so close on either side that we seem to be sailing through a vast canal. At every turn the way seems completely blocked; but just as you are wondering how the steamer is to get out she suddenly shoots through some narrow channel into the midst of fresh archipelagoes, each with its own cluster of tiny red huts and its own toy flotilla of fishing-boats. Here and there peeps out a dainty little white villa, with a patch of smooth lawn that looks deliciously fresh and green against the sombre background of the pine forest, suggesting tantalizing thoughts of a month's holiday in the woods, an early swim every morning in this clear, cool water, an unlimited cruise from island to island in one's own boat, midnight fishing excursions, yarns by the camp-fire, and all the delights of that glorious gypsy existence which the happy residents of these parts enjoy to the full every Summer.

"There, methinks, would be enjoyment, more than in our morning calls,
In the meerschaum, in the novel, in the roll of billiard balls.

"There to crash through pathless thickets, there in cloudless suns to bask,
Drinking of the mountain streamlet, (slightly strengthened from my flask.)

"Over mountain, over moorland, scorning wind and rain and dirt,
Nothing with me but a sandwich, nothing on me but a shirt.

"Hampered not by useless baggage, bearing naught but lines and hooks,
Not with reeling senses poring over Bradshaw's mystic books."

The voyage from St. Petersburg to Stockholm, though shortened somewhat from its original length of four days, is still quite methodical enough to recall forcibly Mr. Kinglake's famous saying that before he had voyaged across the Levant in a Greek vessel he had thought that Ulysses need hardly have taken 20 years to sail from Troy to Ithaca, but he now considered it a very fair average passage. But, with all their slowness, there is something wonderfully attractive about these plodding old boats, which seem just the right kind of conveyance for entering patriarchal Sweden, the land where no one is ever in a hurry, ever gets tired, or ever wants to go to bed. No one can be ill on board, for the water is far too smooth to give even the shadow of an excuse for it. No one can quarrel, there being no common language in which to do it. No one need be hungry, for the three substantial meals daily are further improved by a kind of prologue, consisting of innumerable saucers filled with salt beef, tongue, ham, smoked salmon, sardines, liver-sauce, and spiced bread, which our Finnish and Swedish fellow-passengers mix in a way sufficient to shatter the digestion of the stoutest rhinoceros on the Congo. Moreover, the coming of our steamer is the event of the week in many of the coast towns, and received as such with unbounded enthusiasm. As we thread our way among the islands, every person on shore seems to think it a point of honor to wave their largest pocket-handkerchief as frantically as if signaling a street car, in proof of the interest which he or she takes in our movements. Our departure from any port, moreover, invariably brings out at least half the population of the place to witness it; and this circumstance, coupled with the peculiar solemnity of the leave-takings, and the fact that every passenger has at least three friends to see him off, impresses us with a vague but disagreeable suspicion that we are really bound for the North Pole, or the west coast of Africa, without the faintest hope of ever returning alive. Onward, ever onward, past jagged rocks and bushy hillsides, and wide reaches of sunlit sand; past Viborg, with its trim little harbor and stern old castle, which scowls at the passing steamer like barbarism watching the advance of civilization; past Frederickshamn, one of those quaint little wooden towns with a big green church dome in the middle, which meet one at every turn of the Finnish coast from Lechta to Haparanda; past endless clusters of rocky islets, some wooded almost to the water's edge, others bare and craggy as Sinai itself. Upon the monotonous smoothness of this waveless sea, with this warm, dreamy, cloudless sky overhead, it is hard to realize that we are actually in 60° north latitude, in the region of darkness and storm. After a day or two of such jog-trot voyaging, one really begins to sympathize with the English sailor who, returning to England in the thick of a Channel fog after a twelve months' cruise in the Mediterranean, rubbed his sinewy hands and growled ecstatically, "Ah, this is what I calls weather; none of your cursed blue skies here!" And so, in all the scorching splendor of a magnificent June morning, we glide into the long, straggling, battery-guarded inlet, behind which lies Helsingfors, the political and commercial centre of Finland.

Little trace now remains in the trim and well-built city of its tragic experience on that grim Autumn night in 1854 when these clustering houses and spacious dock-yards were all one red, roaring blaze, under which every point and rock along the shore stood out with ghastly vividness, while the bursting of shells and the crash of falling buildings answered the boom of English cannon from the outer darkness. But if Helsingfors itself bears few scars of conflict, there are plenty to be seen upon the surrounding islands. At every turn we pass the crumbling ruins of some fort, shattered by the guns of Napier's squadron, at sight of which the Russian officers on our quarter-deck shrug their shoulders meaningly, and puff at their cigarettes with redoubled vigor. The broken and hilly outline of the country, the names of the streets, written in Finnish and Swedish as well as in Russ, the mingling of tall, fresh-colored Swedes, sallow, beetle-browed Russians, and heavy, big-boned men from the Baltic Provinces, with the squat, gnome-like Finns, whose round puffy faces and thick yellow hair suggest an over-boiled apple-dumpling, are of themselves sufficient to show into what a new region we have penetrated. The city itself, however, is simply the Russian provincial town over again in all its details. A huge white church, surmounted by staring green cupolas like unripe pears set on end; a butter-colored town-hall, stuck all over with pillars, flanking a vast desolate square; a disorderly patch of thicket, transformed by the magic presence of two or three benches into a "public garden," and inclosing a dirty beer-colored pond, politely called an "artificial lake;" several straight, wide, dusty streets, almost as flat and empty as a fashionable novel; a few minor churches of glaring red brick, roofed with tarred planking, the whole suggesting an allegoric representation of the scarlet-fever overhung by the shadow of death—such is the capital of Finland.

About 9:30 on the second morning of our voyage—if, indeed, there be any morning in this region of eternal daylight—we anchor off a quaint little Finnish town, perched on the end of a long, low, thickly-wooded promontory, which curves outward into the smooth, bright sea like the blade of a scythe. A quieter, drowsier, more peaceful little nook could hardly be *found in the northern seas, yet it has had* fame enough in its day, though of a kind which few would envy. On this very spot, 26 years ago, an English boat's crew, landing under a flag of truce from Admiral Napier's squadron, were shot down in cold blood by the express command of a Russian officer. That one act of cruel cowardice has made the name of Hango Head a byword throughout the whole civilized world, and nowhere more fully so than among the brave men who so stanchly upheld the honor of the Russian flag at Sebastopol. Last of all the Finnish ports comes Abo, (pronounced Obo,) the approach to which is really magnificent. The huge gray mass of the citadel, planted on the bold ridge, where, 800 years ago, the first Swedish settlers palisaded their block-house in the teeth of skin-clad savages; the craggy headlands, green *with waving woods; the smooth inlets, glitter*ing in the midday sun; the great round rocks, rising lazily through the clear water like slumbering leviathans; the quaint old church, in whose shadowy nave lie the bones of forgotten Kings, and, far up the creek, the red-roofed houses of the city clustering along the grassy hillside like a poppy-field, mingled with green leaves and gray rocks.

The town itself, however, is a dreary sight. Even the jaunty trimness of the waterside boulevards, flanked by showy four-storied mansions of hewn stone, cannot relieve its overwhelming desolation. Huge wide streets with nothing in them, a few dingy shops without a sign of life, two or three casual wayfarers flitting by like spectres, a vast untenanted market-place; such is Abo since the destroying fire of 1829 and the growth of its great rival, Helsingfors, sucked away its life. One might almost fancy the spirit of ancient Finland hovering unseen above the desolate old town, to catch the sound of the familiar Swedish tongue still spoken in West Finland, unchanged after 71 years of Russian dominion. Aged men still linger here who can remember how they once paid homage to the King of Sweden instead of the Czar, and the heart of the nation is still with her ancient rulers, though the fortune of war has parted her from them forever.

Among such a race naturalization advances slowly, and the indulgent policy lately adopted by the Russian Government toward the Finns is far more prudent than its former attempts to Russianize them and to extirpate their ancient language. With many of the virtues of barbarism, they have not a few of its vices. They are undeniably honest, industrious, and intensely susceptible of kindness, but their vindictive and ungovernable temper make them extremely difficult to deal with. A St. Petersburg friend lately observed to me, in allusion to his having changed his servant, "Yes, I had to do it; I had rather be robbed by a Russian than bullied by a Finn." Only the other day a Finnish trader, being struck by a Russian officer, returned the blow with such energy as to fell his opponent senseless to the ground. The rude native tradition which contrasts the fierce and stubborn Finn with the easy, phlegmatic German, is certainly no exaggeration: "A fly once met a mosquito by the wayside, and asked what he was waiting for. 'To find a man to feast on,' replied he. 'Well, here comes a German; have at him!' The mosquito did so, but soon returned, saying indignantly, 'It's no use biting that hog; his blood is just like treacle, and won't flow at all!' Just then a Finn passed, and the mosquito sallied forth again, but came flying back the next moment in a very confused way. 'Well, what luck?' asked the fly. 'May the saints destroy that hound,' gasped the other; 'his blood's so quick and fiery that one drop has made me drunk!'"

BEATING THE RECORDS.

L. E. MYERS MAKES THE BEST TIME IN A 1,000 YARDS RUN.

The shady grand stand on the grounds of the Elizabeth Athletic Club was well filled yesterday afternoon with ladies in bright Summer costumes, young collegians, and perspiring elderly people. The midsummer handicap games of the club were contested by representatives of the Manhattan, American, Knickerbocker, Staten Island, Bayonne, Bergen Point, and other clubs. The prizes offered were handsome gold badges. The first event was a 100 yards run, in three trial heats and a final heat. The winners in the first and second heats were W. J. Barrows, Elizabeth Club, and L. A. Stuart, Knickerbocker Club. The third trial resulted in a dead heat between F. G. Moore, of the Elizabeth Club, and F. E. Mettam, of the Bayonne Rowing Association. The final heat was won by L. A. Stuart. The time of the winner in each heat was 0:10½. Six men toed the mark in the one-mile walk. It was open to all comers, but all were handicapped excepting John Shreeve, of the home club, who had half a minute start of F. B. Holmes, the "scratch" man. Holmes was gorgeously attired in scarlet satin trunks, and over his right shoulder was a rose-colored sash. Shreeve won in 8:19¼. J. A. Hesse, of the Empire Club, coming in a good second. E. P. Baird and J. B. Anderson, of the American; M. J. Dunn, of the Empire, and W. F. Farlin, of the Elizabeth Club, competed in a half-mile run. They were all wiry, agile, young fellows, and made the three laps in a bunch. Farlin came in a few feet ahead of the rest on the final lap in 2:09½.

The bicycle race of two miles was contested by W. W. Woodside, of this City, and C. O. Morris, Jr., of the Union Bicycle Club. Woodside was allowed 10 seconds start, according to his achievements on previous occasions, but the result proved that this was unnecessary, as he was a good match for Morris. Woodside took the badge, covering the 12 laps in 8:28¾. The chief event of the day was the 1,000 yards run, in which L. E. Myers, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, beat the best record in the world for that distance. The best record was 2:19¾, and Myers made the 1,000 yards in 2:18¼, and the half-mile in 1:58¼, beating the record at that distance. His competitor, R. A. Knight, had the benefit of 75 yards handicap. Myers received three cheers and an immense basket of flowers. In the centre of the basket, on an oval white surface, were the word "Champion," wrought in violets, and the monogram, "E. A. C.," of the donors—the Elizabeth Athletic Club. The programme was rounded off with a quarter-mile run. There were 10 entries and 8 starters. C. E. Larom, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, drew out on the half-lap, but the others breasted the tape in fine style. Stuart, who was the "scratch," won the race in 0:54¾.

ARION SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL.

At the Summer Festival of the Arion Society, on July 28, at West Brighton, Coney Island, there will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert. The orchestra will consist of 60 pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Damrosch. Franz Remmertz and other prominent soloists will appear, and also the full chorus of the society. A stage will be specially built for the occasion, for the purpose of presenting tableaux. The intention is to have a display of fire-works that will surpass anything ever seen in this country. In addition to the present dancing-platform, a new one will be built, and the immense grounds belonging to the hotel will be inclosed with trees, and parterres of living plants and flowers will assist 5,000 Chinese lanterns in giving color to the scene. In addition, 15 electric lights will illuminate the building.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE OPEN BOARD ROW.

THE OUSTED TREASURER'S SIDE OF THE STORY—HIS FINANCIAL REPORT.

Mr. D. O. Wotherspoon, the ousted Treasurer of the Open Board of Brokers, has come out in a circular explanatory of his action in regard to the finances of that organization. He gives as a reason for his refusal to make out a detailed report in obedience to the request of the Executive Committee the fact that he was acting without salary and could not be expected to "surrender his whole time to unreasonable demands," especially as at that time the Finance Committee were auditing his accounts as Treasurer. He explains his subsequent refusal to deliver his books and vouchers to the sub-committee of the Executive Committee by saying that he did not think it safe to do so, as "some, if not all," of the sub-committee were "avowedly hostile" to him. He claims that he afterward, through his counsel, sent to the Executive Committee a transcript from his books containing all the items of receipts and payments made during the time of his Treasurership, but this was returned on the ground that it was not sufficiently formal. In regard to his expulsion, he says that he and Mr. McLean are advised by counsel that the action of the board was wholly void, and that they retain their membership and the offices to which they were elected until the 1st of October next.

The circular then takes up the specific charges made by the Executive Committee. Respecting the item of $6,150 paid to Mr. McLean as alleged, without authority, Mr. Wotherspoon claims that the amount should be $6,000, and that he had full authority under resolutions adopted by the board. As to what disposition has been made of it he leaves to Mr. McLean to say. He had no right to supervise his actions or to call him to account. Touching the item of $1,400 paid to Staats & Jones he says: "These men were tenants in the building purchased by the Open Board of Stock Brokers Building Company, and this money was to be paid to them for a surrender of their leases; but Jones being in arrears over $400 for rent, that amount was withheld until he should make good his rent account. This $400 has been paid in to Mr. Jackson, the new Treasurer of the Building Company, and the apparent discrepancy between the report and Mr. Jones's statement is thus explained."

The circular concludes as follows: "When the Building Company was formed, it was determined by the Open Board of Stock-brokers to subscribe for the stock of that company, and on the 16th of March a subscription, by order of the board, was made for 591 shares at $100 each, which were to be the property of the Open Board of Brokers. At this time there were in the hands of Mr. McLean and myself $50,000 of United States 4 per cent. registered bonds belonging to the Open Board of Brokers. We were directed to sell the $50,000 of bonds, and pay the proceeds to the Building Company for the stock subscribed. We sold these bonds, but afterward canceled the sale as to a part, it being deemed best to pass the bonds over to the Building Company at the market price. A part of the stock was issued in March, but 162 shares of the stock thus subscribed was not issued till June, when the Finance Committee of the Open Board of Stock-brokers, in accordance with the resolution of March 16, ordered the transfer of the remaining $15,000 of 4 per cents to the Building Company, in payment of the stock subscribed for in March. The Open Board of Stock-brokers has not been a success: the reasons for its failure are many and obvious. Many of the members—nearly 150 in number—believe that if the board is dissolved there will be no loss incurred, and every member will secure the return of his subscription. While if it is continued the property will be consumed by the officers in salaries and expenses."

Appended is a report of the finances from November, 1879, to June 10, 1880, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash from C. L. Parker	$30,375 73
Cash from 295 members' dues, $15 each	4,425 00
Cash from 295 members' fines	27 71
Cash from interest	1,140 93
Cash from initiation fees	775 00
Cash from sales of bonds	37,988 25
Cash from G. W. McLean	178 00
Cash from 295 members, $10 each, for gratuity fund	2,950 00
Total	$100,925 63

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for salaries	$4,003 3[illegible]
Cash paid for current expenses, stationery, advertising, &c.	1,321 94
Cash paid for furniture, alterations, &c.	386 11
Cash paid for use of telephone	1,030 00
Cash paid for G. W. McLean, President	6,150 00
Cash paid for United States bonds	51,375 00
Cash paid for attorneys' fees	300 00
Cash paid for L. D. Beck, Treasurer gratuity fund	2,970 00
Cash paid for subscription to 370 shares Building Company stock	37,084 50
Total	$103,770 89
Cash in bank	$1,154 73
Total	$100,925 63

This is certified to by the Finance Committee as correct.

SORROWFUL STORY OF BETRAYAL.

A YOUNG WOMAN CHARGES HER FORMER LOVER WITH CRIMINAL CONDUCT.

Mary Jane Purcell, a handsome young woman, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday as complainant against William Hollywood, who is employed by the General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company. She accuses Hollywood of having betrayed her under promise of marriage. Miss Purcell, who is 24 years of age, was a teacher in School No. 17, Bergen Hill, when she became acquainted with Hollywood, six years ago. He was then in the employ of the White Star Steam-ship Company, and lived at No. 37 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. An innocent flirtation between them after high mass in St. Michael's Church on a Sunday in January, 1874, served to bring them together. Hollywood became a frequent visitor at Miss Purcell's residence until she was transferred, in 1875, to a school in Greenville, N. J. An extremely sentimental correspondence was then begun between the pair, and continued for about two years. Hollywood made love with great ardor through the mails, and Miss Purcell informed him through the same medium that his affection was fully reciprocated.

In the early part of 1878 Miss Purcell ceased to be a school-teacher, and, coming to this City, engaged board at No. 190 West Tenth-street. Hollywood having, as she asserts, promised to marry her, he was received at the house as her affianced lover. Among those whom they visited together, it is said, he made no secret of their engagement, and on one occasion he is declared to have stated in the presence of a Mrs. Sarah J. Nagle, of No. 197 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, that it was his intention to take Miss Purcell to Europe for the benefit of her health immediately after her marriage to him. She became a mother, but her child died at the age of five months. Since the date of her betrayal she has, she says, repeatedly importuned Hollywood to fulfill his promise of marriage. Finally, finding him extremely anxious to ignore her claims upon him, she caused his arrest on the criminal charge for which he was yesterday held to answer. No examination was held in the Police Court, Hollywood having instructed his counsel to waive that right. The present address of the accused is No. 93 Morton-street. Miss Purcell resides at No. 228 West Twelfth-street.

OUR TRADE WITH BREMEN.

President Babcock, of the Chamber of Commerce, has received a communication from William F. Grinnell, United States Consul at Bremen, giving the following tabular statement of the principal exports from this country to that port during the years 1878 and 1879, as gathered from official figures furnished by the Bremen Government:

Articles.	Value in Dollars. 1878.	Value in Dollars. 1879.
Cotton	$12,694,403	$15,988,808
Oil	3,278,253	3,135,900
Tobacco	7,968,961	2,498,293
Lard	2,602,935	2,636,330
Bacon	1,112,420	1,364,938
Indian corn	963,891	1,234,900
Rye	686,155	496,546
Wheat	251,834	479,9[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	424,526
Lumber	237,128	269,578
Leather, (tanned)	149,604	234,508
Clover-seed	184,729	228,428
Machines	158,061	151,257
Hardware	128,661	75,101
Wagons	7,011	56,193
Galassware	16,889	40,868
Cotton-yarns, &c.	8,859	6,837
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

DOCTORS TO REGISTER.

It is provided by an act passed by the Legislature on May 29 that every person lawfully engaged in the practice of physic and surgery shall register in the County Clerk's office his name, residence, place of birth, and authority for practicing on or before Oct. 1, 1880. In case of failure to register the person so failing shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction of the first offense shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200. If subsequently convicted of the same misdemeanor, the offender, the law prescribes, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or by both fine and imprisonment. The book for the registration of physicians in accordance with this law is now ready in the County Clerk's office. The only physician who has thus far complied with the law is Dr. Welcome T. Alexander.

ROBBED BY A NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

Casimer Schulemann, an emigrant, who arrived in this City a week ago, on the 7th inst., met Jacob Thomson, of No. 246 Chrystie-street. Thomson is well known to the Police as a swindler and "decoy," and an expert at the "confidence game." Schulemann had $420 in his possession. Thomson quickly insinuated himself into his confidence. They went about seeing the City. Schulemann drank a good deal, and at length fell asleep in the saloon of Henry Scherk, No. 116 Greenwich-street. When he awoke his money was gone. Officer Groden was notified of the robbery, and he found Thomson after a long search. The prisoner was taken before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court. He denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.

Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.

THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.

POLITICS WITHOUT EXCITEMENT.

It is one of the delusions of American politics that every Presidential canvass must of necessity be attended by an all-absorbing excitement which interferes with the orderly progress of the material interests of the people. This idea has grown out of the abnormal state of our national affairs during a somewhat extended period. Several times when a President was to be chosen there has been sufficient ground for the feeling that the fate of the Nation depended on the result, and out of this feeling it was natural that an intense excitement should be evolved in the course of the contest. When the salvation of the Union or the preservation of the legitimate authority of the National Government was at stake, there was something to get excited over, and it is not to be wondered at if politics appeared as a disturbing force in the country. But let it once be felt that all danger *to the Union is passed, and that the authority* of the Federal Government in its proper sphere is fully acknowledged in every part of the land, and there will remain no reason for a degree of excitement in politics which will seriously interfere with the ordinary pursuits of citizens.

It is a question to what extent matters have already settled down to a condition which relieves the popular mind from the tension to which politics have been wont to subject it; and if there is really a lack of excitement or a feeling of comparative indifference, how far it is justified. It is a common remark among men whose thoughts are mainly devoted to business and the promotion of their material interests that they care little about politics. They are more or less disgusted with politicians, and believe, or affect to believe, that the issues upon which they lay so much stress are factitious, and are represented to be of vast importance for the purpose of promoting their personal aims, which are to retain or to secure political power for the sake of the profit or the personal consequence to be derived from its exercise. Business men and busy men of all classes are undoubtedly tired of the old issues and anxious to have them buried. They are also disposed to attribute their persistence to the politicians of both parties, with whom they have so long served as their principal stock in trade. They would still feel an interest in them if they were actually indued with vitality, but they do not think there is any occasion for keeping them alive, and they are impatient to have public men drop them.

This same class of citizens take an interest, somewhat languid, it is to be feared, in other questions which affect the welfare of the whole Nation. They watch the finances of the country to be placed on a basis of permanent solidity, where they can be left alone, in order that confidence in commercial calculations may not be subject to disturbance. They recognize the serious defects of the national tariff, and wish that they might be remedied in the most judicious manner, but the conduct of men of both parties in Congress has been such that they are distrustful of future action. They would like to see the civil service placed on a basis that would secure honesty and efficiency and deprive the public offices of the character of party spoils, but here again neither party has given them much to hope for. The lack of definite plans and purposes, and of any earnest of substantial achievement in any of these directions, has tended to paralyze the interest of men in politics, who care rather for results than methods, and who see no benefit in the supremacy of one party or another unless it shall give promise of improvement in the condition of affairs.

At the present stage of the current Presidential canvass it is not easy to discover any indications of popular excitement or enthusiasm on either side. Politicians are active in their work, and full of declarations of their hopes and expectations. They profess to see a wide difference in the plans and purposes of the two parties and in the character and qualifications of their several candidates. But to the minds of many who are not politicians these appear somewhat too vague to base any fierce contention upon. They do not take either candidate quite at the valuation placed upon him by his active supporters or his zealous opponents, and they make a liberal discount from the pretensions of both parties upon which they base their claims for popular support. *It is doubtful if the present* canvass can be made one of very great excitement, but there are many reasons why it should not be characterized by indifference. If the issues of the past are dead, it is highly desirable that they should be effectually buried and placed beyond the possibility of resurrection. We are at a point where they have but a feeble hold upon popular feeling, and yet we dare not say they are wholly removed from politics. And as to the questions of the present and future, while the position of parties upon them is not so clearly defined as is desirable, there are tendencies which are widely different and which present a sufficient ground for choice. With candidates there is a still wider difference, and one which the general intelligence will have no difficulty in apprehending. On one side is a statesman, who, whatever flaws his enemies may pick in his record, has displayed eminent abilities and a general character for integrity which cannot be questioned. He is a man of whom much may be confidently predicted, while his opponent is one who furnishes no ground for predictions of an assuring kind. There is enough in the canvass to enlist a deep and earnest interest and justify hearty action, and if there is no unseemly excitement or intense partisan bitterness, it will not be a national calamity.

COMPULSORY CLEANLINESS.

The chief obstacles to the operation of sanitary laws in this City are inherent in our political system and in the character of our population. The knowledge that this is a free Government has begotten the false notion that outside those restrictions which aim to protect life, liberty, and property every citizen can do as he pleases. The man who would never be guilty of trespass upon his neighbor's rights indignantly resents any official interference in his personal and domestic affairs. Whose business is it but his own if he chooses to keep a pig in his cellar, to dump his garbage in the back yard, or to lodge his family in a tenement where there are forty other families? If he can stand it and his immediate neighbors don't object, why should the law be invoked upon him? He cheerfully obeys the laws against robbery and arson on conscientious and moral grounds, but yields a grudging compliance to the dictates of the Board of Health, and evades them whenever he can safely do so. The necessity for Boards of Health and for sanitary legislation rests upon conditions that are disgraceful to mankind, upon a state of things which proves that the lord of creation who boasts so much about himself is really so little superior to the brute that when herded together with his fellows he becomes an ignorant, filthy, slothful animal, indifferent to his own comfort and well-being, and too degraded to observe the first great law of nature, self-preservation. It *takes time for a community to grow up to a* full conviction of these hard truths and stubborn facts. We are reaching that point in New-York. We have found out that there are in our City thousands of men and women who must be constantly watched by sanitary officers to prevent their sinking into foul and pestilent habits, which would render their dwellings a source of public danger. The attempt to correct these tendencies, however, develops a vast amount of resistance, active and passive, which to a very considerable extent defeats the wholesome purpose of the law.

It is worth while to inquire into the nature and causation of all this friction. The pride of individual liberty, to which we have alluded above as based on a mistaken notion of the relations of Government and citizen, is one source of trouble. Heredity furnishes another and a graver one. The mass of people with whom sanitary officers have to deal *are of foreign birth. Most of the individuals* who make up this mass are links in a descending chain of evolution. In Ireland or Italy, or whatever may be the land of their origin, their ancestry for generations back have dwelt in squalid huts or noisome cellars, subjected year in and year out to the degenerating influences of an environment of wretchedness. The higher qualities of manly strength and vigor fade out of body and mind under such enervating conditions, and after repeated transmission from father to son, the accumulated result appears in a visible degradation of type. This story of retrogression is the genealogy of thousands of immigrants who have settled among us. It is absurd to expect hearty co-operation in sanitary observances from a man whose whole life and lineage are steeped in filth and ignorance. He is stolidly content with ways of living which would be intolerable to any American, even the humblest, because he is thoroughly habituated to them. More, he is sure to regard any attempt to better his condition as an unwarrantable intrusion upon his rights. Voluntary obedience to sanitary laws, natural or enacted, comes only from those in whom the love of cleanliness is innate or inbred. With the inhabitants of the Cherry-street tenements it is obvious that obedience must be compulsory, and that compulsion must be constantly applied. They cannot be made to comprehend the necessity for pure air and clean streets and dwellings, for not only are those blessings foreign to their experience, but in most cases the reasons why they are beneficial to man and necessary to his health are beyond the grasp of their intelligence. The deaths of their children are not associated in their minds with the unwholesomeness of their surroundings; or if they do perceive the connection between the two facts, they do not foresee that other children, too, will die from the same causes, for in their hand-to-mouth struggle for life they have had no time to cultivate forethought.

The same causes which make the poor citizen of the Fourth or Sixth Ward indifferent to sanitary laws or hostile to their execution exert a paralyzing influence in another direction. The details of sanitary work and the execution of the statutes concerning unwholesome practices are largely intrusted to Police officers. But these officers are—many of them—an outgrowth of the very system they are now set to destroy. They, too, are Fourth or Sixth Warders, their ancestors lived in wretched poverty and squalor in County Meath or elsewhere in the Green Isle, and that they are now on good terms with soap and water and *wear clean clothes is only a happy* accident. The Mike of the Broadway Squad has gained a little over the Pat who still clings to the spade and the short pipe, but the natures of the two are not materially different. The former lacks the essential qualification of a sanitary officer, just as the latter lacks the qualities which prompt a willing observance of the laws of health. The average policeman knows that decaying vegetable matter poisons the air and should not be allowed to accumulate in gutters or back yards because he has been told so and it is a part of his duty to know it. But he has no instinctive abhorrence of acts which violate natural sanitary laws. Fancy a policeman who had a merely sentimental dislike of such crimes as house-breaking and murder. It follows that many of the rules of the Board of Health are enforced in a half-hearted and perfunctory way, and to this fact is attributable in a large degree the startling increase in the death-rate which takes place at the coming of the heated season. If sanitary laws can be enforced in London and Paris, it is perfectly possible to enforce them here. Let it be once determined that the Board of Health rules are just and proper, and there should be no hesitation, no temporizing, no weak consideration for individual convenience, but the most unsparing rigor in their enforcement. The City is fortunate in having a Board of Health made up of intelligent and competent members. But the difficulties with which they have to deal are enormous. We have pointed out some whose nature and extent must be thoroughly comprehended before the way can be prepared for an effective application of sanitary laws.

ULSTER AND DUTCHESS.

Both Ulster and Dutchess Counties are greatly troubled by a question which has just arisen. A month or two ago there appeared in a Saugerties paper the announcement of a marriage between an Ulster County man and a Dutchess County girl. The man was at the time absent from his usual place of residence, and when he returned last week he was duly congratulated by his neighbors. They, of course, assumed, on the strength of the newspaper notice, that he was married, but he assured them that, so far as his personal knowledge went, he never had been married. Like all neighbors, they persisted in believing that they knew more about the man's affairs than he knew himself, and he was finally obliged, in order, as he hoped, to settle the question, to refer it to the Dutchess County lady. To his great astonishment and horror, she calmly insisted that he was her husband, and soon after produced a certificate, signed by a Dutchess County minister, to the effect that on the 22d of March last he had duly married the Ulster County man to the Dutchess County girl. This evidence naturally satisfied all the Ulster County man's enemies, and they are now hotly disputing with the latter's *friends the truth of his alleged marriage.*

The evidence is thus far about as strong on one side as it is on the other. The young lady solemnly asserts that she is the Ulster County man's wife, and, as her reputation for veracity is good, most people firmly believe that she is sincere in what she says. There, too, is the marriage certificate. The minister who gave it has always borne an excellent character, and it is highly improbable that he would have made a false certificate. The girl's case is thus a very strong one, and we need not wonder that Dutchess County, with hardly an exception, believes her story.

On the other hand, the Ulster County man has hitherto done nothing to cast any doubt on his veracity. He stoutly maintains not only that he was never married to the girl, but that on the day of the marriage he was miles away from her. An alibi is probably entitled to just about as much *weight as a marriage certificate, and, con*sequently, the Ulster County man's case may be considered to be fully as strong as the case of his alleged wife. Both parties to this dispute cannot be right, and it is a matter of great importance to ascertain which of them deserves the sympathy of the public.

It does not follow that either the Ulster County man or the Dutchess County woman is willfully telling what is not true. The man, for example, may have been married, and subsequently forgotten the fact. He may have been in the habit of frequently marrying eligible girls, and it may be quite impossible for him to remember having married this particular Dutchess County girl. Of course, marriage is an incident which an ordinary man would be expected to remember, but, perhaps, in Dutchess and Ulster Counties the aids which usually strengthen the memory of a married man may be unknown. The Ulster County man may as yet have been required to buy no bonnets. He may not have been led into a domestic argument which has left any impression on his scalp, and he may have had no cause to inquire the price of wigs. At this time of year it is not necessary for a husband to get up early in the morning to kindle a fire, and if the Ulster County man's business called him away from home soon after his marriage, he may have resumed the freedom of his bachelor days and soon forgotten that he had ever resigned it.

While it is thus possible that the Ulster County man may have been married and forgotten all about it, we can hardly imagine that the Dutchess County girl has made any mistake. If there is one thing which a woman can be expected to know with certainty it is whether she has or has not been married. The Dutchess County girl unhesitatingly says that she is married, and we are shut up to the alternative of either believing that she is a wife or that she has mistaken a dream for a reality. Beyond a doubt quantities of girls have dreamed that they were married, for physiologists tell us that we are apt to dream of matters which are constantly in our minds during our waking hours. When, however, a girl who has dreamed that she is married wakes up in the morning, she knows at once that it is not true. Is it conceivable that the Dutchess County girl dreamed that she had married the Ulster County man, and then, on waking up, persisted in mistaking the dream for a reality, although there was not so much as a boot or a silk hat in the room to give color to her delusion? No; the Dutchess County girl is not the victim of a dream. She knows whether she is a wife or a maiden, and if she is a girl of veracity we must believe she *is duly married to the unwilling Ulster* County man.

In the extreme difficulty of ever discovering the real truth of the matter, the disputants might agree upon a compromise. The Ulster County man might consent to formally marry his alleged wife, on condition that she should immediately thereafter apply for a divorce. If, however, he is a man of truly chivalrous feelings he will cease to contradict the lady. If he will simply state that he was married to her, but that the affair had slipped his memory, the whole matter will be settled in a way perfectly satisfactory to any but the most foolishly fastidious wife.

THE BUSINESS OF FAILING.

The object of business, next to making money, would seem to be the avoidance of failure, and such it generally is. But there are men, and not a few, who appear to make a business of failing, who really live by it. Their entire commercial career is a series of failures; they begin and end with failure, and cease to fail only because death calls them to a reckoning they cannot defer or evade. Some of them are, no doubt, ordinarily honest; that is, they are free from any deliberate intent to deceive or defraud. But they are enterprising, as it is commonly called, more enterprising than their capacity or capital warrants. They are unmindful of consequences; they are anxious to get on, and while they are pushing their fortunes disaster comes—suddenly and unexpectedly to them, though others have foreseen it clearly. They contrive to start again, and, after more or less time, their unhappy experience is repeated. Once more they are set up, only once more to tumble down. They fall to rise, and rise to fall again. Failure belongs to their temperament as well as to the circumstances they evolve.

Other failers, who may be ranked as professional, are extraordinarily dishonest. They are wholly reckless; they have no thought, no concern for anybody except themselves. Of the class who declare that the world owes them a living, they do their best to show that it is not the least in their debt. When they enter upon any business, they anticipate failure as something that will inure to their advantage; they depend upon it as a help; in a word, they hope to succeed by failing, and, in truth, they do succeed by it in their peculiar negative way. Their operations are, necessarily, not very large, and are confined to big cities, for in small, slow-going communities they would have no chance to achieve their ignoble aims. They need as a field a bustling, growing, changing capital, like this, for example, where each year is as a generation, where the vices and the virtues of individuals are barely noticed, and where the excitement of to-day is forgotten on the morrow.

We have any number of these regular failers here, not among the well-known or important firms—these must have capital, credit, integrity, in order to secure prominence—but among the minor miscellaneous houses that fill entire blocks on the East Side above Canal-street, or in any of the cross streets or avenues up town. They are grocers, tailors, confectioners, bakers, apothecaries, restaurateurs, haberdashers, stationers, and what not—different in trade, but similar in purpose. Without *means and without credit, they yet manage to* get a certain credit by pretense, promises, impudence, and falsification, and to turn it to their immediate profit. They are in possession of a stock of goods, and goods can always be disposed of at some price. Not unlikely, they put rates below those they have paid, and thus acquire patronage, as any one may who will sell a first-class article at a second-class figure. When their paper falls due, say in six months, they cannot meet it, for they had no capital to begin with, and their margin has been too small to avail them, especially after personal and shop expenses have been deducted. They may have parted with the property intrusted to them at 10 to 20 per cent. less than they agreed to give for it, so that they seem to be actual losers. But they are not losers. They have lived meanwhile, with more or less liberality, and lived literally on what they owe. The merchants who have granted them credit are the losers, and, as their debtors selfishly think and say, can well afford to lose.

But the rascals are always exposed, and an end put to their rascality! They ought to be, *but they are not by any means. Rascals are,* as a rule, protean in form, and are often more ingenious, energetic, and plausible than upright men. They are able not infrequently to persuade the merchant that they have simply been unfortunate; that circumstances have combined against them; that but for this or that they would have come out all right, and that the thing cannot happen again. The merchant is tempted to trust them once more, because if he does not he knows he cannot get what is due him, while if he does he has, he imagines, at least a prospect. He remembers, especially in hard times, such as we have just passed, that affairs are untoward; that it is very difficult to collect; that it is neither just nor politic to press any man whose intentions are of the best. The regular failer's intentions are of the worst, but the merchant does not suspect it, and by fair words and foul designs is lured into new confidences, which are, of course, again abused. When he finally perceives that the failer is an ingrained scoundrel, and bursts into indignation to such effect, he is probably astonished that the fellow receives very coolly what is evidently no news to him. Perhaps he is brazenly told that he has a right to his opinion, since he has paid thousands of dollars for the luxury of its expression.

These habitual failers can fail in a small way a number of times in a great city like New-York. When detected in one quarter they need only to remove to another and to look up new merchants to swindle. Competition is so active, there are so many big houses here, that rogues have plenty of opportunities, when they understand how to use them. Up town and down town, the East Side and West Side, are as different towns or States, and a fresh locality hides a scamp for a while very effectually. Should the failer have exhausted his territory in Manhattan, he goes to Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Chicago, always failing, always living comfortably on his debts, and increasing them steadily as the years go on, without self-disturbance and without shame. He goes the round of the Republic, deteriorating in principle and improving in cheating talent. He is a conspicuous evil of the times, and the last five or six years have developed him alarmingly.

AS TO VACATIONS.

To the man who can escape from the four walls of his office in the hot city for only a few weeks each Summer, the choice of a place to spend his brief holiday is a matter of vital importance. A mistake entails the loss of nearly all the benefit he should have received. If he allow himself to be persuaded to go to the mountains when his heart was set on the sea-side, a sense of disappointment and dissatisfaction will be constantly present to his mind, counteracting to a large degree the healing and restful influences of the pure air, the stillness, and the bold scenery in which another, more in harmony with his surroundings, would find the very balm he needed. It is the mind, not the body, of the busy city man *that has greatest need of recreation, for the physical ills* which annoy him when he begins to complain of being tired and worn out are commonly but the local manifestations of a nervous system more or less disorganized by mental strain, worry, and overwork. When the Summer pilgrimage is undertaken, all burdens should be laid down, for to carry any form of mental annoyance into the country is to take infection along when flying from the pestilence. To escape all worry and find absolute rest it is necessary to examine closely into the condition and needs of the system, to discover from what particular disorder it is suffering, and be guided accordingly. The trip out of the city is a prescription which the patient administers to himself, and it is of the highest importance that it should be made up with a full knowledge of his complaint and be adapted to its cure.

For instance, it is wholly foolish for the man who is tired to death of seeing other men, who, through the wear and tear of a business which puts him in daily contact with hundreds of his fellow-beings, has become a veritable misanthrope—it is downright madness for such a one, we say—to go to a great sea-side hotel or a crowded watering-place in the expectation of sanitary advantage. There is no change of scene in such a course. The misanthrope is still in a crowd; he still at every turn brushes against the thing he chiefly hates. He is a pilgrim who in seeking rest has forgotten to lay aside his burden. Misanthrophy is by no means a rare complaint. It attacks its thousands, and makes them suffer acutely. Physiologists who ponder over the inner and subtle secrets of the body tell us that a man can do nothing without giving or receiving a shock. Some minute nervous fibre suffers for every action. The aggregate of these shocks is fatigue, from which sleep delivers us, or persistent weariness, for which a remedy is to be sought in prolonged rest, or if too many fibres have suffered, the result may be destruction. Is it strange that the man who has for a year haunted the busy ways of trade, meeting every day hundreds of men, all in a hurry like himself, many of them sour, cross-grained, ill-behaved folk, should discover some day that the very sight of a man is hateful to him, and that he would prefer to associate with bears? In every struggle for the better end of a bargain, in every effort to persuade an obstinate fellow to do this, or to deter him from doing that, every chance meeting with a stranger or hand-shaking with a friend, a certain amount of nervous force is expanded and a little vitality lost. A sensitive organization suffers deeply in this daily and hourly struggle. Its effects are manifest in a growing distaste for social and business intercourse. On cars and ferry-boats the sufferer shrinks from contact with those about him. He loathes the crowd, individually and in mass. He notes with disgust how sallow, lank, and hollow-eyed the men are, how freckled and ill-favored the women. The one sex is brutal, ignorant, and sottish, the other vapid, frivolous, and shallow. He abominates them all for a low and ill-smelling herd. There is a distinct disease in such a case. The cure is not to be found at Long Branch or Saratoga, but in the North Woods or on the Rangely lakes. Nervous waste is nowhere so quickly and completely repaired as by camping out. The cool, pure air, laden with the odors of the forest, *has gifts of healing that transcend the physician's skill. And among the deer and trout* and wild fowl in the idyllic sweetness and gentleness of a life in the woods, the strife of the market is forgotten, the wounded nerves grow whole again, and the jaded misanthrope returns to the city full of fresh life, with a hearty greeting for every friend, and ready to call every man his brother.

Occupation and surroundings largely determine the character of the recreation one should take. The misanthrope we have pictured above, taking all men alike, should leave entirely the madding crowd. In other cases a change of society may be needed. There are occupations in which men pass their working hours among their social inferiors. The man in charge of a large factory, for instance, may, by reason of his income, his cultivation, and his habits of mind, move in a sphere of society above and foreign to the men with whom his business duties compel him to mingle ten hours a day. The spectacle he is forced to contemplate is wearying and melancholy. He sees men who are, perhaps, naturally *his equals engaged in a bitter and cruel strug*gle for bare existence, his instincts and perceptions make him a sharer in their miseries, and the pangs which poverty and the crushing out of ambition impose on them are his too. Upon a thoughtful and kindly man the effect of this is to produce a profound sadness, which will continue so long as the cause is present. Such a man should see the brighter side of life. The panacea for his ills is to be found, not in the Adirondacks, but at some gay Summer resort, where he will be surrounded with a happy and animated throng who have plenty of money and make it minister to their pleasure. In their joyous life and luxurious habits he will find the antidote for the depressing influences of his work-day life. In contrasts and opposites which restore the disturbed balance, the greatest good and the highest pleasure will generally be found. But some regard should be had for temperament and training. The man who, as a boy, hated the humdrum country life, and ran away to the city before he was of age, will find the charms of rural existence pall upon his taste after a few days, unless he have a marked and reverent fondness for old scenes and old times; and the pleasure-seeker to whom the sea-shore recalls a youth spent in hateful toil within hearing of the surf will do well to take his vacation at some inland watering-place or among the mountains. It is not necessary to make further mention of individual cases. To the wise a word is sufficient, and to all who are in doubt where to spend their Summer holiday the truth we have stated will commend itself, that the conditions of their daily city life and the special needs of body and mind should be thoughtfully studied in making the choice.

TRANSATLANTIC COURTSHIP.

Since going abroad periodically, if not annually, has come to be a part of every well-to-do American's life, our touring young men and young women are so often thrown together, particularly in Europe, that courtship is continual and unavoidable. We are prone to think that personal attractiveness, similar tastes, sentimental sympathies are the chief factors in what we call love and in its legitimate sequence, marriage. But difference of sex and propinquity, backed by any degree of youth, are commonly sufficient cause for any amount of matrimony. Any man and any woman may, by propinquity, become so infected with the erotic distemper as to require immediate nuptials for a remedy. There is special danger of this when the surroundings are unusual—for the unusual is apt to be romantic—and are crammed with associations. Leisure adds greatly to the danger, since it was long ago discovered that persons fall in love, as the phrase is, simply because they have nothing else to do.

It is easy to see, therefore, why leisurely young Americans, lounging through the Old World, and sojourning in its most picturesque parts, should, by being much in one another's company, catch and impart the amorous contagion, thought to be ever floating in the air, particularly of places renowned in song and story. What defense is there for a susceptible heart belonging to either sex, when exposed to temptations among the glorious landscapes of Switzerland, in the historic capitals of Italy, or amid the classic scenes of Greece!

Imagine a young woman, fancy-free, walking or riding with a masculine companion through the Bernese Oberland. The panorama of beauty and grandeur constantly shifting, mountain, cataract, ravine, and valley coming and going with the light and shade. She would generally be alone with him; they would be called upon to admire and be enthusiastic together; he would need, now and then, to proffer her assistance; to be both strong and tender; and strength and tenderness in the same man are very perilous to feminine peace. Hardly any young or middle-aged man, even though he may have voted himself a confirmed bachelor, has any security for celibacy when gliding over the moon-lighted canals of Venice at the side of a nice girl who quotes BYRON and throbs with sentiment. He may swear in the morning that it is all crass nonsense, and yet he knows that he dreams delightfully of her and that the next evening he weakly repeats his folly. Thus yielding, thus acting, is it strange that, at the end of another fortnight, he finds himself engaged, and begging for the day that shall make him the happiest of mortals?

All this is very well. Men are aggressive and women plastic; the world must, at least will be, peopled; philosophy and MALTHUS are excellent—in the abstract. There is no objection to love-making and marriage-giving, unless disappointment and disenchantment follow with life-long regret for the irrevocable past, and such, unfortunately, is said to be the result of many American courtships on foreign soil. Women who, having been wooed in Europe, and have deceived themselves or been deceived matrimonially, maintain that the influence of their environment has been too strong for their resistance. They say that if the men who became their husbands had paid their addresses at home, either in town or country, in the midst of the familiarity and bustle of the Republic, they would have been unhesitatingly rejected. But, in another land, hallowed by the past, and full of poetic memories, they pressed their suit, and, aided by their surroundings, were successful. They add that certain spots and situations were carefully chosen; that their own feelings, being wrought upon through association, they were, so to speak, carried by storm, and that this is taking an unfair advantage of a woman, who almost always has heavy odds against her in emotional contests between the sexes.

The corroborative examples given are by no means few. We are told of a very clever Bostonienne, determined to live for culture and the development of her precious individuality, who had deliberately renounced wedlock and domesticity. She was cunningly tracked to the park of the Villa Serbelloni, where she was staying, by a designing man, a rising barrister in Court-square, and, while she was enjoying the prospect of the lovely lakes, her reason off guard, he managed to extract from her a promise to be his wife. She has never comprehended how she was induced to be untrue to her better, Beacon-street self; but she supposes that, wholly overcome by the beauty of the *scene, she must have expressed for the perfidious wretch a love intended for Como or Lecco.* Having been assured that she had promised, she felt that she could not break her word. Hence that inharmonious marriage and these bitter tears.

A pretty Manhattanese experienced a surprise of the heart as she wandered thoughtlessly with a friend of her brother near Chambéry, where ROUSSEAU has depicted the joys of Charmettes. She got back to Paris to learn that she was betrothed, and all on account of the delightful pictures in Savoie, and of her remembrances of JEAN JACQUES. Her brother's friend had positively nothing to do with her new and entirely unexpected relation.

It is gravely affirmed that men who have been repeatedly rejected and fortune-hunters have availed themselves of pictorial places and seductive surroundings abroad to gain the connubial consent of women they had despaired of on this side the sea. It is too bad that the fair regions of the Old World should be employed as devices to entrap American hearts. Unwedded men and women who *leave these shores should keep strict watch of* their sentimental sensibilities when they tarry amid alluring foreign scenes. They should wear love-proof armor then and study mathematics.

Most persons must remember the story of Sir RICHARD WHITTINGTON and his cat in the primers read in childhood, with illustrations of that worthy and his feline companion. Many people have regarded him as purely mythical; but it is said that a number of families in Southern England claim to be descended from him, and that there is ample authority for believing him an actuality. He was, it is asserted, from a good Gloucester family, and was born, probably, about 1360, the son of Sir WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, who possessed the estate of Pauntley, in that county. His father dying and leaving him no property to speak of, he went to London to seek his fortune. That he quitted the capital on account of ill usage; that he was induced to return by his friendly interpretation of Bow Bells, and that he afterward gained a livelihood by means of his cat, cannot be substantiated, though it is deemed probable enough. Having apprenticed himself to a mercer, he rose rapidly; finally became Lord Mayor, and was thrice chosen to that office. For various services rendered HENRY V. he was knighted. His liberality appears to have been unbounded, and he left the bulk of his great wealth to charity. The latest version as to his cat is that the cat was not an animal, but a vessel on the Norwegian model, in which he carried coal from Newcastle to London, and enriched himself by the trade. The sooty faces of his coal-heavers gave rise to the tale about the Moors. How WHITTINGTON could have had legitimate descendants is hard to explain, as his wife, ALICE FITZWARREN, died without issue.

The owner of a rich villa, a Sicilian nobleman, at Bagaria, near Palermo, has a fondness for satire, which he has exemplified in a novel manner. After occupying it for some time, he turned it into an artificial monastery, which you understand only after entering it. In the cloisters you see groups of monks standing, sitting, and kneeling, and you are about to retire, believing that you have invaded their privacy, when you discover that they are wax. They look exceeding pious and solemn, as if they had entirely relinquished sublunary affairs, and fixed their hopes and thoughts on a very melancholy heaven. The sarcasm lies in their exact resemblance in face, form, and manner to the nobleman's different acquaintances, noted for their worldly and selfish disposition—well-bred egotists and sycophants, who frequent the tables of the rich and hang on favors of the titled. Their secular expression is skillfully blended with one of sanctimoniousness, and yet the likeness is accurately preserved. The effect is ludicrous, and the figures are stinging sarcasms embodied in wax. The originals do not like it, as may be supposed, but they do not want to quarrel with the nobleman, of whom they speak as a humorist that will have his way, and so try to hide their chagrin. A number of new toad-eaters have carefully kept away from the Sicilian's entertainments, fearing that they shall be reproduced in his monastery. Several attempts have been made, it is said, to burn it down by agents of the persons satirized.

Man's natural condition is said to be warfare; but it is not so much his condition as it is that of fishes, which really dwell amid ceaseless strife and destruction. They can afford, perhaps, to prey on one another in the manner they do be*cause they exceed in number, both as to species and individuals, all other classes of vertebrates com*bined. In the sea there is perpetual slaughter. The big fish subsist upon the little ones; the members of the vast finny tribe eat and are eaten in regular turn. Herrings are a fair sample of the unfortunate experience of small fish. If they were not so supremely prolific—68,000 eggs have been counted in the roe of a single female—they would soon disappear between the immense numbers caught and their incessant devouring by their own kind. Certain localities are favorite spawning grounds of the herring. When the great annual shoals are seen on the coasts they usually swim near the surface, and are followed and preyed upon by any quantity of larger fish. What is equivalent to a hogshead of herring has often been found inside of a whale, and 15 to 20 have been taken from a cod. Gulls and other sea birds eat them voraciously, and the Island of St. Kilda, a favorite haunt of sea birds, demands, it is estimated, for yearly consumption near 300,000,000 herrings. Shoals have sometimes even been driven ashore in greater quantities than the inhabitants of the neighborhood could find means of curing. Such an instance occurred 40 or 50 years since at Crail, Scotland. As the tide came in it was full of herrings, and when it ebbed such numbers were stranded and left that after all the salt obtainable had been exhausted the local magistrates were obliged to offer a shilling a cart-load for their removal.

Mr. H. J. CHAPMAN, Jr., stroke of the Harvard crew which rowed against Columbia, is reported to have been seized with a fainting fit after the race, a circumstance likely to have caused a good deal of alarm in many quarters. The question of the injurious effects of rowing races has been hotly debated again and again. It is one on which doctors decidedly disagree. Mr. SYMONDS, of Oxford, England, who is probably better acquainted with the physique of a generation of undergraduates than is any other living man, is exceedingly opposed to the practice of boat-racing, while decidedly favorable to rowing, especially sculling, in moderation. Drs. BRADFORD and CUTTER, of Boston, who, in 1878, investigated anew the physical consequences of rowing races, reported that they found that 113 Harvard men had rowed in intercollegiate races up to 1870, 87 of whom were still living, 67 in perfect health, while 19 had not definitely answered the question as to condition. Ten had died in the war, two of diseases contracted in the service. Of the remaining 101, 1 died of Bright's disease, 5 of consumption, 1 of neuralgia, 1 by suicide, 2 by accident, and 1 from an unknown cause. Dr. BRADFORD sums up in a non-committal manner in the words: "Although the few facts we have been able to collect are insufficient to prove that the practice of rowing and training is beneficial to health, they appear to show that it is by no means certain that rowing and training are as injurious as often is supposed." One thing, however, is certain, none should row in a race unless a competent surgeon has pronounced them up to the work.

From facts and figures brought together by Mr. CHANUTE, Vice-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and taken from the advance sheets of his annual address, it appears that American locomotives—which were already known to have at least as great speed as any in the world—can also pull greater trains and travel more miles in a year than any others. Early locomotives were not expected to have a dragging power greater than one-fourteenth of the weight upon their driving-wheels. Now, in other countries one-seventh of the weight is considered a standard and satisfactory performance, while American locomotives regularly work up to one-fifth in Winter and do rather better in Summer. That is to say, a European locomotive weighing 88,000 pounds might be expected to pull a train equal in resistance to lifting 12,571 pounds, while an American locomotive would pull 19,555 pounds, or 55 per cent. more. The average locomotive of Europe travels 15,780 miles per year, while the American performance is 21,900 *miles. The reason assigned is simply that the American machines are better ones, and two chief* improvements on the European prototype are mentioned. First, the leading wheels of locomotives and all car-wheels are not rigidly attached to the frames, but are fixed to trucks pivoted at the centre, and, secondly, equalizing levers are used to distribute the weight equally over the driving-wheels, thus keeping its apportionment nearly constant, while the wheels are free to adapt themselves to all the irregularities of the track. These, and other, improvements have reduced the resistance of cars so much that recent experiments have developed a rolling friction of only 4 or 5 pounds per ton, or, actually, only half that given in engineering note-books. Our railroads have cost less than half as much per mile as the European, and competition has also greatly reduced the profits on the total capital invested. Thus, in 1878 our roads earned 3.98 per cent., the English 4.4 per cent., and the *French and German* each 5.1, which is the greatest percentage of profit. Between 1869 and 1877 the rates of toll have been reduced in this State 55 per cent., and in Massachusetts 45 per cent., while in Germany they were only reduced 22½ per cent. The lowest charge per ton per mile on English traffic is ¾ of a cent on minerals, as against a regular rate between New-York and *Chicago of ⅜ of a cent on grain, &c.;* and, at times, only 1-5 of a cent has been charged. The 23 miles in operation in 1830 have risen to over 86,000 in 1879, the greatest annual increase having been 7,380 miles in 1871. Thus, our 50,000,000 of inhabitants have provided themselves with 41 per cent. of the total railroad mileage of the world, the 305,000,000 of Europe having 98,000 miles, or 46 per cent. Most persons will agree with Mr. CHANUTE that we, as Americans, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the comparison.

DISCUSSING TEMPERANCE MATTERS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—After a session of four days, the convention held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, in Educational Hall, came to a close to-day. The exercises to-day consisted of a prayer-meeting, an open conference, devotional exercises in the afternoon, and singing and lecturing in the evening. Addresses were made by Mrs. Youmans, of Canada; Miss Lyman, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Mr. Babcock, the presiding officer; the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, missionary to China; Mrs. James A. Beecher, and the Rev. William A. Boole. The convention was pronounced to be one of the most successful ever held by the society.

SPOILERS OF THE BEACH

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE DUMPING SCOWS.

THE REFUSE AND OFFAL NUISANCE AT CONEY ISLAND—MR. AUSTIN CORBIN CRUISES AFTER AND ARRESTS AN OFFENDING CAPTAIN—WHAT OTHER OFFENDERS MAY EXPECT.

In such intensely hot weather as that which has prevailed here for several weeks, so that every paving-stone and brick in this great City seems to have become baked through and through by the scorching sun, nothing has been more agreeable, to persons who are qualified to properly enjoy such recreation, than an occasional dip in the ocean at Coney Island beach. Those persons who have been able to break away from business for an hour or two to enjoy this delightful privilege have learned to cherish it as a great boon. They have dwelt with pride upon the accessibility of the great sea-side resort, not only of the Metropolis, but of the whole country, and particularly upon the freedom of the beach from all sorts of nuisances. Recently, however, murmurs have arisen from some of the habitual visitors to Manhattan and Brighton beaches. Persons who had gone in bathing when the tide was down, and found the water clear and bright, observed that when the tide came in it brought quantities of decaying straw and hay, floating vegetable cans, rotten lemons and melons, great patches of these offensive things coming ashore, to be dashed upon the bathers as they sported in the surf. It was impossible to avoid the noisome stuff, for it was stretched out in a disgusting mass for miles along the shore, and could be seen floating for a distance of half a mile out to sea. The rollers tossed it upon the beach, where it lay exposed to further decay in the sun, or was dried up and blown away with clouds of sand. Occasionally, small carcases of cats and dogs would be found mingled with the decaying vegetable matter and miscellaneous refuse, and bathers who ventured out without noting which way they were swimming were disagreeably surprised to find themselves floating beside one of these nauseating objects. Human nature at Coney Island beach is very much like human nature in the City, and it is not particularly partial in either place to unburied dead cats. Troops of disgusted patrons of the large bathing houses freed themselves from the refuse which clung about them, and went in hot haste to the managers to complain, and to suggest that something should be done to put a stop to the nuisance. The managers went down to the shore, looked at the strings of garbage as they lodged on the sand about the bathers, and saw immediately that this was a matter that would quickly affect their purses. They knew what the cause of the annoyance was. The refuse that lay at their feet came from New-York City. It was the scourings of the dirty streets and dirtier gutters, the refuse from filthy alleys and garbage boxes, which had rotted for days in neglected places; had then seethed and rotted on the scows and the dumping boards, and when it pleased the Police Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Department, had been brought down the Bay as far as it was convenient for some subordinate to carry it, and was then flung overboard, without regard to wind, tide, or the requirements of the law, to be driven ashore by the flood-tide and winds from the south-west, a festering, disgusting mass of filth, which could not be removed, and which it was almost impossible to avoid.

The men who have money invested in hotel and bathing-house property resorted at first to old and useless methods for curing the evil. They complained to the Police Commissioners. These officers listened, and then gave assurances that there should be no further cause for complaint. It is possible that they issued orders that the law regulating the dumping of refuse in the Lower Bay should be strictly adhered to. Whether they did or not, the nuisance continued unabated, and the reputation of Coney Island as a bathing-place, and the prosperity of the men who have invested their money there, were seriously threatened. At last Mr. Austin Corbin, President of the Manhattan Beach Company, determined that if it were in his power to stop this thing he would stop it. He had reason to believe that the Captains of the tugs who brought the dumping scows down into the Lower Bay were flagrantly disregarding the law. To obtain proof of it, he hired the tug-boat Sarah, and employed her Captain to cruise in the wake of every fleet of scows that came from this City, and to report every violation of law to him. Last week this tug caught the Captain of the tug Powhatan, sent down by private employers, as he was throwing overboard a quantity of refuse and offal, and the offending Captain and three of his subordinates, when brought before Justice Church, at Fort Hamilton, were locked up, in default of bail, to await trial. The watching tug-boat soon became known to the Captains of the tugs that tow the scows of the Street-cleaning Department to the dumping-grounds, and she was carefully avoided.

The nuisance was repeated at intervals, and another expedient was resorted to a few days ago. The sail-boat Caroline, of Sheepshead Bay, was enlisted in the service, with two officers on board detailed by the New-York Police Commissioners. On Friday afternoon the Caroline was cruising off Coney Island, when the tug-boat F. Dassori, with several dumping scows in tow, came around Coney Island Point. When it had reached a spot about two miles off shore, according to the statements of William Fowler and Joseph Halstead, who were sailing the Caroline, the Italian laborers on board of one of the scows began shoveling refuse into the water. It was about 2 o'clock. The tide was running in and the wind was blowing directly on shore. The garbage and refuse floated rapidly to Manhattan Beach, came on shore at the popular bathing hour, and drove many of the bathers to their dressing-rooms, the stuff with which they became surrounded being intolerably disgusting. The commander of the offending tug, who had charge of the laborers on the scows, was Capt. Peter Barker. Fired by this last and most flagrant outrage, Mr. Corbin decided that he would not rest nor relax his efforts to stop such violations of the law until he had tried every power of the law and courts to prevent the commission of the offenses. Yesterday at 12 o'clock, he went on board the tug-boat Ceres, at Pier No. 1 East River, accompanied by Capt. Curtin, of the Manhattan Beach Police, and a number of representatives of the press. The boat were evidently bound on a long cruise, as a heavy hamper of provisions was put aboard with Mr. Corbin, and the Captain was advised to see that his bunkers were piled with coal and his tanks supplied with water. As the Ceres went sailing down the harbor, Mr. Corbin took off his coat, and while he cooled himself in the breeze, he informed Capt. Young, who was steering the Ceres, that "this was a business trip. I've taken off my coat to these garbage fellows, and I don't mean to let them up until they or I win." A moment after a tug-boat was descried coming down the Bay towing four heavily-loaded scows. The Ceres slacked up and allowed the fleet to pass. The tug was the Municipal, of the Police Department, and the scows were loaded so heavily that clumps of rotting refuse were constantly dropping over the side as the laborers walked back and forth upon the towering heaps. The stench that was wafted to the Ceres from these loads of rotting refuse was almost overpowering, even when mixed with the fresh air of the Bay. The Ceres passed by and went on to Fort Hamilton. Here a boat was hailed, Mr. Corbin and Capt. Curtin went ashore, and Justice Church drew up a warrant for the arrest of Capt. Barker, who had committed the offense noticed on Friday. With this warrant in their possession, Mr. Corbin and Capt. Curtin again boarded the Ceres and went off after the Municipal and her fleet of scows, as they had passed Fort Hamilton and gone out to sea. Some time was spent in seeking the sail-boat Caroline, which was out cruising for the suspected dumping boats, but at last steam was made for the tug Municipal and her fleet, which was now almost out of sight. Mr. Corbin frequently used an observation glass, sweeping the horizon in the direction the fleet had taken, and about 3:30 he shouted, "There they are, and the rascals are dumping now." The tide had just turned, and although they were evidently outside the buoys marking the bounds within which they should not deposit garbage, the wind was blowing right on Coney Island shore, the tide was on the flood, and it would be running stronger every minute. About 3:30 the Ceres struck the wake of the scows. Stretching in irregular lines and masses far and wide, and drifting to the north-east, were fields of rotted straw, in which appeared battered ash-kettles, rusty vegetable cans, fragments of paper, decaying vegetables, and much other offensive stuff. The fleet of scows was almost hidden in a cloud of dust made by the laborers as they flung the loads overboard. A sail-boat that had been seen hovering about the fleet was discovered to contain Mr. Corbin's watchers, and at 3:40 it was come up with. Patrolman Michael Smith was taken from her, and he informed Mr. Corbin that the man in charge of the Municipal was Capt. Barker. This was unexpected good news, as Barker was supposed to be on the Dassori. The Ceres then ran on past the scows, and at 4 o'clock came up with the Municipal, which was steaming along slowly. Having made fast to her, Capt. Curtin and Patrolman Smith went on board, followed by Mr. Corbin. Going straight to the pilot-house, Capt. Curtin found a man sitting in an arm-chair alongside the wheel, while a boy was steering.

"Are you Capt. Barker?"

"I am, Sir."

"I have a warrant for your arrest. You are charged with violating the laws regulating the dumping of garbage in the harbor."

"That's all right," replied Capt. Barker.

Immediately after he declared that he was not violating the law; that he was outside the three buoys bounding the line inside which he could not lawfully dump refuse.

"Yes," said Mr. Corbin, "but see here, the stuff you have thrown over is all going ashore. You did not pay regard to wind and tide, as your permit requires you shall do. This business must be stopped. Then, what have you to say for yourself about yesterday's proceeding—you disregarded the law then?"

"Yes; but I was compelled to. When I got around Coney Island Point one of the scows began to leak. I was afraid she would sink, so I ordered the men on board of her to shovel off."

"And all that refuse went on Manhattan Beach," said Mr. Corbin, impatiently. "I tell you what it is, Capt. Barker, I am in earnest in this matter. Two millions of people and a good many thousands of dollars invested at Coney Island are against you. I've got a slight interest there, and if it takes every cent I've got, and I have to make an arrest every day, I'll do it, if by so doing I can compel enforcement of the law and abate this nuisance."

Capt. Barker was inclined to accept Mr. Corbin's reasoning, but he didn't want to go along with the officers, as he had no one to whom he could relinquish the command of the tug. In the pilot-house, sitting comfortably on a cushioned shelf and reading a newspaper, was Police Officer O'Brien, who is detailed to accompany each tug and see that the law is faithfully observed. He was profuse in apologies and explanations for Capt. Barker.

"Well, Capt. Barker," said Mr. Corbin, who had talked very positively about what he intended to do, "you have violated the law. If you are not responsible, that will be shown in the courts. If you have any message you desire to send to Police Head-quarters I will send it for you, and shall leave you in charge of Roundsman Smith, to be taken to Fort Hamilton."

The Roundsman was left on the Municipal, and the passengers of the Ceres returned to their boat. Capt. Barker just then woke up to the fact that he was really under arrest, and as the Ceres put off he appeared on the deck of the Municipal to ask Mr. Corbin to send word to the City to have bail ready for him at Fort Hamilton. The Ceres then started for Manhattan Beach, which was about five miles away, and at 6 o'clock Mr. Corbin and his company of pursuers were treated to the novelty of landing in the surf, for the amusement of 500 or 600 bathers, and at the expense of wet feet.

When Capt. Barker was brought before Justice Church, at Fort Hamilton, he pleaded in mitigation that two of the scows were in a sinking condition and the dumping became necessary to save the lives of the crew. The Judge said it might be proper to show that fact hereafter, but the plea could not be entertained at this time, and he must hold the prisoner in $1,000 bail for further examination. Finally, however, it being represented that the tug and scows were left off shore without a suitable person in charge, and that the safety of the vessels and hands might be endangered by the detention of the Captain, the Judge decided to put him in custody of Roundsman Smith, of the New-York Police, who engaged to accompany him and to be responsible for his appearance on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

DIVIDED VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

THE OPPOSITION TO A COMPROMISE—OPPORTUNITY OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—Robert A. Coghill, the Virginia member of the National Democratic Committee, and Major John W. Daniel, an early and ardent supporter of Hancock for the nomination, will attend the meeting of the committee in New-York, and will fully explain the situation in this State. The leading Democratic journals, as a general thing, now oppose a compromise with Gen. Mahone. In reference to the proposition to form a fusion ticket, half Democrats and half Readjusters, the *Commonwealth* says: "We wish to lift our voice against any such proposition being listened to for one moment. We shall fight this scheme, in season and out of season, wherever it may appear, and in all its forms, moods, and tenses. If Gen. Mahone wishes to play in Virginia John Kelly's part in New-York, let him do it. We will agree to see our State go for Garfield before we will listen for one moment to any talk whatever of a withdrawal of any part of our convention's Electoral ticket, or to any recognition whatever of any other party in this State." Many other papers take almost as decided ground; but a respectable number of others, and thousands of the rank and file of the Democratic Party wish for some compromise. They expect it to come through the National Democratic Committee. If that committee would request Gov. Seymour, Speaker Randall, and Senator Bayard to come down here in the interest of peaceful intervention, it is believed the difficulty would be readily solved. Some such suggestion will be made to the committee.

The Republican State Committee has considered the situation, and adjourned. Not many of its members believe that the present division in the Democratic ranks will continue, and they are not, therefore, at present counting much upon carrying the State. But if intervention is proposed and fails, they will then see their way more clearly, and, if aided to pay the colored voters' capitation tax, think they can promise the Republicans three Congressmen certain and the Electoral vote probably. John Goode retires from the candidacy for Congress in the Norfolk district because his decided debt-paying record and views render him obnoxious to some in his party, though that he is still the favorite of the stalwart Democrats cannot be questioned.

OBITUARY.

DR. PAUL BROCA.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Dr. Paul Broca, the eminent surgeon and anthropologist. He was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grand, (Gironde,) in 1824. He became Professor of Surgical Pathology in the Faculty of Medicine in Paris and surgeon of the hospitals of Saint Antoine and La Pitié. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine. Subsequently he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was a leader among modern anthropologists, and in 1878 presided over an international congress of the followers of that branch of scientific inquiry. He was well known as an author. Among his many works are "De l'Etranglement dans les Hernies Abdominales," "Sur l'Anesthésie Chirurgicale Hypnotique," "Etudes sur les Animaux Ressuscitants," "Recherchés sur l'Hybridité Animale en Generale et sur l'Hybridité Humaine en Particulier." Dr. Broca was also engaged, with M. C. Bonamy and Emile Beau, on the great "Atlas d'Anatomie Descriptive du Corps Humain." In February last he was elected a life Senator of France, as the candidate of the Extreme Left, to succeed the Count de Montalivet.

ATTACKED BY A DRUNKEN MINER.

LIBERTYVILLE, N. J., July 10.—A savage fight occurred at Franklin, Sussex County, N. J., a few miles from here, a day or two ago. A miner named Williams became intoxicated, and, going to the residence of another miner named Degroot, kicked open the door of the house and entered. He began to destroy the furniture, and was ejected by Degroot. The drunken man then obtained an axe, and returning, attacked Degroot, dealing him a terrible blow in the face with the weapon, cutting a gash in his upper lip, and completely cutting out three of his front teeth. Hearing neighbors approaching, Williams fled, and has not been seen since. Warrants for his arrest have been issued, as it is feared Degroot may die from his injuries.

SMALL-POX ON A BARK.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 10.—The bark John Johnston, of Annapolis, Capt. John Rooney, bound from Dublin for New-York, arrived at North Sydney last night. The vessel was brought into that port by the mate and crew, the Captain having died at sea of small-pox on Tuesday, July 6, and been buried. No others on the vessel are reported as having the disease. Medical aid has been sent out to her.

THE WHIMSICAL MERCURY

EIGHT DEGREES LOWER WITHOUT APPARENT CAUSE.

ANOTHER DAY OF SUFFERING IN THE CROWDED STREETS OF THE GREAT CITY—REPORTS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY—SUN-STROKES IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

The heat yesterday was, if possible, more exhausting and oppressive than on Friday, although the thermometer, strangely enough, did not rise as high by 8° as on the day previous. The early hours of the morning and forenoon were intensely hot, the air at 3 o'clock in the morning—the time at which most people tried in vain to sleep—being no less than 78°, a temperature which, if it continues to increase in the usual ratio, usually terminates in a reading of 93° later in the day. At 6 o'clock, when the sun had been up over an hour and a half, there was a fall of 2°, which was speedily counterbalanced by a still more rapid rise to 82° at 9 o'clock. The fierceness and intensity with which the sun blazed, and the rapidly increasing warmth of the atmosphere, led many to anticipate a record of 100° before the day was over, which, in all probability, would have followed, but for the breaking of several rain-clouds in the vicinity of New-York, (unhappily, none broke over the City,) which so far retarded the progress of the heat that at noon it only registered 79° on the pavement, while the reading at the breezy height of the Equitable Building was a degree or two lower. No one would have known, however, except by looking intently at the figures, that the City was not passing another such a torrid day as Friday, and the expressions of wonder and astonishment which broke from the lips of the perspiring throng in front of Hudnut's in consequence were decidedly unique. At 3:30, when the generally perspiring public, handkerchief in hand, with dripping hat, wilted shirt collar, and generally inflamed countenance, paused in front of the little green shade to peer in at the thermometer, and realized that the reading was actually only 85° instead of the 95° or more that it seemed, one unanimous and emphatic exclamation of disgust broke forth on all sides. "Dash that thermometer," cried a red-faced bank Director, on whose plump and mottled cheeks the glistening drops of perspiration gathered in oily exuberance, "why there's something the matter with it." The old gentleman's remarks were suddenly shut off by still louder and fiercer ejaculations behind him. "Tear it down, pull it down!" cried one excited individual, who appeared to take it as a personal indignity that the air was not as hot as it seemed to be. A Wall-street broker entered the drug store and offered to bet $100 to $50 that the heat was not less than 100° in the shade outside. Comparison with other thermometers however, including the one on the Equitable Building, showed that the berated instrument was correct, but how could the air seem to be so fiercely and stiflingly hot, when in reality it was not! If linen and men's tempers and the mortality roll were any guide, yesterday was unquestionably the most oppressively hot day of the season. The deaths from heat, especially among infants and young children, formed an appalling list. What was worse, there was no promise of any modification in the surfeit of caloric under which the community was suffering. The only storm-centre reported by the Signal Service was at Virginia City, Montana, and that was moving in a north-easterly direction, with the probability of its fetching up in the vicinity of Baffin's Bay, among the icebergs, and where, of course, there was no earthly use for it. The temperature throughout the country generally was about the same as yesterday. From Duluth, Proctor Knott's "zenith city of the unsalted seas," came the deliciously suggestive reading of 59°, a fall of 12° since the day previous. Milwaukee, fanned by the breeze from the green and tumbling waters of Lake Michigan, rejoiced in the enviable temperature of 67°, a fall of 11° within the past 24 hours. On the other hand, Pembina, Dakota, was, at 6 A. M., the hottest spot on the continent, the mercury standing still at 8° above Summer heat, even at that early hour. Albany to the north, and Charleston and Savannah to the southward, came next with reports of 86° and 85°, respectively. In San Francisco a refreshingly cool breeze fanned through the Golden State from the West, bringing the metal in the tube down to the appetizing and invigorating temperature of 54°. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Cleveland were about on a par, ranging from 72° to 79°, and at Detroit there was the more bearable temperature of 69°. In the swamps of Florida, at the same hour, the heat was exactly what it was in New-York, while among the sand-bars of the Texan coast there was a showing of 1° or 2° better. Philadelphia was just 5° hotter than New-York, and Washington 6°. This unusually high average was maintained all over the country, notwithstanding the fact that rain had fallen over night at a dozen different points. The heaviest fall was at Grand Haven, on the east bank of Lake Michigan, where the gauge recorded nearly an inch, while among the sweet-water lakes of Wisconsin, the slight showers of a few minutes each only left a total of one-tenth of an inch.

Throughout the City the men and animals suffered fully as much, if not more, than on the triple-heated three days of May when the spirits in the tube went up to 98°. The air yesterday was not only closer, but the exhalations from the ground, from garbage, from hidden cesspools, were more noxious and offensive by reason of the long and continued drought and heat. There was a feeling of weariness and exhaustion, a tendency to sink under the prolonged and intolerable burden which showed itself on every countenance. Men, under its influence, grew peevish and irritable, and good-humored and good-hearted fathers, pillars of the Church, astonished their families and business associates by unwonted profanity.

At the swimming-baths thousands sought relief from the overwhelming heat. The large double one at the Battery was literally packed with bathers, the line of applicants for tickets reaching all the way across the bridge and out on to the stone sea-wall of the Battery. Inside, the overheated men and boys dived and plunged and frisked about in the cool, green sea-water, loath to leave it for the burning pavements and close, hot counting-rooms. The horses on the street car lines were literally douched with water at frequent intervals, the attendants taking good care to wash out their mouths with sponges and give them the benefit of frequent draughts of cool water. Up town the tired cart-horses halted under the shade of the elevated roads, and, plunging their muzzles deep into the grateful contents of the broad drinking-fountains, drank deeply and rolled their large, quiet eyes about in dumb thankfulness. It was a sight to see them keeping their muzzles under long after their thirst was satiated just out of pure enjoyment of the cooling fluid, their drenched and foaming flanks heaving meantime in silent enjoyment. "They drink like Christians, don't they!" said an admiring teamster, who had halted his rough-coated charges at a fountain in the shade of the Bible House, and was silently watching them absorb several gallons apiece of pure Croton. Then he turned away and drank his own schooner of lager with a double relish.

Although the sun set red and fiery, and there was not a cloud in the sky up to 9 o'clock, the City was not to go without rain for another night. A few light clouds, which appeared floating in the northern horizon, rapidly increased in number until they quite overspread the sky. The wind soughed over the water and caught up little eddies of dust in the streets. The parched and sweltering thousands of the great tenement-house districts gathered in the open air and on the roofs and watched eagerly for the welcome rain. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the first drops began to patter down upon the upturned faces and outstretched palms, at the same time wetting down the heated pavements and laying the dust in the streets. The shower increased, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, which lighted up the crowded housetops, the church-steeples, the throngs in the streets, and the angry waters of the Bay, over which the wind scurried, throwing up the green water into white caps that broke and scattered to windward. Contrary to expectation, the storm spent its force in about an hour, the rainfall all the time having been light, not amounting, altogether, to more than a few hundredths of an inch, while the air was sultrier than ever. What wind there was was from the north and very variable. At midnight the sky was still black and there was every prospect of more rain before morning, though not enough to greatly diminish the heat.

Last week there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 929 deaths. For the week ending July 3 there were 1,297 deaths. The decrease in mortality last week Dr. Janes, Assistant City Sanitary Superintendent, ascribes to the efficient work of the tenement-house inspectors. The deaths last week include the usual proportion of diarrheal diseases among young children. The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported by the Police yesterday:

W. H. SHAR, druggist, of Newark, N. J., at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. He went home.

THOMAS MOORE, aged 14, of No. 1,369 Second-avenue, at Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. He was cared for at the Fifty-ninth-Street Station-house, and went home.

MICHAEL REILLY, of No. 360 Third-avenue, at Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

TIMOTHY DUAM died yesterday at No. 444 East Twenty-third-street of cerebral injuries accelerated by the heat.

The man who on Friday was sent to the German Hospital, where he died of prostration, was Charles Ehlers, upholsterer, of No. 1,276 Third-avenue.

PATRICK BUTLER, aged 38 years, a laborer, was sunstruck Friday afternoon in Elizabeth, N. J., and died that night. He left a wife and one child. He had been working at flagging in the shade.

JEREMIAH DALTON, a laborer, aged 40 years, was sunstruck yesterday, while at work on Fifteenth-street, Brooklyn, near the city line. An ambulance was sent for, but the unfortunate man died before reaching the Long Island College Hospital. Dalton lived on Hamilton-avenue, near Henry-street.

CHARLES GLASS, of Williamsburg, and his wife were prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon at No. 47 Laight-street, and were taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At the Central Park Meteorological Observatory the abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., July 10, 1880, shows the following readings: Barometer—Mean, 29.894 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. July 8, 30.075 inches; minimum, at 4 A. M. July 6, 29.714 inches; range, .361 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 78.3°; maximum, at 5 P. M. July 9, 91°; minimum, at 4 A. M. July 4, 63°; range, 28°. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,129 miles. The rainfall was as follows: July 5, rain from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M., amount of water, 1.65 inches; July 6, rain from 0:30 A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water, .04 inch; July 6, rain from 2:50 P. M. to 3:15 P. M., amount of water, .12 inch. Total amount of water for week, 1.81 inches.

GENERAL NOTES.

The population of Oneida County is found to be 115,846, a gain of 5,838 since 1870. Of this the City of Utica gained 5,123.

The Hon. William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has declined the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Albert G. Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana. Mr. Lawrence says that his business requirements will not permit him to accept.

In the hurry and bustle of disembarking from a steam-boat at Belfast, Me., the other day, a man and his wife, unused to traveling, left their small child on board. The plank had been hauled in, and the orders given for the lines to be cast off, when the little fellow, seeing his heedless parents walking off, cried out, "Ma! ma! where is I?" The child was carried aft and dropped upon the wharf, where the father had hastened to catch him.

The champion rat story of the era is told by the San Francisco *Examiner*. It says: "A remarkable occurrence lately took place on our northern coast. A fore-and-aft schooner, while lying in a safe harbor, as was supposed, and having no crew on board on account of the safety of the position, was boarded by rats in such numbers that they ate away all her standing rigging, including head-stays, and also the jibs, foresail, and mainsail. All were destroyed beyond the possibility of repair."

A photographer in Hartford, Conn., has found among a lot of old negatives one of the famous Charter Oak, which was blown down in August, 1856. The *Times* says of it: "The picture is a correct view of the historic tree, and now for the first time there has been discovered, in the outlines of the branches against the sky, two perfectly-formed human heads, both with perfect features, resembling some old dignitaries of the Revolution. One looks something like Gen. Washington. The original picture was taken in 1855, and until now the negative was supposed to have been destroyed."

The Rochester *Union*, edited by the late Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says: "Whatever differences may have existed in the Democratic Party during Gov. Tilden's Administration, or whatever indiscretions may have been committed during the Presidential canvass of 1876, it is due to the memory of Col. Pelton to say that in his official position, whether as the private secretary in the Executive Chamber, or the representative outside, of his uncle, he was genial and gentlemanly in his intercourse with all, and ever ready to do any favor or kindness that his official relations and circumstances permitted. His death will be very generally regretted."

Mr. Amasa Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, says it is not true that he has offered to give the Western Reserve College an endowment fund of $400,000, and to contribute an additional sum of $100,000 for the erection of a building, on condition that the college be removed to Cleveland. The Cleveland *Herald*, in publishing Mr. Stone's disclaimer, says that somebody made the offer, that the college Trustees are considering the matter of its acceptance, and that the public must wait till September, when the question of removal will be decided, to know certainly who is the gentleman entitled to credit for such munificent liberality.

Gen. Trevino, of the Mexican Army, whose marriage to Miss Birdie Ord, daughter of Gen. Ord, has been a subject of much interest to their respective friends, is described as about 40 years old, rather dark, medium height, commanding in appearance, and graceful. He is a widower, having been married when very young, and has a daughter in Europe at school. Gen. Trevino is one of the highest officers in the Mexican Army, and commands the Department of the West, which contains the State of Coahuila, which borders on the territory of the United States under command of Gen. Ord. Miss Ord speaks Spanish, but Gen. Trevino knows but little of the English language.

Some of the colored people of Cleveland, Ohio, have formed a society bearing the impressive name of the St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church Literary and Sewing Circle. It held its latest monthly meeting a few evenings since, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting having on motion been dispensed with, the members discussed, with much warmth, a question stated as follows: "*Resolved*, That Jefferson Davis did more toward freeing the colored people than the martyr, Abraham Lincoln." The *Leader* says that the debate was a general one, and that the negative plainly had the best of it. The following subject will be debated at the next meeting: "*Resolved*, That the colored barbers ought not to shave colored men in their shops."

In a communication to the Ithaca *Journal*, Mr. Alfred Higgins, of Syracuse, corrects some erroneous statements made by it concerning the family of the late Hon. Henry Wells. He says that Mr. Wells, having been deprived in his later years of the bulk of his property by an unfortunate investment in a new express line to Lower California and New-Mexico, took out policies of life insurance, one being in favor of his invalid daughter—the widow of the late James H. Welles—who has received the proceeds since his death, and who in addition owns a house in the village where her father lived. One of his sons occupies a responsible and lucrative position as agent of an extensive steam-ship line in San Francisco; the other chose to be an express messenger, partly because he has a preference for the business originated by his father, and partly because he wished to remain in the vicinity of his invalid sister. Mr. Higgins also states that although Mr. Wells died in a foreign land, his every want was anticipated and need supplied by his faithful nurse, who went with him from his home, and was aided by our Consul at Glasgow and many friends, who felt it a privilege to minister to him in his last hours.

PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 10.—With a moderate demand and light sales, the market closes fairly steady at previous quotations. Production for the week, 120,000 pieces; sales, 45,000 pieces; deliveries, 105,000 pieces; stock, on hand, 222,000 pieces.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Anna Mehlig, the pianist, was recently married in Stuttgart to Mr. Rudolf Falk, of that city.

Harvey B. Dodworth's Military Band will commence their series of concerts at the new hotel, Rockaway Beach, on next Saturday, July 17.

A band of some 50 musicians have arrived in the City from Germany. They are under the direction of Mr. Schriener, and are engaged for the new hotel at Long Beach, Rockaway.

Private letters received recently in this City say that Mme. Nilsson's voice is hardly as attractive as it was, and that the rumors concerning it hitherto published from time to time were not entirely groundless.

The fiftieth concert will be given in the new Metropolitan Concert Hall to-morrow evening. The programme will include an elaborate descriptive piece composed by Mr. Aronson, and entitled "The Village Fete." It is in six numbers. Otherwise, it is promised, the programme will be equally attractive.

Wilhelmj will make two more appearances at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. On Tuesday evening of this week a chamber music concert will be given. Wilhelmj will be heard then in the Mendelssohn octet and in Schubert's D minor quartet. The last Wilhelmj concert will take place on Friday night.

It appears by no means to be settled which of the two prime donne, Nilsson or Gerster, will be heard in the Academy of Music next Fall. It is reasonably certain that one or the other of them will not cross the water. At last accounts Mr. Mapleson was looking about him for a dramatic prima donna to take Nilsson's place in case she finally declines to sail for America.

Notwithstanding the fact that the production of "La Forza del Destino" at Her Majesty's, in London, was not so successful as the manager seems to have expected, the acting and singing of Signori Campanini and Galassi have been most highly praised. Some of the leading patrons of the Haymarket opera-house waited upon Signor Campanini in his dressing-room during the first performance of "La Forza" and warmly congratulated him upon his splendid effort. Indeed, the great tenor appears to have created as much excitement in the British capital by his performance of Don Alvaro as he did by the marvelously-impassioned impersonation of José on the first production there of "Carmen."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. J. K. Emmet sailed for Europe yesterday on the Britannic.

A brightly varied programme of attractions is now offered to the patrons of the Aquarium.

Mr. A. M. Palmer departed yesterday for California, where he expects to remain one month.

Mr. Haverly intends to begin his season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre as early, if possible, as Sept. 1.

Mr. George Holland and his company will begin their engagement at the Standard Theatre on Saturday evening, Aug. 14.

It is probable that an adaptation of M. Albert Delpit's strong and interesting play, "Le Fils de Coralie," will be produced at the Union-Square Theatre.

The interesting Colored Minstrels are still to be seen at Niblo's, where their quaint and interesting performances are nightly enjoyed by good-sized audiences.

"Hazel Kirke" has passed its one hundred and sixtieth representation at the Madison-Square Theatre, where it thrives in an atmosphere considerably cooler than that of the streets.

Mr. Haverly's regular minstrel company, known as the Mastodons, sailed for England this week on the Canada. They will perform at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Mapleson's direction, toward the end of the month.

At Haverly's Theatre, last evening, Mr. Mitchell's Pleasure Party gave their final performance. They will enjoy a brief vacation before resuming work. The stage of Haverly's will be occupied this week by the Boston English Opera Company.

Mr. A. H. Maflin will join Mr. George Conquest's English company, which is to open the preliminary season at Wallack's in "Grim Goblin" early next month. The company will also include two or three burlesque actresses already known to our public.

According to a Boston journal, 2,177 dramatic performances have been given in that city during the past season. The whole number of plays represented was 235, of which 13 were by Shakespeare. It is also noteworthy that as many as 74 of these plays were represented for the first time in Boston.

Mr. A. C. Gunter's play, "Two Nights in Rome," is to be produced at last. It will be brought out at the Union-Square Theatre in August, for the purpose of introducing Miss Maud Granger to the public as a "fixed star." This play, it is well known, was to have been produced originally at Wallack's Theatre; but Mr. Wallack refused to fulfill his contract with Mr. Gunter on the ground that "Two Nights in Rome" is almost identical with another work.

THE DRAMA ABROAD.

"Daniel Rochat" has been translated into Tcheque language, and has been played with remarkable success at Prague.

A prose comedy, entitled "Clarvin père et fils," has been produced in Paris at the Théatre des Nations with complete success.

"Garin," the new drama by M. Paul Delair, author of "Les Nuits et les Réveils," has been produced at the Théâtre Français with moderate success.

Mlle. Bernhardt has arranged with Messrs. Hollingshead and Mayer to reappear in London next May, when she will act with the company of the Gymnase.

"Diana," the new drama by Messrs. Dennery and Brésil, will open the Autumn season at the Paris Ambigu. This will probably be followed by Zola's "Nana."

In a lately-written letter, M. Labiche, the celebrated comic playwright and newly-elected Academician, declares that he has absolutely given up making his contemporaries laugh. He will write no more plays.

The following is the number of performances given by some of the leading *sociétaires* of the Théatre Français during the last eight years: M. Got, 1,499; M. Coquelin, 1,371; Mlle. Reichenberg, 1,319; Mlle. Croizette, 983, and Mlle. Bernhardt, 910.

Announcement of a change of management in the company of the Palais Royal, at present in London, is made in Paris, MM. Plunkett and Léon Dormeuil being succeeded by MM. Briet and Delcroix. M. Dormeuil will henceforward be associated with the direction of the Théâtre des Arts.

It has been settled that the company of the Ducal Theatre of Saxe-Meiningen will give a series of German performances in London, chiefly of plays by Shakespeare, Goethe, and Schiller, beginning next April or May. The season will last three months, and the performances will take place at the Drury Lane Theatre.

Bret Harte's play, "Two Men of Sandy Bar," has been published in England, probably after careful revision by the author. The *Saturday Review*, after referring to its technical faults as an acting play, and to one serious artistic blunder, states that "the dialogue is written, for the most part, in the author's best manner, and there are several striking situations." Has the *Review* compared the *manner* of "Luck of Roaring Camp" with that of "Two Men of Sandy Bar?"

Here is a gentle protest from the *Athenæum*: "The pieces which the English censure has struck out of the répertoire of the Palais Royal are, it is stated, 'Les Jocrisses de l'Amour,' 'Les Provinciales,' and 'Le Mari de la Débutante.' It is a little difficult for those who wish to regard with respect the decisions of authority to surmise what reason for the exclusion of these plays can be advanced beyond the fact that they have not previously been played in London. To refuse to 'Le Mari de la Débutante' the permission accorded to 'Gavaut, Minard et Cie,' is a proceeding which we will mildly characterize as perplexing."

The following extraordinary letter was sent to the London *Figaro*, and published in that journal on June 26: "In the *Figaro* of Saturday you wish one of your contributors to mention an actor that has been hanged, in order to correct the gushing paragraph of Mr. Belton. If my memory serves me rightly, I think Edwin Booth, the actor who shot President Lincoln in his box at the theatre by climbing up the side of a pillar and afterward jumped on to the stage—breaking his leg by so doing, was concealed for several days, and when arrested was put on board an American schooner, taken out in the middle of the Atlantic, and hung, his body being afterward thrown overboard."

During the recent trial of the Bernhardt case the counsel for the defendant made this just remark: "The dangerous eulogies to which the critics had accustomed her, had given her, as it were, the vertigo." It is very common in these days to read the most absurd eulogies of the very ordinary actresses, and some persons find it impossible to admire a real artist without allowing admiration to grow into rank puffery. Thus Mme. Modjeska has been compared with Ristori and Janauschek, and Bernhardt has been called the second Rachel. A critic once wrote of an actor, "He plays almost as well as Talma," to which the actor replied, "There is only one word too many in your remark."

A new comedy entitled "The Guv'nor" was produced at the London Vaudeville Theatre on the night of June 23; as the performance was in the nature of a benefit, the press was not summoned. The play was announced as an adaptation from the German by E. G. Lankester, though this name is supposed to cover some well-known playwright, probably Mr. James Albery. According to the *Daily News*, the comedy proved to be very amusing, and promises to be very successful. "Certain eccentricities in the conduct of the story," declares this journal, "and in the style of the dialogue, recall so strongly some of Mr. Albery's farcical comedies that if 'The Guv'nor' had simply been produced anonymously we should have felt little hesitation in ascribing it to the author of 'Two Roses,' 'The Spendthrift,' and 'Jacks and Jills.'"

"Every misrepresented dramatist," says an English writer, "will sympathize with Mr. John Sargeant, author of a new play entitled 'Gain,' recently produced at the Elephant and Castle Theatre, who writes to complain that he has been accused by a critic of 'meteorological inconsistencies.' It seems that in a scene of the piece referred to one of the personages has no sooner exclaimed, ''Tis a bitter, bitter night; heaven help those who are abroad!' when a young lady enters in thin dancing shoes, and apparently unaware of this latest announcement of the state of the weather, quietly observes, ''Tis a lovely evening; the moon makes everything look so bright.' Mr. Sargeant declines to be responsible for these conflicting utterances, and wishes it to be known that what the young lady ought to have said was simply, 'How crisp and bright the frost makes everything look.'"

The following detailed and interesting explanation of M. Coquelin's position toward the English manager, Mr. Hollingshead, is reproduced from the *Parisian* of June 24: "M. Coquelin will not perform at the Gaiety Theatre, London, after all. We stated last week that M. Coquelin had arranged to give a series of 10 performances at the Gaiety Theatre, beginning on July 5, in association with M. Thiron, Mmes. Broisat, Baretta, and Lloyd. This news was not 'entirely erroneous,' as a pretentious writer in the London *Daily News* says it was. The news was, on the contrary, perfectly true at the time. M. Coquelin went over to London himself on Sunday, June 13, and he proposed to give his own services for nothing, while M. Perrin, the manager of the Comédie Française, offered simply to lend the artists mentioned above, as a favor. Naturally, the manager of the Gaiety Theatre accepted the offer. The writer in the *Daily News*, being on the spot, ought to have known this. M. Perrin, after having plainly given it to be understood that the performances were to be given on the conditions which we have just mentioned, now demands 3,200 francs for each representation. When the Comédie Française was over in London last Summer with the entire company, and not merely half a dozen actors, the sum paid for each performance was 6,000 francs, and 4,000 for each matinée. When it is considered that these expenses have to be added to the expenses of the Palais Royal Company, 3,200 francs; to the expenses of Mme. Chaumont, 700 francs a night, and to the nightly expenses of the theatre, to say nothing of scenery and costumes, it is clear that the managers of the Gaiety are quite justified in refusing these terms, and in commencing proceedings against M. Coquelin for breach of his recent contract. M. Coquelin has been informed of the intention of the managers of the Gaiety to prosecute him, but the great Constant Benoît does not care, because the expenses and damages will be paid by the Comédie Française, of which he is a *sociétaire*. We need not remark how dishonorable has been the conduct of M. Coquelin, and particularly of M. Perrin, in this affair. By his conduct M. Perrin has brought himself into well-deserved odium in the eyes of the English public. Has he forgotten how the Comédie Française was received by the Londoners in 1870, when it had not a penny in the cash-box? If he has, let him ask some of the *sociétaires*, M. Got, for instance."

TREASURER'S WEEKLY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Treasury now holds $361,439,050 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $399,700; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $569,700; national bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $349,894,527; gold notes, $1,336,915. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $363,387 70, and the Customs receipts $750,982 77. The receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1879.	1880.
New-York	$949,000	$462,000
Boston	963,000	44,000
Philadelphia	149,000	59,000
Miscellaneous	486,000	363,000
Total	$2,547,000	$948,000

Receipts to-day, $315,000.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 10.—The Hon. Henry W. Shackelford, Judge of the Eighth (Virginia) Circuit Court, died to-day, in the eightieth year of his age. He held the office of Judge for 18 years, and had served in the State Legislature.

A SIMPLE WAY TO CURE CHILLS.—Medicine poured into the stomach is far worse than useless. Nature's plan is absorption. The HOLMAN AGUE AND LIVER PAD is the first and only successful application of absorption to the cure of chronic disease. All druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Granulated and Inflamed Eyelids.
PALMER'S LOTION is the wonderful remedy. Bottles, 25 cents and $1. Depot, 376 Pearl-st.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

The Great Complexion Powder,
Palmer's Invisible. All druggists keep it. Boxes, 25 cts.—*Advertisement.*

Infants and children during the heated spell run down, become fretful, sleepless, the bowels become irregular, and teething under these circumstances becomes difficult and frequently a source of danger. To obviate these troubles give them LIEBIG & CO.'S COCA BEEF TONIC. It keeps them toned up, counteracts the effects of the heat, and relieves tendency to cholera infantum and marasmus, and helps teeth through.

For Summer complaint and general debility the pure juice of the grape is best. DR. UNDERHILL'S UNION PORT WINE, from the Croton Point Vineyards, is absolutely pure. Ask your physician. For sale by druggists.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No up-town branch.

I will pay 100 per cent. more than any dealer on earth for FINE LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. CAMERON, Agent, No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach.
Always cool. Cure for Hay Fever and Chills and Fever.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

WILLSON—FORBES.—On Wednesday, July 7, by the Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., GEORGE WESLEY WILLSON to MARIA ARCHER, eldest daughter of Charles Forbes, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRUNET.—At Bellport, Long Island, Saturday, July 10, Capt. ORLANDO BRUNET, aged 62 years.
Funeral Tuesday, July 13, on arrival of morning train from New-York by South Side Railroad.

BIBBY.—On July 9, 1880, at his home, Paterson, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY KEMBLE BIBBY, aged 75 years.
Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, Monday, July 12, at 1:30 o'clock afternoon. Friends are invited to attend without other invitation.

BOYD.—On Thursday, July 8, aged 75 years, Mrs. JANE BOYD, widow of James Boyd.
Funeral private. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

BROWNING.—At Lugano, Switzerland, on Friday, July the 9th, MORTIMER P. BROWNING, of New-York, son of Mary D. and of the late John G. Browning, in the 23d year of his age.

BRUNDAGE.—Suddenly, at Kansas City, Mo., July 7, WILLIAM BRUNDAGE, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 67th year of his age.

FOX.—On Thursday, July 8, 1880, RHODA WOODWARD, wife of William Fox, aged 65 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Asbury M. E. Church, East Washington-Square, on Sunday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—At Lake Minnetonka, Minn., ADDIE A., wife of William A. Jackson.
Her funeral will take place from the First Reformed Church, Market-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 12th, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Jackson, No. 26 Centre-st., at 10 A. M.

McCOY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 10, at East Orange, N. J., GRACE DE LAVARRE, infant daughter of James J. and Emma G. McCoy.
Funeral on Monday at 12 o'clock.

PILLOT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 10, ANDREW P. PILLOT, in his 84th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, July 9, EMMELINE C., daughter of William and Isabel Robinson, aged 2 years 3 months and 23 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., at No. 17 East 128th-st., Harlem.

SERVOSS.—MARIE A. SERVOSS, aged 3 years, daughter of R. B. and M. E. Servoss, died July 9.
Funeral this day, at 1:30 P. M., from Barretto Point.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, July 10, 1880, MARY EGERTON, wife of Chas. Edgar Smith, in the 63d year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 13, 1880, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 1 o'clock train, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, from Grand Central Depot.

TITUS.—At Titusville, N. Y., Thursday evening, July 8, ELIAS TITUS, in the 76th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, near Poughkeepsie, on Monday, July 12, at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at depot on arrival of train leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M.

VANDERVEER.—NEWTON LUCAS VANDERVEER, M. D., born Feb. 19, 1809, died July 10, 1880.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO FLAVOR YOUR SODA or lemonade with 10 drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS. It is exceedingly pleasant, and prevents all Summer Diseases.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Room 7 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. L. KIMBELL, M. D.
DOCTOR KIMBELL
20 WEEKS AT THE WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.
The following well-known clergymen, doctors, their wives and daughters, cured, in one treatment, of Nerve Bunions, Corns, Nerve Excrescences, Vascular Excrescences, Ingrowing Nails, Club Nails, Crooked Toes and Fingers, Tumors, Wens, Cancer Warts, Birthmarks, Hair Moles, and large Warts on the face:
In Brooklyn, E. D.:
Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D.
Rev. S. M. HAMMOND, D. D.
Rev. A. H. PARTRIDGE, D. D.
Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, D. D., and wife and daughter.
Rev. D. H. MILLER, D. D., and wife and daughter.
WM. HANFORD, M. D., and wife.
H. S. FISHER, M. D.
WM. L. M. FISHER, M. D.
Dr. E. H. DICKEY and wife.
Including Hon. GEO. C. BENNETT and wife.
Hon. GEO. H. FISHER.
JACOB MORCH and daughter.
Dr. C. H. MOSELEY.
JOHN BROACH, Cashier Williamsburg Savings Bank, and wife.
S. M. MEEKER, Esq. R. G. LATIMER, Esq.
Dr. Kimbell's cures are all performed in one visit to his office. Dr. Kimbell offers a wager of $1,000 for a case mentioned above that will baffle his skill to cure. Dr. Kimbell's treatment is by an application to the excrescence and is only known to himself. All nerve bunions and deep nerve excrescences of the bottom of the foot extirpated entirely. Dr. Kimbell's prices for curing nerve corns and bunions are from $2 to $5 each. All cases given up by chiropodists permanently cured.
Office hours, (including Sundays,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Call or address at
WALL HOUSE, CORNER 4TH AND SOUTH 5TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., N. Y.
Dr. Kimbell's Chiropedan Remedy cures Corns and Bunions. Sent by mail for $1 per box.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.
FIRE AT H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.'S WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.
A race between the WATKINS AUTOMATIC and the CITY FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS in giving the alarm.
A fire which occurred this A. M., at 3:30 o'clock, on the sixth floor of the above building, was caused by the explosion of a small bottle of spirits in the hands of one of the employes, who was sealing it over a gas jet.
The employes ran immediately to the City Fire Alarm Box on the corner of the street, and turned in the alarm.
The entire building was one of several hundred equipped with the WATKINS FIRE DETECTORS AND AUTOMATIC SYSTEM which transmits, by the effect of the heat, the number of the building and the floor, with the speed of electricity, to the Patrol Station, and from there to the Fire Department. In this case the first round of the building signal, No. 63, (and the floor signal, six quick strokes,) was struck and recorded at the Lower Patrol Station, No. 41 Murray-st., before the City Alarm was received on the engine gongs. This adds another to the long list of practical proofs of the reliability and immense value of the WATKINS AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM which not long since saved the Bradstreet Company and E. Remington & Sons from what otherwise probably would have resulted in a total loss.
The peculiar features of the WATKINS AUTOMATIC SYSTEM are constant vigilance in every portion of a building equipped, the instant detection of any dangerous heat, and the transmission of the alarm without human agency, even should the wires happen to be broken or cut.
No. 294 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1880.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
PEPPERELL JEAN DRAWERS, 50c. pair.
Our own make, 28 to 48 inch, 60c. a pair.
GOSSAMER MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, from 25c., 37c., 50c. each.
J. W. JOHNSTON,
No. 260 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.
ALSO, No. 379 SIXTH-AV., 3d door above 23d-st.

PILES PERMANENTLY ERADICATED IN ONE to three weeks without the knife, ligature, or caustic. Send for circular containing references.
PILES. Having been located at this address six years, treating exclusively rectal diseases, have had experience based upon success in several thousand cases.
PILES. Our references—sent upon application—are numbered among the most respectable and responsible residents of the City.
DR. HOYT, No. 21 West 24th-st.

CLARETS AND SAUTERNES
From $3 50, (a good, honest wine) to $40 per case, favorite brands. CHATEAU YQUEM, bottled at the Chateau, $15 per case. H. B. KIRK & CO.,
No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 709 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 8:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 3 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York July 13 and 16. The mails for Havana leave New-York July 14 and 15. The mails for Mexico leave New-York July 14. The mails for St. Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York July 15. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York July 16. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco July 31. The mails for Australia &c. leave San Francisco July 31. THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1880.

THE FIFTH SHIPMENT of that "NATURAL VINTAGE" PORT WINE has arrived. $5 per gallon; $1 per bottle. No other house has it. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton-st. and No. 709 Broadway.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND, HAS THE BEST Fishing, Sailing, and Bathing in the world.

POLITICAL.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, PORTRAITS, FLAGS, AND CAMPAIGN OUTFITS. M. R. LEVY & CO., No. 35 Howard-st., Near Broadway, New-York.

ORIGINAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL BANNERS, Transparencies and Campaign Equipments. COBB & CO., No. 120 Fulton-st., New-York.

POLITICAL BANNERS, FLAGS AND PORTRAITS, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane-st. Established 1843.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT GRACE CHAPEL,
14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
THE REV. DR. A. H. CARTER OFFICIATES.
SUNDAYS, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS at 7:45.

ASCENSION CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 10th-st.—The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., will officiate Sunday, July 11, at 11 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER of 20th-st.—The Rev. R. N. Bellows will preach Sunday, July 11, at 11 A. M. Subject—"Judgments—Human and Divine." Public cordially invited.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Prof. A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. There will be evening service.

BISHOP SNOW, WHO IS THE CHAMPION DEfender of divine revelation, will preach in the Medical College, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Popular Christianity not the Religion of Christ."

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10:45 A. M.; the Rev. S. A. Gardner, Pastor. Conference Tuesday evening.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION AND Zion Church have made the following arrangement for services until first Sunday in September: Services for the two congregations at Zion Church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., until the 8th of August, on that Sunday, and until the first Sunday in September, at the Church of the Incarnation.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., open all Summer. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Service at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. John Owen Bache.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST. the Rev. Dr. Shipman, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. William D. Walker will officiate.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Madison-av. and 55th-st.,
THE REV. WM. T. SABINE, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SERVICES at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER.
Seats free in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's Service of Song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

GOSPEL TENT, 3D-AV. AND 29TH-ST.—Services every Sunday afternoon and evening and every evening in the week; the Rev. R. B. Hull Sunday at 3:45, and the Rev. J. Q. Adams at 7:45. The Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., the distinguished Southern preacher, on Monday evening at 7:45.

GOSPEL TENT, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-st.—On Sunday, July 11, temperance meeting, led by Mr. J. M. Sutherland, at 3:30 P. M. In the evening, sermon by the Rev. Dr. Parker, (blind preacher.)

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 28th-st., Fathers McNamara and O'Connor.—Morning, 10:30—"The True Catholic Church." Afternoon, 3, Father O'Connor preaches on "Celibacy, and Bishop McNamara's Recent Marriage." 7:30, the Rev. Marinus Willett preaches on "The Christian Church." Irish melodies.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES, CONDUCTED BY the Rev. William Wilberforce Newton, of Boston, will be held at Manhattan Beach on Sunday morning, July 11, at 11 o'clock. The singing will be led by a cornetist, acting as precentor, and be under the general direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS — REPUBLICAN Hall, 33d-st. and Broadway.—Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, the celebrated spiritual speaker, will lecture in this hall Sunday, July 11. Subjects: Morning—"The Gods of Men and the God of the Spirits." Evening—Five Chapters of the New Bible," 7:45.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
Nos. 87 to 89 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BLACKMORE'S NEW NOVEL.

MARY ANERLEY. R. D. BLACKMORE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A new romance by Mr. Blackmore may always be considered in the light of a literary event, for the praise bestowed on the author of "Alice Lorraine" and "Lorna Doone" has been very general. Mr. Blackmore adheres, more strictly, perhaps, than any novelist of to-day, to the old-fashioned method of romance writing, and some of his most zealous admirers have gone even so far as to call him the modern Walter Scott. There is immense elaboration in Mr. Blackmore's way of telling his story, and his discursiveness is at times even a trifle wearisome. No matter how minor or insignificant may happen to be a character, having really nothing to do with the main plot of his story, true to his manner of treatment, this unimportant personage is written up through innumerable pages. It is this over-embellishment which renders Mr. Blackmore's "Mary Anerley" a difficult novel to read. A story of some 516 closely-printed pages becomes more of a task to understand than a pleasure, when one's attention is constantly diverted by a thousand side issues. When anything near to a climax is reached, and the patient reader hopes to arrive at some solution, then minor culminations intervene, occupying innumerable pages, which must all be read before the first business is settled. It is a leisurely, methodical way of writing romances, hardly in keeping with our present processes. Life is hardly long enough for one to read two of Mr. Blackmore's stories. If this most able romance writer would only split his single books into two or three other novels, he would certainly find material enough, and the brains of his readers would be less exhausted. It is the prolixity of his work which is distressing. Let us explain what we mean. Mr. Mordacks, quite a minor character in the novel, comes to an inn at Flamborough and eats cod, and after that has some duck. Mr. Blackmore devotes not quite a page to the description of the Flamborough ducks. "After these things, he had a duck of the noblest and best that live anywhere in England. Such ducks were then, and perhaps are still, the most remarkable residents of Flamborough. Not only because the air is fine, and the puddles and the dabblings of extraordinary merit, and the wind fluffs up their pretty feathers while alive, as the eloquent poulterer by and by will do, but because they have really distinguished birth and adventurous, chivalrous, and bright blue Norman blood. To such purpose do the gay young Vikings of the world of quack pour in (when the weather and the time of the year invite) equipped with red boots and plumes of purple velvet to enchant the coy lady ducks in the soft water, and eclipse the familiar and too legal drake" * * * —and so on some dozen lines more. Now, we are not to be taxed with having selected a very minor topic, occurring at random in the book, and to have given a false importance to it, but such insignificant matters, amplified over-much, constantly occur in Mr. Blackmore's writings, and, in an art sense, disturb the general action of his books. There is a peculiarity in the style of this author which might be called that of a modified Carlyle. Sentences in the novel might be picked out in every page which are perfectly like the manner of the author of "Sartor Resartus." If Carlyle had written a novel, he would have given it at least a sound like Mr. Blackmore. It is the parenthetical manner, jerky here and there, which lugs into the sentence sometimes quite incongruous matter, but does not thereby make a description any the less impressive. Here is a picture of the sea and land around Flamborough Head which is admirably Carlyleian: "Away to the north the land falls back with coving bends and some straight lines of precipice and shingle, to which the German Ocean sweeps, seldom free from sullen swell in the very best of weather. But to the southward of the Head a different spirit seems to move upon the face of everything; for here is spread a peaceful bay, and plains of brighter sea move gently, furrowed by the wind, and cliffs that have no cause to be so steep, and bathing-places, and scarcely trackled sands, where towns may lay their drain-pipes undisturbed." "The drain-pipes undisturbed" are just as if Carlyle had written the words. *What can be more delightful, too, than the telling of that lazy lounge of colliers, when they reach these quiet seas:* "Below this point, the gallant skipper of the British collier slouches with a heavy load of grime for London, or, waddling back in ballast to his native north, alike is delighted to discover storms ahead and to cast his tarry anchor into soft gray calm. For here shall he find the good shelter of friends like-minded with himself, and of hospitable turn, having no cause to hurry any more than he has, all too wise to command their own ships; and here will they all jollify together while the sky holds a cloud or the locker a drop. Nothing here can shake their ships except a violent east wind, against which they wet the other eye; lazy boats visit them with comfort and delight, while white waves are leaping in the offing; they cherish their well-earned rest, and eat the lotus—or rather the onion—and drink ambrosial grog; they lean upon their bulwarks and contemplate their shadows—the noblest employment of mankind, and lo, if they care to lift their eyes, in the south shines the quay of Bridlington." * * * It is, after all, that singularly beautiful manner of description in which Mr. Blackmore's power and charm lies. As to the *dramatis personæ* in "Mary Anerley," their play is of the most complex character, and terribly disjointed at times. Mary Anerley is a most lovable English girl, and her mysterious lover, Blythe, a rollicking smuggler, who finally turns up as a junior Lieutenant on Lord Nelson's ship. Strange to say, when Mr. Blackmore wants to be romantic, he invariably creates a fighting hero, who performs the most impossible deeds of valor. But the actions of this hero, who generally wields a cutlass, are invariably befogged, and the flash of his bright steel is obscured by over-descriptiveness.

MISSIONS.

PROTESTANT FOREIGN MISSIONS. THEIR PRESENT STATE. A UNIVERSAL SURVEY. By THEODORE CHRISTLIEB, D. D. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

After setting forth the vast extent of modern missions, Prof. Christlieb, in this neat little volume, compares the past with the present activity, reviews the agencies of the mother Church, the work among uncivilized and civilized peoples, and closes with some hints in regard to the duties and aims of the immediate future. He assures us that America is before all other lands, England alone excepted, in her interest in missions and in liberality toward them. The immense progress of the missionary idea within Protestant limits is clearly indicated by a few figures. At the close of the last century there were only seven Protestant missionary societies, properly so called. To-day there are 70, of which 27 are in Great Britain and 18 in America. At the beginning of the present century the number of male missionaries in the field was 170, of which 100 were connected with the Moravians. To-day there are 2,400 ordained Europeans and Americans, and upward of 23,000 native assistants, in addition to the countless female helpers. On the other hand, Prof. Christlieb states that in some quarters the work is becoming more difficult than it was formerly. The sudden and brutal advance of white settlers, gold-diggers, brandy merchants, and others sometimes splits up and scatters an infant Church. Hindoos now confront the missionary with quotations from Hegel, Strauss, and Renan. But the darkest clouds are in the atmosphere of the Churches at home, which do not evince the enthusiasm of an earlier period. The Moravian brethren, who are unrivaled as a missionary Church, contribute annually for the work 4s. 6d. per adult member; while the large national Churches of Germany furnish, in some places, per head, considerably less than 1 farthing. In America the Congregationalists contributed last year at the rate of 4s. 6d. per communicant. In no other land do missions, with the other institutions which serve in the cause of education, receive so many donations and legacies from rich private individuals. The contrast is owing, Prof. Christlieb thinks, to the difference in the position taken by the clergy. He gives brief sketches of the work in the several fields, commending the missionaries for their general unity of sentiment and doctrine, but expressing the wish that the different societies would seek more than they have yet done to learn from each other. He favors the "disappearance of special denominational interests behind the one common task of bringing, in peace and without offense, salvation to the heathen." The volume is full of interesting information, and written, as it is, in an earnest and enlightened spirit, will be useful to the cause which its distinguished author has at heart.

ABOUT CEMETERIES.

GOD'S ACRE BEAUTIFUL; OR, THE CEMETERIES OF THE FUTURE. W. ROBINSON. London: THE GARDEN OFFICE. New-York: SCRIBNER & WELFORD.

This book, very perfect in typography, and with appropriate binding, strongly advocates urn-burial and cremation. Mr. Robinson proposes to consider the subject from its æsthetic side, and shows how, with an improved system of burial, it would be possible to make all that relates to the resting-place of the dead both simple and beautiful. In the United States, in the large centres of population, our burials being beyond the limits of the cities, the chances of the desecration of God's acres by encroachments is less apparent, but who can tell what a century may bring forth? "A generation or two passes away; many changes occur among those interested in preserving the graves, and soon their voice is heard no more in the matter." At some time in the future there will be people desirous of disposing of a place which frequently has become of immense value, and at any moment the remains of persons buried are liable to be subject to the utmost degradation. It is the fate of mortality to be at the disposition of the contractor of the future, whose only object will be to find a convenient chute for the mortuary remains of a past generation. "In America," Mr. Robinson writes, "owing to the extent of the beautiful cemeteries now existing near the larger cities, such evils are not so apparent, though they exist there also. No matter how large cemeteries are, they are certain in time to have serious drawbacks from the conditions inherent to the present mode of burial." Now, the great drawback is that in time the whole area of the cemetery will be filled with bodies. Future generations may not be able, like the present one, to inclose many hundreds of acres of valuable ground for burials. By the prompt and inoffensive system of reducing the body to ashes, this drawback of our burial system at once disappears. The last resting-place of the future would be then a garden, where the ashes of the defunct, placed in vases, would be kept in a columbarium. The author proves quite conclusively that the condition of permanence would be much greater by urn-burial and cremation than by our present method of burial. Memorial stones, as is well known, are not lasting. "So recent a head-stone record as that of Gilbert White, in Selborne Church-yard, is found with difficulty by the stranger, and many memorials erected in London cemeteries during the past 50 years are now crumbling to dust. While long duration is not, then, possible under our present system, with urn-burial the simplest inscription may be in good order a thousand years to come." Though Mr. Robinson writes from an English stand-point, what he says about grave-stones, and their decay and obliteration in his own country, is true even in a greater degree in the United States. With our great variations of climate in the vicinity of New-York, characters on grave-stones are lost in a very short time. Perhaps, with less reverence than there is in England for the *memento mori*, tomb-stones are often levanted to-day out of urban grave-yards, and no one is the wiser. How many baker's hearths or printer's imposing-stones are formed of tombstones we cannot say. You can tread on many a one in New-York in the sidewalks in certain parts of the City, and the curious may still see, in Morton-street, not far from the North River, nicely inlaid in the sidewalk, a large covering to a tomb, the inscription of which is now almost obliterated, worn out by the feet of the passers by. In Paris, Mr. Robinson tells us, "the foundations of roads are made of head-stones only a few years erected." The author deprecates "the earth to earth" system, which is to simply bury in a shroud without coffin or case. This was a practice common in England some centuries ago, but as far as the sanitary question goes, it presented no advantage save that of annoying the undertakers. If the body were cremated, the remains placed in an urn, these ashes stored in a carefully-constructed building, a columbarium, in fact, all the objections as to the place occupied by the dead and the disease engendered by grave-yards would be removed. Scruples of a religious character in regard to the burning of the body really should have no weight. Such an excellent authority as the Bishop of Manchester said last year: "I hold that the earth was made for the living and not for the dead. No intelligent faith can suppose that any Christian doctrine is affected by the manner in which, or the time in which, this mortal body of ours crumbles into dust and sees corruption." Mr. Robinson gives in full detail the plans for a columbarium, and the garden which should surround it. As to the crematorium, that should be entirely distinct and apart from the place where the ashes are to be carried to and preserved. The book itself contains innumerable arguments in favor of cremation. The illustrations to the book are well chosen, and the good taste of the ancients in the modeling of their cinerary urns most conclusively shown.

THE BRITISH ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Ninth edition. Volume XI. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1880.

A large number of exceptionally interesting and important subjects are thrown, by the accident of name, within the alphabetical limits of the eleventh volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which has just appeared. The list extends from Gouda to Hippopotamus. The only country requiring extended notice in this volume is Greece, which was placed by the editors in competent hands. John Rae writes of its geographical, physical, Governmental, industrial, and social features. Prof. R. C. Jebb brings the light of his wide and accurate knowledge of the subject to bear upon its ancient history down to the conquest by Alexander the Great; H. F. Tozer continues the story through the period of Greek subjection, and the Byzantine period to the fall of Constantinople, and Dr. J. Donaldson treats of its recent history. The Greek language is intrusted to Prof. A. S. Wilkins, who treats it too much from the stand-point of the comparative philologist, and gives insufficient attention to its special characteristics. It is a great pity that in an encyclopædia of this character the structure and distinguishing features of the Greek language as an instrument of speech should not have been more fully dwelt upon, even at the expense of compressing somewhat what is said upon it as illustrating the laws of linguistic development. Prof. Jebb contributes the sketch of Greek literature of the classical period. It is an excellent piece of work, as is nearly everything he produces, but he has been confined within too narrow limits, and the pitiless necessity of "boiling down," to use a newspaper phrase, has now and then deprived his account of substance and flavor. Only the merest hint of the quality of most of the Greek writers can be given in a sketch of but nine quarto pages. But occasionally, as in the account of the origin of the drama, Prof. Jebb has performed marvels of condensation, saying in 20 lines all that need be said on the subject. Dr. Donaldson supplies the sketch of the Byzantine and modern Greek literature. This volume is rich in biography. Grattan, the Irish orator, receives appreciative treatment from T. F. Henderson. Dr. William Smith contributes an admirable sketch of the life and work of George Grote, the historian of Greece. Horace Greeley's life is written by Whitelaw Reid. Henry Sweet writes of the Grimm brothers, Henry Reeve of Guizot, T. F. Henderson of Robert Hall, Justice Shea of Alexander Hamilton, Miss E. Hamilton of Sir William Hamilton and his philosophy, Edward A. Freeman of Harold, J. S. Colton of Warren Hastings, R. H. Stoddard of Hawthorne, Richard Garnett of William Hazlitt, J. W. Ferrier of Heine, Theodore Martin of Arthur Helps, and Canon Rawlinson of Herodotus. One of the most perfect articles in the book, in respect to form and handling, is that on government, by Prof. E. Robertson. The subject of hieroglyphics is elaborately treated, with a full presentation of ideographic and phonetic signs. Gun-making and gunnery receive thoroughly scientific treatment at considerable length, and with many illustrations and full-page plates, from Col. H. Maitland. The comprehensive character of this work is shown by the presence of such articles as those on hammers and hand tools, by Prof. Shelley. G. T. Clark writes the article on heraldry, which is clear and comprehensive. Heat gets 36 pages from Sir William Thompson. The sketch of Horace Greeley, by Whitelaw Reid, that of Alexander Hamilton, by Justice Shea, that of Hawthorne, by R. H. Stoddard, and that of Hayti, by John D. Champlin, Jr., are contributed in the United States. Several maps and a large number of plates accompany the volume, besides the wood-cuts in the text.

NEW BOOKS.

—*The National Banks, by H. W. Richardson. Harper & Brothers.*—The author has formed in one volume a most valuable compilation, which has been issued in Harper's Half-hour Series. In this volume, which all bank officers should read, may be found an analysis of the National Banking law, the practical working of the system, the funding operations of the Treasury, the legal-tender cases, the profits on circulation, taxes on the same, with the condition of the national banks in 1878.

—*Life Sketches of Macaulay, by Charles Adam, D. D. Harper & Brothers.*—This is another addition to Harper's Half-hour Series. Macaulay, it seems, had an extreme dislike for mathematical studies, and, in 1822, at Cambridge, he came near not attaining a Fellowship. In after life he wrote: "I often regret, and even acutely, my want of a senior wrangler's knowledge of physics and mathematics; and I regret still more some habits of mind which a senior wrangler is pretty certain to possess." It was in November, 1855, that Macaulay sent off the last proof-sheet of the third and fourth volumes of his history. Within a generation of its first appearance upward of a hundred and fifty thousand copies of the history were printed and sold in the United Kingdom alone.

—*The Tragedy of the Unexpected, and other stories. Nora Perry. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.*—There are some nine stories in this little volume. Perhaps there is no such crucial test of the short story as bringing a number of them together in one and the same book. The relief which the reader may feel in coming across a detached story in a magazine is sometimes lost when you go through a book containing too many of them, unless they all are of exceptional excellence. Nora Perry's stories are neither very striking for originality nor remarkable for character. There is easiness of style, with nice descriptive bits of character, but climaxes are generally weak, and situations decidedly feeble. The stories certainly rise above the commonplace, but are not in any marked degree better or worse than the usual magazine productions.

—*Science Primers. Introductory. Prof. Huxley. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.*—This number of the "Science Primers," which serves as an introduction to the series, is compiled in that intelligible and interesting manner of which Prof. Huxley is master. Within a short compass of some 94 pages all those simple laws which govern the action of material objects are explained. Methods of observation and experiment are taught, and the student is made to understand that the rational explanations of natural phenomena absolutely serve for our guidance in life. With such decided scientific abilities as Prof. Huxley possesses he combines a style which is wonderfully clear and correct. Sometimes our author indulges in a little quiet humor. In writing of simple mixtures, he tells how water and ink can be made to commingle. "This is the case of a simple mixture. In like manner, sand and sugar may be (and, unfortunately, often are) mixed, without any change in the properties of either, or in the space which they primitively occupied." A better or more concise little book than this "Science Primer" is hardly conceivable, and, as a text-book, it certainly is of great value.

—*Strange Stories. Erckman-Chatrian. Appletons' Handy-Volume Series.*—This collection of stories consists of the "Mysterious Sketch," "The Dean's Watch," "Abraham's Offering," "The Three Souls," "The Invisible Eye," and the "Wonderful Glass." They undoubtedly belong to the earlier period of these two authors, when they first took short flights into romantic space. All the stories are weird, curious, and original in thought, though the horrible element quite overshadows them. In "The Mysterious Sketch," the artist who, out of his own brain, conceives a picture full of horrors, which causes his arrest on suspicion of having been a murderer, has been frequently plagiarized; and a similar story may be found in a leading American magazine, incident and plot copied very closely from this source. The best story is "Abraham's Offering," which is very perfect in color, though the great Rembrandt is described in no very pleasant light. There is always about the writings of Erckman-Chatrian that certain charm of simplicity, with a straightforward manner, which rivets the attention of the reader. For quaint descriptions of Alsace and the half-German half-French characteristics of the *dramatis personæ*, these authors have no equals.

—*Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Richard III. Edited, with notes, by William J. Rolfe. With Engravings. Harper & Brothers, New-York.*—This, among the most remarkable of Shakespeare's tragedies, makes the twentieth volume of the series of plays issued in the same form. Mr. Rolfe, in the volume under review, follows the folio, exercising, however, his judgment when the quarto clearly shows better reading, and in this respect he very properly follows the judgment of Collier, Knight, Verplanck, Hudson, and White. In a very carefully-written introduction, Mr. Rolfe gives the sources of the play, and in the critical comments quotes from such leading authorities as Schlegel, Drake, Verplanck, Dowden, and Furnivall. In a very compendious series of notes, placed conveniently at the close of the book, full explanations are given of the text, and the variations of quarto and folio are cited. In a small space Mr. Rolfe has succeeded in imparting most accurate information, and has completely avoided the common faults of those commentators who indulge in needless repetitions, who are heavy with superfluous explanations, and who, besides, pride themselves in ignoring, in the most unscholarly way, the many difficulties of the text. For school reading, Mr. Rolfe's English classics, of which this play forms a part, will be found to be of singular excellence. The illustrations, taken from Knight's "Pictorial Shakespeare," add very much to the general appearance of the volume.

—*Poems from Shelley. Selected and Arranged by Stopford A. Brooke. London: Macmillan & Co.*—Mr. Brooke, in presenting this collection of selections, is perfectly conscious that portions of poems, mere fragments of statues, give but a very sparse conception of the greatness of artistic or poetic verse. "We can no more comprehend him in his right way by reading only his finest poems, supposing we could choose them, than we can receive a true impression of the character of the scenery of a country by visiting a selection of its most beautiful places." The advantage of just such a book as Mr. Brooke has produced, is to induce those who are ignorant of Shelley to read his works as a whole. Perhaps of all the poets, Shelley is the one whose work being short, a great deal of what he wrote can be included in a small book. Being, too, essentially lyrical, it is the lyric element which furnishes the best material for selections. Mr. Brooke notes the great change which has taken place in regard to Shelley. When this poet died, 60 years ago, it is very probable that not 100 people in all England cared to read his poetry, and it is quite possible that not a fourth of them understood it. Seven years after his death opinion began to change. "He had so far influenced the young men of Cambridge, that its Union sent a deputation in November, 1829, to the Oxford Union to maintain Shelley's superiority over Byron." "The character of the debate, which really, apparently insignificant at the time, had for its result the better appreciation of a poet, is somewhat curious, when the names of those for or against Shelley are cited. Arthur Hallam, Monckton Miles, Sunderland, were for him. Sir Francis Doyle moved that Shelley was a greater poet than Byron, and, on division, Byron was declared the greater poet by a majority of 57. In this very excellent preface, perhaps that which strikes us as the most pertinent, is the following: "The good Shelley did * * * was very great at a time when England, still influenced by its abhorrence of the Reign of Terror, by its fear of France and Napoleon, was most dead to the political ideas that had taken form in 1789. Shelley gave voice, through art, to these ideas, and encouraged that hope of a golden age which, however vague, does so much for human progress. He threw around these things imaginative emotion and added all his power to the struggle of freedom." Mr. Brooke has been singularly judicious in his selections. Many people praise of Shelley who have read but few lines of his. We should suppose, then, Mr. Brooke's selections would arrive at a most opportune moment. Are there in the English language five lines fuller of poetic rapture than these of Shelley in the "Skylark"?

> "What thou art we know not;
> What is most like thee?
> From rainbow-clouds there flow not
> Drops so bright to see,
> As from thy presence showers a rain of melody."

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Mr. C. T. Kingzett scouts the idea that ozone is a natural disinfectant, and thinks that much of the credit given to ozone ought justly and more accurately to be ascribed to the peroxide of hydrogen.

Messrs. Russell and West, in a remarkable paper contributed to the Royal Society, London, on May 27, conclude that the minimum amount of nitrogen excreted by a healthy adult man is, on the average, eight grammes in the 24 hours.

M. A. Mouchot says he has been able, on a practical scale, to utilize solar heat directly in a number of chemical operations, such as the calcination of alum, the manufacture of benzoic acid, the distillation of sulphuric acid, the production of wood-charcoal in closed vessels, &c.

Telescopic observation of celestial objects is making great progress in the streets of Paris. Prices vary from 2 cents to 10 cents a peep at such marvels as sun-spots and a close acquaintanceship with the topography of the moon. By the way, peripatetic owners of telescopes are deserving of a little more encouragement on this side of the Atlantic than they usually receive.

The Eira, which left Peterhead, Scotland, on June 19, for a voyage of exploration in the Arctic regions, although provided with supplies for about two years, is expected back before that time. Some of the principal officers on board are men of experience in high latitudes, and fair accessions to boreal knowledge, if not great discoveries, may reasonably be looked for if no accident of a grave character takes place.

This short note in an account of the proceedings of the French Academy of Sciences may prove of service to those engaged in the microscopic analysis of water. M. Certes treats water with 1.5 per cent. solution of osmic acid, (1 cubic centimetre of this to 30 or 40 of water.) The result is that the acid kills any organisms in the water without deforming them. They sink to the bottom of the vessel, and they can be taken thence for microscopical examination. If desired, coloring reagents in dilute glycerine may also be used.

The British patent laws certainly demand both revision and amendment when so cautious a man as Mr. Crookes, who has made not only notable advances in science and the arts himself, but has been the ready and honest exponent of what has been accomplished in both by others, is compelled thus to express himself: "We know of a certainty that there are men [in England] who refuse to tell their ideas to the public because they will obtain nothing in return, except some reply such as that they are not the true inventors, and proof is expensive."

Les Mondes publishes a method of making a fire and water proof paper, which, suitably modified, may be turned to a great variety of useful applications in the hands of ingenious persons. One-third of ground asbestus fibre is mixed with two-thirds of paper paste in a solution of common salt and alum. The mixture is then passed into a machine, and the paper there made is plunged into a bath of dissolved gum lac, and then sent through the finishing-rolls, when it may be cut into sheets. The salt and alum serve to impart strength to the paper, and to impart to it fire-resisting properties; the lac renders it impervious to moisture without affecting its property of receiving ink. A little less vagueness would be desirable in this description, but there is, perhaps, enough told to stimulate inventors to make some valuable experiments.

The Whitstanley radiometer is a differential thermometer with one black bulb, and a circular stem having the lower part filled with mercury, and the upper branches with sulphuric acid and water. The tube is mounted on a brass wheel, so that when the black bulb is exposed to the sun's rays the differential motion of the mercury causes the wheel to turn. This wheel has a marker which traverses a vertical cylinder coated with lamp-black, and makes upon it a white track, thus automatically and graphically registering the temperature. One very curious fact has been shown by this instrument. Half an hour after sunset the index falls and remains low until within a few minutes of midnight. Suddenly *then the index rises and afterward sinks.* The cause of this movement is yet a mystery, as the sun is at that very time just directly over the opposite hemisphere.

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, Debray states that lead cannot be alloyed with iridium or ruthenium. Although they dissolve in lead at high temperatures they crystallize out of it when the temperature is low, and when the mass is dissolved in dilute nitric acid, both iridium and ruthenium will be deposited in the form of a brilliant crystalline powder, insoluble in any of the acids. There is an actual combination, however, between platinum and rhodium with lead, and during the union both light and heat are very sensible. Crystalline alloys are the result. When the lead is in excess a very fusible alloy is obtained, which after being acted upon by dilute nitric acid leaves a residue of platinum or rhodium in combination with some lead. There seems to be very little or no doubt that the plumbo-platinum combination, at least, is a true alloy, having about 11 per cent. of lead.

Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys has been examining the collections of mollusca made during the expeditions of the British ships Lightning and Porcupine in the North Atlantic, and by comparing the facts thus disclosed with others elsewhere developed has come to some interesting conclusions. Some of the shells lived only at depths of between 9,000 and 10,000 feet; but the very same species had been discovered in a fossil state at a height of more than 2,000 feet in Sicily and Calabria. These molluscan fossils then had lived at one time 11,000 or 12,000 feet lower than their position when found, or, in other words, had been sent up from ocean depths a much greater distance than the present height of Mount Etna (10,870 feet) above the level of the Mediterranean. His observations of the post-tertiary deposits generally in Europe, Asia, and North America forced him to question the permanence, or even the antiquity, (speaking geologically,) of existing ocean basins.

Many months ago a somewhat full abstract was here given of a memoir by Mr. E. Schunck on the purple of the ancients. He has been continuing his researches, and on June 17 said something about them to the Chemical Society, London. It seems that at the present day the natives of the west coast of Nicaragua practice the dyeing of purple by using the juice of a species of shell-fish called *Purpura patula*. A sample of cotton so dyed by them did not possess so brilliant a purple as he expected. It was readily separated from the cotton by boiling aniline. Strong oxidizing agents had very little effect upon the color, which behaved in other respects very much like the punicin he obtained from the sacs of the *Purpura lapillus* of the shores of Great Britain. When subjected to concentrated sulphuric acid the coloring matter was dissolved, yielding a dull purple solution, having an absorption band between D and E. After heating this solution, and allowing it to stand, the color changed to a bright green, and the absorption band disappeared, and a purple precipitate was obtained from the green solution when it was treated with water.

Starting with his theory that the energy of a bar magnet acts along spiral lines, Dr. Shettle surmises that the energy proceeding from the sun and striking the earth on the zone of the ecliptic traverses the earth in a spiral path, and finally emerges at the magnetic poles. The spiral of energy is "right-handed" at one pole and "left-handed" at the other, like the magnetic force in a magnet, and the electric discharge in Crookes's vacuum tubes. Like to precession and nutation, he holds that these spiral paths are constantly changing and producing magnetic variations, and he suspects that the magnetic poles will complete a cycle corresponding to the period of precession. Altogether, spiral energy is made to play a most important part by Dr. Shettle. He holds that all bodies exhibit magnetic properties just in the degree that they are capable of changing the energy traversing them into the spiral form. The solar radiance on this hypothesis would not only be the cause of terrestrial magnetism, but of gravity itself, as well as a host of other phenomena, such as those of electricity and those attending tornadoes, cyclones, water-spouts, &c. The Doctor by no means intends to confine his theory to the earth, but makes its operation universal.

A SPHINX IN PLASTER.

The London Board of Works has fixed a plaster cast of a sphinx, colored to look like bronze, at the base of Cleopatra's Needle, in order to judge of the effect prior to the casting in bronze of the two sphinxes which the board have decided to place on the pedestals. The model now exhibited is an enlarged copy of a small sphinx in stone in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, which is supposed to be of the same period as the obelisk itself. Certain additions have been made to the base and pedestal of the obelisk, in order to hide the broken portions of the column, and if these are approved they will eventually be executed in bronze. The works have been carried out from the design of Mr. Vulliamy, the board's architect.

NEW BUILDING AT GIRARD COLLEGE.

Plans have been prepared for the new building to be erected on the Girard College grounds, Philadelphia, west of the chapel. It will be of the college Gothic style of architecture, the exterior being faced with white marble, the trimmings being Pennsylvania blue marble. The interior will be plain, but of a substantial character, the stairs to be iron, and the corridors leading thereto of fire-proof construction. Steam is to be used for heating, and the ventilation is intended to be perfect in every detail. The building will be 300 feet in depth, running north and south, with a frontage of 60 feet in depth from the north end by 50 feet in depth. This portion will be three stories in height, and will contain the sleeping apartments, dormitories, baths, and the office of the matron, with general storage rooms for supplies, &c. The dining-hall will adjoin, and will be a building in itself, having accommodations for feeding 1,000 boys. It will be 95 feet in width by 120 feet in length, with serving-room and kitchen apartments, officers' dining-rooms, sculleries, and dining-room for servants, covering an additional area of 60 by 140 feet. It will be a one-room apartment, lighted and ventilated by a central lantern, the kitchen attached being also one-story high, and the offices adjoining on either side being for servants' bed-rooms. Beneath the dining-hall, in the basement, will be the gymnasium.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette, July 9.

The experiment of lighting the wharves by electric system for 30 days is now nearly expired, and it will, therefore, be necessary to arrive at a final decision in a few days. The amount of light obtained has not been up to the quantity promised, but it is a vast improvement on that hitherto provided. The cost of running the 16 lights is estimated, after careful computation by the Chief Engineer from practical results during the present trial, including wear and tear, interest on capital and running expenses, at about 8 cents per hour per lamp. Assuming they are kept burning 10 hours per night on an average, and 200 nights in the season, would give 80 cents per night, or $160 per season per lamp, and $2,560 in all for the 16 lamps for the season. The machinery seems to work well, and there has been no special trouble in the work being performed.

NORTHERN TEACHERS NOT WANTED.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

We have seen a statement that Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Mississippi A. and M. College, who is now traveling in the Western States, visiting their agricultural colleges, getting points of information preparatory, while in Michigan selected two prominent young men of the University at Ann Arbor for Professors of the college. We have no idea that the statement is true. The Trustees of the college, and not the President, are required to select the Professors; and it is not probable that they would overlook the large number of capable instructors in our State for the purpose of giving the chairs that are yet to be filled to Northern teachers. No such course could be taken without being emphatically disapproved by the people of the State.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 53D-ST.—ELEGANT new residences, about completed, by CHARLES BUEK, Architect, successor to Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East 41st-st.; houses open; send for pamphlet.

FOR FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, INQUIRE AT the Madison-av. office, corner of 33d-st. I have unusual opportunities to offer bargains during July. J. W. STEVENS.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, AT MAPLE Grove Station, Long Island, convenient to City by carriage and steam cars. Burial-plots at moderate prices. Office, No. 1,278 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION upon the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., July 15, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, a beautiful country seat, situated upon high, dry ground, upon Bay View-av., about half mile from steam-boat landing, containing about 29 acres of land.
Upon the premises is a large mansion, gardener's cottage, carriage-house and barn. Summer-houses and gate lodge; garden stocked with fruit and vegetables. Possession immediately. For further information apply to T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 115 Broadway, New-York, or CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, on the Hudson.

NO. 622 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50th sts.—Elegant first-class four-story brown stone residence at auction by RICHARD V. HARNETT, MONDAY, July 12, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; lot 25x100; house open for inspection daily from 10 A. M. to 12 M. on permit from BUSHE & CLARKE, No. 110 Broadway; Columbia College lease-hold; ground rent, $800 per annum; terms liberal.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A MAGnificent residence; first-class brick house, 47x50; modern improvements, with stable, and two acres of land laid out in lawn and garden. For particulars apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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APPLY TO
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WANTED—STORE OR PART OF STORE ON 6TH-av., between 14th and 24th st. Address C. M., Box No. 253 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved City property, a complete little farm of 46 acres, all well cultivated and newly fenced; four acres in bearing fruit trees, plenty of small fruits, garden, &c.; very desirably situated in New-Jersey, near New-Brunswick, one hour's ride via railroad from this City; with a little gem of a house, fully furnished; ample barns, carriage and ice houses; horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, cows, poultry, farming implements, and everything to make a choice home for any one who wants a cozy place. For further particulars inquire of M. G. LANE, No. 24 5th-av.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward Mincurn is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE.—SUPERB City location; handsome house and grounds; all modern improvements; costly furniture, fine horses, vehicles, &c.; for sale or rent; a rare bargain. N. WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

STAMFORD.—TO LET, A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, fully and handsomely furnished, bordering on the Sound; 5 minutes from Noroton, and 20 from Stamford depots; beautiful lawns running down to the water; plenty of fruit, vegetable garden, ice-house stocked, stables, and carriage-houses; boating, bathing, and fishing; yacht attached to the place. Inquire of HARVEY K. WEED, Stamford, Conn.

NEW-HAMBURG-ON-THE-HUDSON.—Elegant country seat to let, furnished, for the season or year, at $600, including garden, fruit, flowers, milk, &c., &c.; magnificent fine old trees, grand views, half mile of water-front; known to tourists as residence of Vice-President George Clinton in 1805. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

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WANTED—CENTRAL LOCATION, 24TH TO 42D sts., a large house; rent not to exceed $4,000. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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Estimates given to builders, contractors, and architects.
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FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A BEAUtiful little turn-out; two Shetland ponies, kind and gentle, 36 hands high; one basket pony phaeton, pole and shafts; one set double harness, blankets, &c.; the above driven by a boy 6 years old; also one first-class gold-plated single harness, as good as new. Apply at L. SHAW, No. 54 West 14th-st.

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HORTON'S ICE-CREAM MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it, and you will use no other. Depots, No. 205 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. 465 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1880.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL be heard here from 9 to 4 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all required information will be given.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
CLEARING SALE OF
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QUART JARS, $1 25; PINTS, $1 15.
JELLY GLASSES, ICE-CREAM SETS.
BERRY DISHES, 21 cents per dozen.

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TWINE HAMMOCKS, 95 cents.
MEXICAN GRASS HAMMOCKS, $1 40 and up.

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UPRIGHT REFRIGERATORS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,
at $5, $6, $9, $12 each; former prices, $10, $15, $22.

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BABY CARRIAGES, CROQUET and ARCHERY.
LARGE LOT OF GOBLETS at 70, 79, 95 cents per dozen.
ALWAYS LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

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DRY GOODS.

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500 Chip Hats, Rough and Readys, Fancy Straws, Fancy Braid Hats, reduced from $1 to 10c.

Misses' Trimmed English Hats, 25c. Boys' Trimmed English Hats, 25c.

Fine French Chips, in all the new shapes, from $2 75 down to 50c.

Lots of Plain and Fancy Silks closing out, 29c. yard up.

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2,000 Japanese Parasols, 10c. up. 5,000 Japanese Fans, 3c. up.

10,000 Japanese Silk, Satin, and Russia Fans, 10c. to 50c.

25,000 yards Breton, Torchon, Val, Russia, Duchess, and Fancy Laces, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

Spanish Scarf Laces, 15c. yard. Long Spanish Scarfs, 50c.

Handkerchief Department. Ladies', Gents', and Misses', 5c. up.

Wide Silk Embroidered Ties, 7c. Lace Fichus and Scarfs, 15c. up.

Shetland Shawls, 50c. up. Llama Lace Sacques, $1. Llama Lace Shawls, $1 up.

Cashmere Fichus, Richly Beaded and Embroidered, worth $5, at 25c.

Chemise, good Muslin, 25c. Drawers, Hemmed and Tucked, 25c. Children's Cambric Dresses, 25c. Merino Underwear, 25c.

Bargains in Cambric Underwear, Lace-trimmed and Embroidered, Tucked and Ruffled, consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Skirts, &c., at 50c., 75c., and 98c.

500 dozen Silk-embroidered Handmade Corsets, worth $1, at 50c.

50,000 pairs Lisle Gloves, lace tops, embroidered and stitched, 10c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 44c. pair.

Best English Twist Mitts, 25c. up. Long Guipure Silk Mitts, 45c.

25,000 pairs Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Hosiery, in plain fancy colors and stripes, silk-embroidered, at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 29c. pair.

20,000 pairs Lisle and Cotton Hosiery, in Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Plain, Silk-embroidered, and Fancy Colors, 25c. to 75c. pair.

Bargains at Jewelry Counter in Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Lockets, Earrings, Ornaments, Sleeve-buttons, all at half price.

Soaps, Pomades, Toilet-waters, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

Lots of goods in every department closing out regardless of cost.

KINZEY & CO.,
Nos. 241, 243, 245 SIXTH-AV.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under chapter 226 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon-avenue, near Flushing-street, until Thursday, July 22, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read for the following improvements authorized and directed by said act, as modified by chapter 570 of the Laws of 1880, entitled "An Act to extend the term of office of the Improvement Commissioners in Long Island City for the purpose of completing certain improvements heretofore authorized," viz.: For the completion of the regulating, paving, laying of cross-walks, curbing, and flagging of Jackson-avenue from Third-street to the north-easterly boundary line of the improvement district constituted by said first-mentioned act; Vernon-avenue from Ninth-street to the northerly line of said improvement district; Borden-avenue from East-avenue to Dutch Kills Creek or Canal, and West-avenue from Fourth to Eighth street. For the completion of the grading on Hunter's Point-avenue between Oliver-street and Dutch Kills Creek or Canal.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' said office on and after the 10th inst.; blank forms for proposals will be furnished on and after the 10th inst. on application of any party desiring to bid.—Dated IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT IN LONG ISLAND CITY, July 7, 1880.
PETER G. VAN ALST,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
HENRY S. ANABLE,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE MEDICINES, &c.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 8, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, Aug. 12, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., 2,000 pounds Veterinary Cosmoline, in one-pound cans; 600 gallons Linseed-oil, in one-quart bottles; 300 pounds Rosin, in three-pound packages; 500 gallons Oil of Turpentine, in one-quart bottles; 2,000 yards carbolized Catgut for ligatures, in three-yard bottles; 2,000 yards coarse Red Flannel; 250 pounds coarse Sponge; 2,000 yards Twilled Ticking (Muslin); 100 ounces No. 26 Silver Wire for Ligatures, in three-yard lengths; 400 reams Manila Wrapping Paper, 36 in. x 40 in., 30 pounds to the ream. Proposals for a less quantity will be received.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.
Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Horse Medicines," or "for Manila Wrapping Paper," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned. G. W. BRADLEY, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., June 24, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about
350,000 pounds 15-inch I Beams, 200 pounds per yard.
120,000 pounds 12-inch I Beams, 125 pounds per yard.
157,000 pounds 4-inch I Beams, 30 pounds per yard.
20,000 pounds 7-inch Deck Beams, 56 pounds per yard.
20,000 pounds Angle and T Irons.
Full bills and specifications can be obtained from the undersigned.
All the iron must be delivered within five months after date of contract, but the contractor may deliver it as much sooner as he pleases.
The successful bidder will have to enter into contract and give good and sufficient bonds.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if necessary bidders must show that they are able to perform the contract.
Bids from irresponsible parties who are not members or agents of firms competent to perform the contract will not be considered.
Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., July 14, 1880, and bidders are invited to be present.
D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON and MISS AGNES L. JONES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 13 EAST 31ST-ST.
FULL COLLEGIATE, SPECIAL, AND ACADEMIC COURSES. Especial attention paid to primary and preparatory departments. A separate class for boys will be formed in the Autumn; also an infant class, which will be taught according to the Pestalozzian system. Application for the ensuing year may now be made.

OPEN ALL SUMMER. FOUR WEEKS AT CAPE MAY.
SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S Media (Penn.) Academy for young men and boys; study optional July and August; for illustrated circular of Summer school and school year of 1880-81, beginning in September, address the Principal, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard graduate,) Media, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia. This academy has testimonials from Bayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge Van Hoesen, the Rev. J. A. Childs, D. D., and many other patrons.

MADAME C. MEARS'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 29, 1880. French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care R. S. R., Post Office Box No. 4,365, New-York City.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
Worcester, Mass.
Begins its twenty-fifth year Sept. 8, 1880; rank, first-class; selection of studies, the most practical; situation healthful and picturesque. Apply for circulars and facts to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, 572 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; French, German, Spanish, and Latin practically taught. Collegiate course, eighth year, Sept. 27; Kindergarten, Oct. 4.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A boarding-school of high rank; 14 instructors, 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties; will open for Summer Board July 1. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for 25 boys. Fits to take the highest rank at Yale and Williams. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A. (Yale.)

FRENCH CONVERSATION, LITERATURE, Latin.—Prof. FARRAIN—Summer terms, 20 lessons, $15. No. 29 6th-av., second floor.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year; send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, 608 5TH-AV.—YOUNG Ladies' Boarding and Day School; 24th year commences Sept. 29. Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Prins.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. BOGERT, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Office, 16 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
CATALOGUES OF
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
RICH
AUBUSSON, WILTON, AND BRUSSELS
CARPETS,
S. W. PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.,
to be sold at auction by
A. W. BOGERT, Jr.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880,
at 11 o'clock,
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
NO. 130 FIFTH-AV.,
may be had at office of auctioneer.

HELP WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT PERSON in a small private family; a short distance in the country, to do sewing and assist in housekeeping; good wages and a pleasant home to a thoroughly competent person with good reference. Apply at L. SHAW'S No. 54 West 14th-st., Monday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GENTLEMAN wanted for an appointment in an old and reliable Insurance Company. Call on or address J. T. G. Superintendent, No. 105 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person as chamber-maid; will take part in anything else required; trustworthy in presence or absence of the family; six years' City reference; private family. Call at No. 237 6th-av., corner 16th-st., in the fruit store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in an American family; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AMERICAN WOMAN AS COMPETENT cook; first-class baker; do plain washing; a short distance in the country preferred; good references. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to country; best City reference. Call, Monday, at No. 200 West 37th-st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; City or country; not particular to high pay; more for a good home. Call at No. 234 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WORK BY the day or week; best City reference. Address M. J. M., No. 457 4th-av., third floor.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for her cook, who is thoroughly capable. Apply at No. 570 5th-av., between 10 and 12, for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few more engagements by the day or week in private families; understands her business thoroughly; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 314 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—FITS PERFECTLY; LATEST styles; Taylor's system; stylish trimming, by day, during dull season, $1 50; references. Call at No. 1,258 Broadway, in store, near 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person to go out by the day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Address Dress-maker, No. 538 3d-av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker having latest French styles; good fitter; go out by the week or month; City or country. Dress-maker, No. 100 West 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, DRESS-maker, No. 101 West 32d-st., wishes the work of a few more ladies; a perfect fit.

DRESS-MAKER.—DESIRES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day. Address No. 270 West 13th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence, a position as housekeeper or matron; best of City reference from employers. Address Hotel, Box No. 197 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, AND HAIR-dresser.—By German girl in first-class American family; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; City reference. Call at No. 310 East 23d-st.; ring bell.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOroughly experienced in bringing infant up on the bottle; excellent City reference given; accustomed to taking entire charge; willing to go in the country or travel to any part. Call at No. 143 West 16th-st., in shoe store.

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOroughly experienced in bringing infant up on bottle; excellent City reference given; accustomed to taking entire charge; willing to go in country or travel to any part. Call at No. 150 East 23d-st., next door to college.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; THOroughly understands the care of children; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle; good sewer; no objection to travel; good City references. Call at No. 111 West 40th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR A trustworthy middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—NUN DRESS-MAKER AND trimmer; operates; will help otherwise; City or country; references. Address Seamstress, Box No. 271 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 31st-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY THE MONTH OR DOZEN; GOOD work and satisfactory references. Mrs. CAHILL, No. 441 West 32d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) THOroughly acquainted with the European grain trade, wants employment; unexceptionable reference. Address R., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 29 YEARS' business experience, a situation as book-keeper; finest references. Address R. S. T., Box No. 133 Times Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—SOBER, HONEST, AND OBLIGING; thoroughly competent; seven years' reference from last employer. Address Coachman, No. 331 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; 12 years' unquestionable reference; married; small family; not afraid of work. Can be seen at, or address Coachman, No. 150 East 33d-st.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL, ENERGETIC farmer; family small; understands stock and stock; very best of reference. Call or address D. S., at seed store, No. 376 Broadway.

NURSE.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a position as nurse or attendant to an invalid; gentleman having four years' experience in cases of insanity and nursing; will furnish the best testimonials of good standing and competency. Address J. Henry, Esq., Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New-York City.

USEFUL MAN.—TO WORK AND TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place; is steady, and obliging to his master; fully competent, and understands taking care of horses and raising young stock, and farming in all its branches; best of reference, and a trusty man to his employers. Address J. R. C., No. 138 Howard-st., Greenpoint, Long Island, for one week.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED SWISS man; will do any kind of work; willing and obliging. Highest and best City recommendation. Address Frederick Wenlin, No. 326 East 56th-st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address William Harris, No. 169 West 30th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A DRY or fancy goods store in Newark, N. J.; large store, with windows complete, situated on the finest and best location; possession given in time for the Fall trade. Address A. B., Box No. 141 Times Office.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS IN WASHINGTON AND MANHATTAN MARKETS—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

The excessive heat has a telling effect on business in the markets. Vendors of perishable articles, with a slow demand, consequent upon the loss of the patronage of customers who have fled to the country, and the loss of appetite by others who remain in the City, are more or less demoralized. Prices, in the trade vernacular, are weak and irregular. Shrewd buyers have abundant opportunities for good bargains, for sellers generally are anxious to get rid of their wares. A price-list for marketing given to-day may have to be materially altered on Monday, much depending on cooler or continued hot weather. Nearly every description of edible in season was plentiful yesterday, and a large proportion of the fruit and vegetables offered were injured by the heat. There was a great deal of truck peddled on the stands and in wagons that should have been confiscated by the Board of Health. Green corn, which is now in pretty good supply, was in good demand, being apparently the most popular of the vegetable tribe. It is worth 20 to 25 cents per dozen.

The prices current for fruit and vegetables in Washington and Manhattan Markets are given as follows, for purposes of comparison:

Manhattan Market.—New potatoes, per half peck, 30 cents; onions, per quart, 9 cents; onions, per bunch, 5 cents; beets, per bunch, 3 to 5 cents; green peas, per half peck, 30 cents; string beans, per half peck, 25 cents; tomatoes, per quart, 10 cents; cauliflower, per head, 10 to 15 cents; cabbage, per head, according to size, 8 to 10 cents; cucumbers, per dozen, 12 to 18 cents; green corn, per dozen, 20 cents; egg plants, each, 8 to 12 cents; squash, 3 to 5 cents; rhubarb, per bunch, 3 cents; white turnips, per bunch, 5 cents; Russia turnips, per half peck, 25 cents; asparagus, per bundle, 15 to 18 cents; carrots, per bunch, 2 to 3 cents.

Blackberries and whortleberries, per quart, 14 to 15 cents; currants, per pound, 10 to 12 cents; raspberries, native, per cup, 6 to 7 cents, and Antwerp, per cup, 10 cents; black-caps, per pint, 7 cents; gooseberries, per quart, 5 to 6 cents; cherries, per pound, 14 to 15 cents; peaches, per quart, 15 to 25 cents; apples, per quart, 8 to 10 cents; watermelons, 15 cents to $1.

Washington Market.—New potatoes, per half peck, 20 to 30 cents; beets, per bunch, 5 cents; onions, per quart, 12 cents, and per bunch, 5 cents; green peas, 30 to 40 cents per half peck; string beans, 10 to 15 cents per quart; tomatoes, per quart, 15 to 20 cents; cucumbers, 2 to 3 cents each; cabbage, per head, 10 to 15 cents; lettuce, per head, 6 to 10 cents; cauliflower, each, 20 to 40 cents; white turnips, per bunch, 8 cents; Russia turnips, per half peck, 20 cents; Summer squash, 5 cents each, and marrow, 15 to 25 cents; carrots, per bunch, 3 cents; rhubarb, per bunch, 5 cents; egg-plants, each, 12 to 15 cents; radishes, per bunch, 3 cents; green corn, per dozen, 20 to 25 cents.

Blackberries and whortleberries, per quart, 14 to 15 cents; currants, per pound, 10 to 12 cents; raspberries, native, per cup, 7 to 8 cents, and Antwerp, 10 to 12 cents; blackcaps, per pint, 7 cents; cherries, per pound, 14 to 15 cents; gooseberries, per quart, 10 cents; peaches, per quart, 10 to 25 cents; apples, eating, per half peck, 40 to 50 cents, and cooking, 30 cents; watermelons, each, 25 cents to $1.

On the streets around Washington Market, and in wagons, inferior fruit and vegetables were sold at lower prices. Prices for fresh meats in Manhattan Market were, in some instances, a little lower than those charged for the same cuts in Washington. For instance, as good a porter-house steak could have been bought in Manhattan Market for 20 cents as was sold in Washington for 25. Following is a list of the prices given by one of the most prominent butchers in the former market: Porterhouse steaks, 20 to 25 cents; sirloin, 16 to 18 cents; prime roasting beef, 12 to 16 cents; round steaks, 15 cents; chuck ribs, 11 cents; corned beef, 6 to 11 cents; hind quarters of mutton, 12 cents, and fore quarters, 7 cents; mutton chops, 16 cents; hind quarters of lamb, 16 cents, and fore quarters, 10 cents; shoulders of veal, 10 cents, and veal cutlets 20 cents. Fair to good butter is worth 20 to 28 cents per pound. Good Western eggs are worth 18 cents per dozen; State, 20 cents, and fresh, from near points, 25 cents. Cheese is worth 9 to 12 cents per pound. Spring chickens sell at 25 to 28 cents per pound, fowls at 15 to 16 cents, ducks at 20 to 22 cents, and turkeys at the prices of last week. There are no flight wild pigeons in the market, but there are a few stall-fed, which sell at $2 to $2 50 per dozen.

The fish market was very bare last week, as it always is during a week when the 4th of July intervenes. The weather was hot, there were occasional storms, fishermen also celebrated their day, and all this made fish scarce. There is always, too, a heavy demand from watering-places about this time, and all along the Sound, hotel caterers call on New-York for supplies. Bass were 25 cents a pound, and very scarce; blue-fish, which had been at from 6 to 8 cents, jumped to 10 cents; of salmon, the Restigouche supply has entirely given out, what is now in market comes from Gaspé Bay, worth 25 cents a pound; mackerel, 15 cents; Spanish mackerel, from the Chesapeake, 15 cents; the same fish, from Long Island, 50 cents, and very few caught; green turtle, 12½ cents; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 8 cents; cod, 8 cents; king-fish, 25 cents; black-fish, 12 cents; flounders, 10 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, from the Chesapeake, 25 cents; soft clams, 40 to 75 cents per 100; brook trout, 30 cents, Canadian; Long Island, $1 25 a pound; some few pompano, 60 cents; white-bait, but a few pounds, 75 cents a pound; Nova Scotia smoked salmon 30 cents; this is the best kind of smoked salmon, the fish being smoked without having been heavily salted; cod, 8 cents; hard crabs, per 100, $3; soft crabs, $1 to $3; frogs, 35 cents a pound.

ON MAKING PRESERVES.

THE MODERN METHOD—CARE TO BE TAKEN IN PLACING PRESERVES IN JARS.

To modern invention is entirely due the ease with which fruit can be preserved. It does not at all lie as much with the method of preparation as with the character of the jars. If the receptacle in which the most delicate fruit is kept can only be made air-tight, then the method of preserving food, whether it be fruit or meat, is accomplished. So true is this that, providing there be only a small quantity of some antiseptic substance—sugar or salt—placed with a perishable material and there be a perfect vacuum in the vessel containing it, and no possible contact with the outer air, such material, theoretically, ought to keep decomposed forever. Those of us who remember how the preserves of our mothers were made can recall the trouble they gave, and how uncertain were the results. Fruit always required a very large quantity of sugar and had to be cooked for a long time. Then came the filling into the jars, the layer of brown paper on top soaked in brandy, and finally the last cover of strong paper tied on top. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* Still, the preparation of fruit requires some care. The use of a porcelain kettle for preserving purposes should always be preferred. With very sweet fruit a copper or bell-metal vessel may be used; but if the fruit is acid—and there is always malic and citric acid present—there is invariably some slight solution of copper in the preserves, which, though possibly harmless, may as well be omitted. The utmost care should be exercised in the selection of the fruit. It is often said by housekeepers, "When berries are very cheap, then I will put them up," but the cheapest are by no means the best. Bruised fruit can never yield the fragrance which perfect berries or fruit alone can give. As a general rule, with the admirable contrivances in the way of jars which can be had anywhere, it is better to have the fruit as near as possible in its natural condition—or, in other words, not to cook it too much. Of course with jams it is different; they may be subjected to a thorough cooking, but when strawberries or raspberries are to be preserved whole, if proper care be taken, the chance of their spoiling, even when hardly cooked at all, is very slight. Over-sugaring is quite as great a defect as over-boiling. Pound for pound of sugar to fruit is hardly a good rule to go by, because fruit differs so entirely in sweetness. While proper, perhaps, for currants, for almost all other fruits the preserve made by the pound-for-pound proportion becomes cloying. In large factories, where a business is made of preserving fruits, and where, in first-class establishments, admirable products are turned out, the quantity of sugar used is very small. There is, in fact, no art at all in making a sugary mess which has no flavor of fruit. A fair rule in preserving sliced or whole fruit is to make a syrup of one and one-half pounds of sugar to one of water, which in volume should be about once and a half more than that of the fruit. Some very good authorities give two pounds of sugar to one pound of water, but from experiment the quantity we state has been found quite sufficient. When fruit which is white and clear in color is wanted as a preserve, such as quinces or pears, the whole operation must be carried on as rapidly as possible. Everything must be ready. Just as soon as the fruit is pared or sliced it must at once be cooked. The reasons are quite manifest. If an apple or potato is sliced and exposed to the air it darkens, a real process of oxidation going on, and the natural appearance of the fruit or vegetable is spoiled. To place a preserve properly in a glass jar (of course we mean those with the most improved tops, which preclude the air from entering) requires a little judgment. A great many preserves are lost every year from want of this knowledge. The whole principle of preserving food depends upon creating a vacuum in the vessel—not that the vacuum does anything, but because a vacuum being produced we are absolutely certain that a minimum of air is present, and that the germs of fermentation are not present. Mold is a fungoid growth, and Pasteur explains how it is one of the elements which produce fermentation. For this reason, the contents put in a jar cannot be too hot. A very easy method of doing this is to place the clean jars, when empty, in a vessel of water, which is kept on the full boil while the fruit is introduced into these jars from the preserving kettle. To take the hot fruit from one vessel to the other without this precaution is to run a useless risk. Take out the jar from the boiling water containing the preserve just as rapidly as possible, and when it is piping hot screw on the lid. A pair of wooden tongs, covered with cork, [illegible] may be found useful. In some books the statement is made that a crust of mold found on top of a preserve does no harm, as it can be removed. Moldy preserves are not always ruined it is true, but it is the sign of a defective process, mostly giving more or less of a bad taste to the fruit. As to the economy of putting up preserves at home, which question has been asked us, we should reply that to those who live in cities, the cost of home-made preserves may be greater than when they are bought, but home preserves are generally much better than those purchased in the shops. Of late years, there can be no doubt that a great deal of glucose enters into the manufacture of the second-class preserves. In our columns of receipts may be found quite a number of methods for preserving fruits. Very generally, the quantity of sugar called for is less than would have been asked for 20 years ago.

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE.

THE KNIFE AND FORK PROBLEM—GLOVES AT SUPPER.

"W. P. S.," who asked through last Sunday's TIMES whether it was proper for a diner to leave his knife and fork on his plate while passing the plate to the head of the table to be replenished, is answered as follows:

"H. V. R. L." replies: "I should say when those little fork-and-knife stands, which, as a rule, ought to be used, are on the table, it is certainly improper for the individual to leave his knife and fork upon the plate when passed. If these stands are not used, then etiquette demands that the knife and fork be placed on one side of the plate, so as not to soil the table linen."

"Kathleen Bawn" thinks that "the knife and fork should never, under any circumstances, be left on the plate. Many commit this error, but, because it is customary among a certain class, it is not by any means correct. Customs make laws to a certain extent, but not in this instance."

"H. L. I." says: "It is not consistent with table etiquette to leave his knife and fork upon his plate *when the latter is passed to be replenished. It is* annoying to the host. The knife and fork occupy where food is to be served, and they should be held in his hand while the waiter takes and returns his plate."

"One in Doubt" asks whether etiquette requires a lady to keep her gloves on while partaking of refreshments at an evening party.

RECEIPTS.

GREENGAGE MARMALADE.—When the plums are thoroughly ripe, take off the skins; weigh, and boil them quickly, without sugar, for 50 minutes, keeping them well stirred; then to every four pounds add three of good sugar reduced quite to powder; boil the preserve from five to eight minutes longer, and clear off the scum perfectly before it is poured to be put into the jars. When the flesh of the fruit will not separate easily from the stones, weigh and throw the plums whole into the preserving-pan, boil them to a pulp, pass through a sieve, and deduct the weight of the stones from them when apportioning the sugar to the jam. The Orleans plums may be substituted for greengages in this receipt. Greengages stoned and skinned, six pounds, 50 minutes. Sugar, four and one half pounds, 5 to 8 minutes.—MRS. HALE'S NEW COOK-BOOK.

CURRANT WINE.—Mash and strain currants cold; to every gallon of juice add two of clear spring water and 5¼ pounds of white sugar; put it in a clean keg and it will ferment of its own accord; do not stopper the keg; taste from time to time. When it is ripe, then strain again and bottle, using the best of corks.—J. J. D.

DRIED MUSHROOMS.—Nothing is more agreeable in dishes than a dried mushroom. I make mine this way. Nothing so easy. I pull out the stalk and lay the umbrella part down in a pan, which I put in a not too hot oven. It stays there a quarter hour; you cannot do it at once. Next day put mushroom back, and so on little by little till dry. Must be like leather when done. Soak in water when you use dried mushroom.—BIANCA C.

MUSHROOM CATSUP.—This is a good time to make your catsup. Such large mushrooms as are not fit for cooking alone do very well. Cut them all up fine, and to every pound of mushrooms add a tablespoonful of salt; put away for 24 hours in a cool place, and drain off the juice, using pressure; boil this juice with three cloves and half a dozen peppercorns, and let it boil slowly; strain carefully, when cold, and add to each pint of fluid a wine-glassful of sherry; must be stoppered carefully; if not salt enough, add salt.—B. N.

FRENCH CURRANT JELLY.—Mash and strain currants, and for each pint of currant-juice have ready a quart of raspberries; mash the raspberries in the currant-juice, first cold; then boil slowly for 15 minutes, stirring all the time; then strain; put all back into the kettle, and to each pint of fluid add three-quarters of a pound of pulverized sugar; boil very gently for half an hour until it jellies, stirring and skimming.—JULIE H.

COCOA-NUT DULCIES.—Grate half of a moderately-sized fresh cocoa-nut, and add to this a quarter of a pound of pulverized sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, and mix. If a little thin add a dust or so of corn-starch. Take a piece of writing-paper, butter it, and lay it in a pan. Take a spoonful of mixture, and pour it in a round on the paper. Oven must not be too hot. Time to cook the dulcies, eight to ten minutes.—J. S. D., New-Orleans.

EVERY-DAY BLACKBERRY JAM.—Dry your berries with a towel if they are not picked in dry weather; to every pound of fruit one-half pound of C sugar; cook for one hour, stirring all the time; no water. Put in patent glass jars. Ought to keep until next blackberry season.—JANET B.

PINEAPPLE CONSERVE.—Buy small pines, and grate or chop them fine. Take three-quarters of a pound of white sugar to every pound of pineapple, and wait until the sugar is naturally dissolved. Put it all on the fire, then stir repeatedly, and when it comes to a boil take it off the fire, for it is done. It wants skimming. Put in jars.—JANET B.

ARROWROOT DRINK.—Mix two spoonfuls of arrowroot in about three tablespoonfuls of cold water, then pour in about half a pint of boiling water; when well mixed, add, by degrees, half a pint of cold water, stirring all the time, so as to make it perfectly smooth. It should be about the consistence of cream; if too thick, a little more water may be added. Then pour two wineglassfuls of sherry and one of brandy; add sugar to taste, and give it to the patient in a tumbler; a lump of ice may be added.—RINGER—HANDBOOK OF THERAPEUTICS.

TAPIOCA CUP PUDDING.—This is very light and delicate for invalids. An even tablespoonful of tapioca, soaked for two hours in nearly a cup of new milk; stir into this the yolk of a fresh egg, a little sugar, a grain of salt, and bake it in a cup for 15 minutes. A little jelly may be eaten with it, or a few fresh raspberries.—ECONOMICAL COOK BOOK.

BLANC-MANGE FOR INVALIDS.—One ounce of gelatine, one quart of milk, and sweeten with white sugar; put on fire and stir it until the gelatine is dissolved; then pour into a bowl and stir until it is cold; flavor with vanilla; put in a cold place to stiffen.—H. J. M.

HAY FEVER AND ROSE COLD.—I have for many years suffered from hay fever, and only found relief from the following: Take a red-hot coal and sprinkle on it a few grains of flowers of sulphur; as it burns, hold the nose over it, (closing eyes and mouth,) and let the fumes pass up the nasal passages; repeat this until there is a slight tickling in the throat, as that is usually the symptom that enough is taken. If too much is used at a time it may bring on an attack of asthma. If taken at the beginning of the trouble, once a day is sufficient; if the attack is a violent one, twice a day. Usually a quarter of a teaspoonful, and often less, is burned at a time; but if the cold in the head is very troublesome, and it is difficult to breathe, half a teaspoonful will probably be burned. Never use this remedy immediately after eating, as it is apt to cause nausea.—M. E. R.

INFORMATION WANTED.

"Florence" says: "I have two small turtles, (each about the size of a twenty-five-cent piece,) and wish to make pets of them, but I am quite ignorant of the proper mode of treating them. Can you tell me? I give them flies when I can catch them; but it is too hard to give them alive, and if I give them dead, I find in such a little while a horrible stench. I keep them in a small aquarium by themselves, as I think they are destructive to fish in a large one; nor do I like to see them struggling about in such deep water—to me they look like one drowning and struggling for help. Is there any particular food they require? When cold weather sets in they cannot get flies."

A receipt for jaune mange.

How to rid a house of water-bugs.

How to prepare cider for bottling so that it will keep a year.

Receipts for brown bread and baked beans in the Boston style.

Another method of ridding a house of ants.

SARA AND THE PRINCE.

M. Francisque Sarcey, who has been following the French performances in London for the *Dix-neuvième Siècle*, describes, in the following lively and imaginative manner, the interview which took place between the Prince of Wales and Mlle. Sara Bernhardt: "The Prince of Wales came the other night between the acts to pay his compliments to Mlle. Bernhardt. He was accompanied by the King of Greece, whom he presented to the actress. 'My brother-in-law,' said he to her. Mlle. Bernhardt bowed her acknowledgments, and while the Prince went to congratulate the other actors she remained in tête-à-tête with the King; but she was not aware that she was talking to a King. She called him 'Monsieur' all the time, and talked right and left in her usual cavalier style. But time pressed and she had to return to the dressing-room. 'Well,' said her colleagues to her, 'what do you think of the King of Greece?' 'What do you mean—what King of Greece?' she inquired. 'The King of Greece with whom you have just been talking,' was the reply. 'What? it was the King of Greece! it was a King!' and away she ran down stairs to see the Prince of Wales. 'Ah! Prince,' she exclaimed, 'it was treachery on your part not to tell me it was the King of Greece.' 'But I told you it was my brother-in-law,' answered his Royal Highness, to which the actress rejoined, 'Your brother-in-law! But how was I to know? It might have been a fellow merchant!' And away she darted back to the dressing-room, leaving the Prince nonplussed. You may think the English have been shocked at this. Nothing of the kind; they forgive everything in this spoiled child."

NATIONAL GUARD GOSSIP.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE STATE MILITIA.

Company A, Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G., will go into camp for a week at Asbury Park, N. J., next Saturday.

Company K, "Fisk Guard," Ninth Regiment, will have an excursion up the Hudson, to Excelsior Grove, next Thursday. The boat will leave the piers at the foot of West Tenth-street at 9 o'clock A. M. and West Twenty-fifth-street an hour later.

Col. Josiah Porter has resumed command of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp has taken a three months' leave of absence. Company I will elect a Captain to succeed Capt. William G. Wheelwright to-morrow evening. The regiment will have its next general rifle practice at Creedmoor Friday, Aug. 6.

Gatling Battery N, Artillery, Brooklyn, will send a detachment, consisting of a Sergeant, two Corporals, and seven privates, under command of First Lieut. W. H. H. Tyson, to Rockaway, as the guests of the Thirteenth Regiment, during the encampment of the latter command. They will "pay their footing" by firing the sunrise and sunset guns.

The Thirty-second Regiment Veteran Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year, at a meeting last Thursday evening: President—Abraham Plant; Vice-President—Christian Kaifer; Secretary—Alois Von Kofler; Treasurer—Capt. Charles Waage; Trustees—Adjt. F. J. Karcher, Lieut. S. R. Blumicke, and John Schwarzbach.

Gatling Battery E, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, is to have an excursion Friday, July 30. The following members of the organization have been expelled for neglect of duty: F. M. Norcross, W. H. Cagney, R. M. Nisbett, R. S. J. Burrowes, and S. M. Megie. At the close of the company meeting last Wednesday evening D. V. DeVoe entertained the battery at tea.

The quarterly returns of Separate Troop A, Cavalry, show the present enrollment of the command to be 69 officers and men. The troop court-martial, which was to have been held Wednesday, June 9, was indefinitely postponed, and will meet next Wednesday night at its armory. The court consists of First Lieut. John G. Weigold, President; Sergt. Frank Fetsch, and Private John Klett. Sergt. Charles A. Nagel will act as Recorder.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in its first general rifle practice at Creedmoor paraded 199 men and officers, under the supervision of Surgeon J. L. Farley, acting Inspector of Rifle Practice. The number who qualified in the third class, at 100 and 150 yards, was 90, and the number of qualifications in the second class was 34. In the file-firing at 200 yards, 100 men made 265 hits. The same number in volley-firing made 270 hits. Company E, Capt. Barlow will go on an excursion to Dudley's Grove Friday, July 23.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Thursday. Guard duty will be performed by details of one-half file from each company, under a Sergeant from Company G and Corporals from Companies A and D. Capt. Max Ebler will be Officer of the Day, and Lieut. H. Glor has been detailed Officer of the Guard. The commissioned officers are to assemble at the armory for instruction to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick E. Unbekant commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice Monday, July 19, assembling at its armory on that occasion at 6:15 o'clock A. M. Major C. Schoenman, regimental Surgeon, is instructed to "provide himself with necessary instruments, bandages, &c., and to be present on the field." The Colonel evidently anticipates serious work. Marksmen who qualified during the present season will be exempt from compliance with the present order.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance has been received of the resignations of Capt. Ottmar L. Wenz, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Quartermaster Frederick Burghardt, of the Fifth Regiment, and Second Lieut. D. E. Anthony, Eighth Regiment. Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler has received an extension of his leave of absence for three months, and is still out in the mining regions. Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, has just returned from the death-bed of his father.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has promulgated in general orders the regulations under which competition for the State and State division prizes will take place at Creedmoor. "The competition for the New-York State prize (value $500) will take place at Creedmoor on Sept. 15 next. This match is open to teams of 12 from each regiment, battalion, or separate company in the National Guard; distances, as in first-class practice, 200 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range, without sighting shots. The competitions for the State division prizes (value, each, $100) will take place on the respective division ranges on days to be fixed by the division commanders. Conditions the same as in the competition for the State prize." When transportation is necessary to compete for the State division prizes, it must be paid for by the organization requiring it. Transportation to Creedmoor to compete for the other trophy will be furnished by the State authorities.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austin commanding, has a good many "irons in the fire." Besides getting ready for the regular encampment at Rockaway, during the latter part of this month, the members are making preparations for a trip to Boston on Thursday, Sept. 16. The command will leave its armory at 8 o'clock P. M. on that date, and marching to the Grand Central Depot will take a special train on the New-Haven Railroad for Boston. It will leave Boston on its return trip on the following Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., by the same route. On its arrival in this City on the return trip one of the regiments of the First Division will probably escort the Brooklynites from the depot to the ferry. Col. Austin has received a letter from Col. Trull, commanding the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, stating that a committee of members of his command has been appointed to provide for the reception of the Thirteenth in Boston. Col. Trull also proposes to visit Rockaway with his field and staff and possibly some of the company officers, Wednesday, Aug. 4, for the purpose of reviewing the Thirteenth.

The medal for the best record of attendance at drills and parades during the past year in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has been awarded to Private C. H. G. Betts, of Company I. The regiment looked handsome in its neat gray uniforms and spotless white trowsers at the parade last Monday morning. It was the only military demonstration in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, and the more enthusiastic military men of both cities turned out to witness it. Line was formed at the early hour of 7 o'clock A. M., and the command marched through Fourth, South Ninth, and Fifth streets, Lee-avenue, Hewes-street, and Bedford-avenue, thence to the splashing fountain at the junction of Bedford and Division avenues and Fourth-street. That the residents along the line of march approved the patriotism of the regiment was shown in the decoration of their houses, which were profusely covered with bunting. Col. Brownell drew the regiment in line at the fountain, and a salute was fired with blank cartridges in volleys. The field music of fifes and drums rendered old Revolutionary airs as the regiment marched back to its armory.

Col. John N. Partridge and the officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, have accepted an invitation to visit the encampment of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at Nahant, from Tuesday to Friday next. Ex-First Sergt. Herbert C. Smith, of Company F, was elected First Lieutenant of that company last Tuesday evening. Lieut. Smith was a member of Company F from 1872 to 1876. The following non-commissioned officers have received warrants: Sergeants, David Moffatt, Jr., and Thomas R. Bagot; Corporals, Frederick W. Geehr, John S. Roberts, Richard J. Murphy, and George W. Holman, Jr. A correspondent in this regiment writes that the new uniform of its band will cost about $4,000, "and not $12,000." This implies that we had stated the latter figure as the cost of the dress, but a search for such a statement failed to reveal one. The uniformed battalion of veterans of this command will meet at the regimental armory to-morrow evening, to take action on an invitation extended to the corps by Col. Partridge, to accompany the regiment to Boston next September. Company E will hold a meeting for the election of a First Lieutenant next Tuesday evening. The Regimental Rifle Association will shoot a team match for a bronze figure at the armory range to-morrow evening.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Cruger commanding, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third and second classes, Thursday, July 22. Orders direct at least one commissioned officer and two Sergeants to accompany each company. Assistant Surgeon Baruch will act as Surgeon, and Adjt. William H. Murphy has been detailed Inspector of Rifle Practice for the occasion. File and volley firing will follow the class practice. Those who are present on this occasion, whether they qualify or not, will be excused from further rifle practice during the season. Corp. Charles J. O'Neil, of Company G, has been expelled. Company K liked its recent "Tally-Ho" trip so well that it has concluded to have another one on Saturday, July 17. The members have not decided where they will go. When Capt. Edward Fackner tendered his resignation, recently, some of the members of his company got up a set of resolutions complimenting the Captain on his past services in behalf of the company, and requesting him to reconsider his determination to leave them. Every member of the company signed the testimonial, and the Captain has decided to withdraw his resignation for the present. The regimental drum corps, under the leadership of Drum Major George W. Brown, will have its annual excursion and dinner to Rockaway Beach next Thursday. The members and their friends will leave by the boat from the foot of West Twenty-fourth-street at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

The election of a Brigadier-General in the Second Brigade, to succeed the late Gen. Vilmar, will take place, at the First Division "rendezvous," to-morrow evening. There is a good deal of speculation in the entire First Division as to who the new brigade commander will be. There are only nine votes to be cast. The three field officers of each of the three regiments are said to be in favor of the Colonels of their respective commands. These are Col. Richard Vose, Seventy-first Regiment; Col. F. E. Unbekant, Eleventh Regiment, and Col. S. O. Ryder, Ninth Regiment. Each of these officers feels sanguine that he will be elected. The friends of Col. Vose say that he is the senior officer of the brigade, and is, therefore, virtually entitled to promotion. The friends of Col. Unbekant, on the other hand, assert that the latter is the senior officer of the Second Brigade, Col. Vose having been transferred to that command from the First Brigade, and that Col. Unbekant has a prior right on that ground. Major R. A. McAlpine, of the Seventy-first Regiment, looms up as "the dark horse," and, with Col. S. O. Ryder, of the Ninth Regiment, completes the quartet of candidates thus far named. A caucus of the nine field officers will be held to-morrow afternoon, when probably a test vote will be taken, and the probable action of the evening will be foreshadowed.

HOW THE DIAMONDS WERE MADE.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF MR. HANNAY'S METHOD—A COSTLY AND DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

From the London News.

It will be fresh in the memory of some of our readers that a few months ago a statement was made to the effect that diamonds had been artificially produced in Glasgow by a process not yet divulged, and that, having been examined by the highest chemical and mineralogical authorities, the new gems had been found to satisfy all the *conditions hitherto alone supplied by the diamonds* from nature's own laboratory. When, however, it became known that the new diamonds were almost microscopical, and that a gem worth 10 shillings cost £5 to make, the interest in the subject somewhat diminished. It has, however, revived on the publication by Mr. G. B. Hannay, in the recently-issued number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," of the precise method by which he obtained his startling and novel results. And if only as a record of indomitable perseverance against ever-increasing difficulties, of scientific acumen, and of the true application of the Baconian method of research, it is worthy of study. Some idea of the nature of the investigation may be obtained from the fact that out of 80 complex and expensive experiments only 3 succeeded. Violent explosions were frequent; furnaces were blown to pieces; steel tubes burst, scattering their fragments around. On other occasions, tubes which had been carefully prepared, filled, welded, and heated in a reverberatory furnace for many hours, were found to have leaked and spoiled the experiment. "The continued strain on the nerves," writes Mr. Hannay, "watching the temperature of the furnace, and in a state of tension in case of an explosion, induces a nervous state which is extremely weakening, and when the explosion occurs it sometimes shakes one so severely that sickness supervenes."

The diamond-making experiments were started in September, 1879, when Mr. Hannay made many attempts to find a solvent for the alkali metal, sodium, potassium, and lithium. But in no instance could such a solvent be found which did not, in the gaseous state, and under pressure, unite with the alkali. Even in the case of hydrocarbons, such as paraffine spirit containing only hydrogen and carbon, *the alkali combined with the hydrogen, setting* free the carbon. Now, as we know, diamond is pure carbon; hence, when this element was set free from a pure substance, it was thought that conditions of pressure and temperature might eliminate it in the hard, crystalline, adamantine form, viz., as diamond. Glass tubes were first employed, but although of great thickness in comparison with their bore, they were found to be insufficiently strong, and they were replaced by wrought-iron tubes 20 inches long by 1 inch diameter, and having the diameter of the bore half an inch. In these lithium was heated for many hours to a high temperature in paraffine spirit, and on subsequently opening the tube carbon in a hard form was found within it. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the tubes perfectly air-tight, and eventually the open end was welded, at a white heat, and by that means alone did it resist leakage. Sometimes tubes would burst with an explosion like a gun. A tube 20 inches long by 3¾ diameter and ½ inch bore, was filled with a hydrocarbon made from bone-oil, to which some charcoal powder was added in order to keep an excess of carbon in the tube. Its open end was welded, and it was heated for 14 hours with lithium. On opening it a quantity of gas appeared and some minute pieces of hard carbon which had evidently separated out from solution. Another similar tube burst at the end of eight hours' heating. A tube of cast-iron no less than 3¾ inches diameter, and with a bore of only ¾ of an inch, exploded at the end of an hour with a fearful report, wrecking the furnace. Several tubes of steel also burst under the enormous pressure, the last shattering the top of the furnace. The author remarks that in nature the temperature must at one time have been much higher than anything we can now produce artificially; while the pressure obtained at a depth of 200 miles below the earth's surface is greater than that which any of the materials from which we can form vessels can resist.

"We come now to the great experiment which resulted in the artificial production of veritable diamonds. A tube 20 inches long by 4 inches diameter, of coiled Lowmoor iron, was bored so as to have an internal diameter of ½ an inch. Thus the central bore was surrounded by walls of iron 1¾ inches thick, and, of course, capable of resisting an enormous pressure. In the tube was placed a mixture of 90 per cent. of bone-oil and 10 per cent. of paraffine spirit, together with 4 grammes (about 62 grains) of the metal lithium. The open end of the tube was welded air-tight, and the whole was then heated to redness for 14 hours, and allowed to cool slowly. On opening it a great volume of gas rushed from the tube, and within was found a hard, smooth mass adhering to the sides of the tube. "It was quite black, and was removed with a chisel, and as it appeared to be composed principally of iron and lithium it was laid aside for analysis. I was pulverizing it in a mortar when I felt that some parts of the material were extremely hard—not resisting a blow, but hard otherwise. On looking closer I saw that these were most transparent pieces imbedded in the hard matrix, and on triturating them I obtained some free from the black matter. They turned out to be crystalline carbon, exactly like diamond." Such is Mr. Hannay's account of his discovery. Subsequent chemical and optical analysis has proved that these hard, shining crystals are in every respect true diamonds. The cost is obviously great; so, also, is the danger to life and property; and the great difficulties to be overcome render disappointments common. What we now want is to get vessels of a material sufficiently strong and non-porous to resist the high pressures and temperatures upon which the success of the experiment depends. What we have learned, among other things, from the brilliant researches of MM. Cailletet and Pictet, which led to the liquefaction of the so-called permanent gases, and from Mr. Hannay's experiments, described above, is that we must push the forces of nature to their utmost strain by using our most powerful mechanical devices for producing pressure, our strongest materials for resisting it, and our intensest means of producing both heat and cold.

FRENCH SOCIALIST DOCTRINES.

A Paris dispatch to the London *Telegraph* of June 26, says: "In the Salle d'Arras, last evening, a meeting of Socialists was held for the purpose of hearing a verbal duel between two acknowledged leaders of the movement—Citizen Talandier, a Deputy for the Seine, and Citizen Jules Guesde, editor of the Socialist Collectivist organ, *L'Égalité*, the journal which recently appeared printed in blood-red ink in celebration of a Communist anniversary. The hall was crowded to excess. The choice of Chairmen fell first on Citizen Blanqui, whose popularity at these assemblies is only equaled by his want of success as an orator; Trinquet, the recently-elected Municipal Councilor, and Nourquil, one of the murderers of Gen. Brea, completed the trio. The two last-mentioned worthies were prevented from taking any active part by the fact of their being still under penal servitude. A member of the fair sex—Citoyenne Pierre—was elected Secretary. Both orators were at one on the desirability of obtaining a common division of property among the multitude; they were slightly at variance on the best method of effecting the desired reforms. Talandier appeared as the advocate of pacific measures, while his opponent urged the necessity of a violent revolution. Talandier spoke first, but he quickly perceived that his moderation was not to the taste of his hearers. Citizen Guesde urged a general uprising and seizure of everything belonging to the better classes by the mob. He did not hesitate to advocate a call to arms, a civil war, and a complete revolution. Suffice it to say that the discussion soon developed into a trial of strength between the two men to ascertain which could excel in describing a desideratum of the greatest anarchy and most repulsive disorder. The result was that both speakers were acclaimed with enthusiastic cheers, and the member of the Chamber of Deputies was hailed as a worthy representative of all that is reprehensible and repulsive in modern political Socialism."

A MODERN ROMAN BATH.

A Rome dispatch to the London *Times* of June 28 says: "The most arid spot on the Roman Campagna, that where the sulphur stream intersects the road, was the scene yesterday of what Signor Baccarini, the Minister of Public Works, described as a revival of a page of ancient Roman life. At that spot a spacious and most complete bathing establishment has been built. A portion of it, in fact, has been in use for some months, but it is now completed, and yesterday was opened in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, the Prefect of Rome, and a large number of guests. The stream of the Acque Albule, whose beneficent medicinal waters were celebrated by Horace, and, according to Suetonius, were used by Augustus and Nero, flows directly through the establishment, which covers a large area of ground, and is surrounded by gardens, to form which many thousand tons of earth have been conveyed there."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 10.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 5s '81, R. $5,000 ..... s3. 103¼	U. S. 5s '81, C. 1,500 ..... b.c.c. 103⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81, R. $10,000 104	U. S. 4s R., 1907. 100,000 ..... s3. 108⅛	U. S. 5s '81, C. $10,000 ..... s3. 103⅜
U. S. 6s '81, C. 10,000 104	U. S. 4½s C., '91. 1,000 ..... 109⅞	1,000 ..... c. 103⅜

SALES TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W. new 2d consol.	Central of N. J.	St. Paul.
$20,000 ..... 88¼	100 ..... 66⅝	1700 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 88⅜	200 ..... 66⅞	2300 ..... 74⅛
Den. & Rio G. 1st.	600 ..... 66½	600 74
15,000 ..... 103⅜	100 ..... 66¾	1000 ..... 74¼
M. & St. P. 8s 1st. So. Minn. Div.	900 ..... 66⅜	200 ..... 74⅜
2,000 ..... 100⅛	400 ..... 66¼	400 ..... 74½
S. L. & S. F. 2d cl. b.	Lake Shore.	900 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 75⅛	600 ..... 102⅜	100 75
E., H. & E. 1st.	100 ..... s3. 102⅜	1000 ..... 74⅞
10,000 ..... 40¼	2300 ..... 102¾	St. Paul pf.
20,000 ..... 40⅜	200 ..... 102⅝	100 103
Sutro Tunnel.	500 ..... 102⅜	Chic., Bur. & Q.
900 ..... 1⅛	3400 ..... 102½	100 ..... 130¼
Little Pittsburg.	1500 ..... 102⅝	Manhattan.
100 ..... 5¾	800 ..... 102¾	100 ..... 31½
35 6	300 ..... 102⅞	N. Y., Ont. & West.
Quicksilver pf.	400 103	600 ..... 25⅛
100 59	300 ..... 103⅛	500 ..... 25¼
Western Union.	500 103	800 ..... 25⅜
700 105	100 ..... 102⅞	200 ..... 25½
400 ..... 105⅛	North-western.	500 ..... s3. 26
Pacific Mail.	300 88	100 ..... 26⅛
100 ..... 39¾	1300 ..... 88¼	Phil. & Reading.
200 40	100 ..... 88⅜	100 ..... 17⅛
Rock Island.	100 ..... 88½	St. Paul & S. City.
200 ..... 105⅛	500 ..... 88⅝	100 ..... 38⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W.	100 ..... 88½	100 38
900 ..... 40¾	Del., Lack. & West.	S. Paul & S. City pf.
300 ..... 40⅞	200 ..... 77⅞	100 69
500 ..... 40⅝	1700 78	St. Louis & I. M.
1100 ..... 40½	500 ..... 78⅛	300 ..... b3. 45
700 ..... 40⅜	Central Pacific.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
2500 ..... b3. 40½	10 ..... 70½	100 ..... x.d. 69¾
500 ..... 40⅛	Northern Pacific.	Ohio & Miss.
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	40 ..... 26⅛	100 32
900 ..... 63⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	C., C. & I. C.
	100 ..... 47¼	20 ..... 18¾
	100 ..... 47⅜	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 10.

SALES AFTER THE SECOND CALL.

Bulwer.	Little Chief.	Goodshaw.
10 ..... 2.75	30 ..... 7.50	100 ..... s10. 2.00
Bodie.	200 ..... 7.38	200 ..... 2.00
100 ..... 5.00	Imperial.	100 ..... b3. 2.00
Hukill.	100 ..... .23	100 ..... s3. 1.75
200 ..... b10. 1.55	Durango.	100 ..... b3. 1.90
200 ..... 1.55	500 ..... .50	100 ..... b15. 1.95
May Belle.	Silver Cliff.	300 ..... b3. 1.90
100 ..... .47	100 ..... 4.75	Consol. Virginia.
20 ..... .50	100 ..... b30. 4.90	10 ..... 3.35
1500 ..... b3. .45	South Hite.	200 ..... b30. 3.40
100 ..... .44	500 ..... b3. 1.55	10 ..... 3.35
100 ..... .42	100 ..... b3. 1.35	300 ..... b30. 3.45
Tuscarora.	Rappahannock.	Independence.
200 ..... .12	300 ..... s60. .37	300 ..... .46
Lucerne.	Granville.	Little Pittsburg.
500 ..... .12	300 ..... .11	15 ..... s3. 6.00

SATURDAY, July 10—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase of $1,684,600 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $17,768,325 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last:

	July 3.	July 10.	Differences.
Loans	$291,784,300	$293,428,500	Inc. $1,644,200
Specie	66,168,600	70,823,100	Inc. 4,655,500
Legal tenders	20,684,600	19,624,800	Dec. 1,059,800
Deposits	283,078,300	290,714,700	Inc. 7,636,400
Circulation	19,572,000	19,525,800	Dec. 46,200

The stock market opened strong, and, under the influence of a steady buying movement, prices advanced ⅛ to 1¾ ⅌ cent., St. Paul and Sioux City, the coal shares, and the granger stocks being most conspicuous in the improvement. At the second board the speculation became somewhat weaker in tone, Ontario and Western showing marked depression and declining 1⅜ per cent., while the general list reacted ⅛ to 1¼ ⅌ cent., the latter St. Paul common. In the final dealings, the market assumed a firm aspect, and closed at a recovery of ⅛ to ¾ ⅌ cent.

The transactions aggregated 296,201 shares, including 55,900 St. Paul, 35,800 Erie, 21,500 North-west, 20,100 Lake Shore, 16,500 Ontario and Western, 13,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,400 New-Jersey Central, 4,906 Western Union, 4,900 Reading, 3,800 Wabash Pacific, 3,100 Pacific Mail, and 2,400 Kansas and Texas.

Money was very easy at 2@2½ per cent. on call on pledge of stock collateral, and at 2 per cent. on Government bonds. The majority of the transactions were at the lower figure on Stock Exchange loans, which was also the current quotation at the close. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York at Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and Boston are unchanged.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. In Government bonds new 4s and 4½s declined ⅛ ⅌ cent., to 110⅜ and 113⅜ respectively, while 5s advanced ⅛ ⅌ cent., to 106. American railway securities were generally strong and higher; Erie common advanced from 40⅞ to 41⅜; do. consolidated Seconds from 90 to 90½; Pennsylvania from 54¾ to 55; Reading from 8 to 8¼; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 66¾ to 68; do. Seconds from 28 to 28½; Illinois Central declined from 108½ to 108; New-York Central from 131¾ to 131¼. Bar Silver was steady at 52½d. ⅌ ounce. The sum of £298,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 25c. to 85f. 17½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was nominally unchanged, but the rates for actual business were decidedly weaker, and bills were almost unsalable. The basis on which transactions were effected was $4 83¾@$4 84 for 60 days, $4 85¼@$4 85½ for demand, $4 85¾@$4 86 for cable transfers, and $4 81½@$4 82¼ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were in light demand and closed at unchanged quotations, except for 6s of 1881, coupons, and 4½s, which were ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower. Railroad bonds were strong and active, and most of the leading issues show an improvement in prices; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 87⅞ to 88¼, and closed at 88⅛; do. funded 5s rose from 83⅛ to 83½; Kansas and Texas declined from 65 to 64½, and recovered to 64¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts fell off from 40¾ to 40, and recovered to 40⅜; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts advanced from 101 to 101½, and returned to 101; Canada Southern Firsts guaranteed sold down from 92½ to 92; Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Firsts advanced from 101 to 102; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes from 88 to 88¼; Kansas Pacific Consols from 94 to 94¼; Lake Erie and Western Firsts from 101 to 101¾; do. incomes fell off from 60⅛ to 60; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts from 102 to 99½; Mobile and Ohio First debentures rose from 77⅞ to 78⅜; New-Jersey Central adjustments from 107 to 107½; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 111⅛ to 112; St. Paul Firsts (La Crosse Division) from 113 to 114; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class B, declined from 76 to 75½; St. Paul Firsts (I. and M. Division) from 114 to 113; Texas Pacific land grants from 57 to 56; Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin Division) from 106¾ to 106. State bonds were dull.

The imports for the week aggregated $8,155,564, of which $1,818,667 were dry goods, and $6,336,897 general merchandise.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1880.

Receipts	$381,973 88
Payments	345,316 12
Balance, coin	$84,929,113 83
Balance, notes	6,756,802 72

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108⅛	108⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅛
Adams Express	118½	118½
American Express	56½	56½
Albany and Susquehanna	105½	105½
Alton and Terre Haute	19	19
Alton and Terre Haute pref	50⅜	50⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40½	40½
American District Telegraph	60	60
Boston Water Power	9	9
Boston Air Line	43	43
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	58	58
Canton	50	50
Canada Southern	57	57
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	5⅞	5⅞
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	28	28
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	66¼	66¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	17½	17½
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref	24⅞	24⅞
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref	22	22
C., C. and I. C.	15¾	16
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	130	130⅛
Chicago and Alton	110	110
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	45	45¼
Chicago and North-west	87⅞	88⅜
Chicago and North-west pref	107⅞	108⅜
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	73⅞	74⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	102⅜	103
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	103⅞	105⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	117½	116
Consolidation Coal	29⅞	29½
Cumberland Coal	23	23
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	76⅞	78⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74⅞	75½
Excelsior Mining	13	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph	31¼	32¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	71⅝	72⅜
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	35	35
Houston and Texas	66¼	66½
Illinois Central	105⅞	105½
Ind., Bloom. and Western	26⅝	26⅝
Central Pacific	71	71
Ohio Central	19¼	19¼
Keokuk and Des Moines	12	12
Keokuk and Des Moines pref	36	36
Lake Shore	102⅝	102¾
Lake Erie and Western	26⅛	26⅛
La Plata	5	5
Louisville and Nashville	138	138
Little Pittsburg	6	5⅞
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	102	102
Manhattan Railroad	30⅞	31½
Mariposa	3	3
Mariposa pref	3	3
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref	8	8
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref	5	5
Metropolitan Railroad	90	90
Michigan Central	86½	87
Mobile and Ohio	18⅞	19
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	34⅞	35
Morris and Essex	105	105
Maryland Coal	18	19
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	58	60
New Central Coal	23	23
New-Jersey Central	66	66⅝
New-York Central	127¾	128¾
New-York and New-Haven	165	165
New-York Elevated	111	111
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	40	40⅞
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref	65¾	67
Northern Pacific	25¾	25¾
Northern Pacific pref	46⅞	47⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	31¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref	71	71
Ontario Mining	34	34
Oregon Railway and Navigation	112¾	112¾
Pacific Mail	39⅞	40
Panama	170	170
Pennsylvania	200	200
Philadelphia and Reading	15⅞	17⅛
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	123¾	123⅝
Pullman Palace Car Company	114	114
Quicksilver	10½	10¼
Quicksilver pref	57	59
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	24	24
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	26	26
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco	32	32
St. Louis and San Francisco pref	45	45
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref	70	69½
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	45	45
St. Paul and Sioux City	34	38
St. Paul and Sioux City pref	68	69
New-York, Ontario and Western	25	26
Union Pacific	87	87⅞
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	35¼	36¼
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref	63¾	63⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100
Western Union Telegraph	104¾	105⅛
United States Express	48	48

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Canada Southern	57⅛	57	350
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	66⅛	66¼	100
Chesapeake and O. 1st pref.	24⅞	24⅞	200
Col., Chi. and Ind. Central	16	16	320
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	130⅜	130⅛	100
Chi., St. Paul and Minn.	45⅛	45⅛	100
Chicago and North-west	88⅝	88	21,365
Chicago and North-west pf.	108⅜	108	300
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	75⅛	74	55,145
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	105	103½	810
Chi., R. I. and Pac.	105⅛	104⅛	750
Cleveland and Pittsburg	116	116	100
Del., Lack. and Western	78⅛	77	13,120
Del. and Hudson Canal	75⅞	74⅞	900
Denver and Rio Grande	65½	65¼	325
Han. and St. Joseph	32½	32	300
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	72½	71½	555
Lake Shore	103½	102⅜	20,100
Little Pittsburg	6	5⅞	735
Manhattan Railroad	31½	31½	300
Michigan Central	87½	86½	1,150
Mobile and Ohio	19	19	100
Mo., Kansas and Texas	35¾	34¾	2,400
Morris and Essex	105	105	210
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	60	59	300
New-Jersey Central	67⅛	66¼	10,400
New-York Central	128⅞	128⅛	100
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	40⅞	40	35,300
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	67	66⅛	100
Northern Pacific pref.	47⅛	47⅛	200
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	31⅞	1,300
Ontario and Western	27	25⅞	16,507
Pacific Mail	40⅜	39⅞	2,100
Philadelphia and Reading	18	16⅞	4,900
Quicksilver pref.	59	59	100
St. Paul and Omaha	36	36	100
St. Paul and Omaha pref	69	68	464
Sutro Tunnel	1⅛	1⅛	1,000
St. L. and S. Fran. 1st pref.	69½	69½	100
St. L. and Iron Mountain	45½	45	950
St. Paul and Sioux City	38⅛	38	1,135
St. Paul and Sioux C. pref	69½	69	300
Union Pacific	88	87⅞	330
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	36⅛	35¼	2,500
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	64⅛	63⅝	1,300
Western Union Telegraph	105⅛	104⅝	4,915
Total sales			296,201

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	101⅜	102
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	101⅜	102
United States 6s, 1881, registered	103⅞	104¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	104¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	109⅞	110
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅞	110
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108⅛	108¼
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108⅛	108¼
United States currency 6s, 1895	125	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	125½	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	126	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	126½	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	127	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @485	483½@484
Demand	.. @487½	485½@485¾
Cable transfers	.. @488	485¾@486
Commercial	.. @ ..	481½@482¼
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	484½@485
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@523¼	523¼@523¾
Demand	519⅜@520⅝	520 @521¼
Cable transfers	.. @518⅛	.. @518¾
Commercial	.. @ ..	523¾@525
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	521¼@522¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	521¼@522½	522¾@523¾
Demand	518¾@519⅜	519⅜@520⅝
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@528¾	523¾@[illegible]
Demand	520 @521¼	520⅝@521¾
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94⅝@ 95	94¼@ 94⅝
Demand	95⅛@ 95¼	94⅞@ 95
Commercial	.. @ ..	93¾@ 94
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	94⅛@ 94⅜

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$96,005,550
Balances	3,949,302

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., cl. A, 2 to 5	50	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Ala., cl. B, 5s	83¼	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ala., cl. C, 2 to 5	73	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-92-8	36
Ga. 7s, n.	108½	Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	25
La. 7s, cn.	46½	Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24	99
Mo. 6s, due '87	105	Dis. Col. sm.	99
N. C. 6s, A. O.	25	Dis. Col. r.	99
N. C. sp. t., cl. 1, '98-9	2½	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, '99	104
N. C. sp. t., cl. 2	2½	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, sm.	104
N. C. sp. t., cl. 3	2½	Dis. Col. fdg. 5s, r.	104
N. C. cn. 4s, '10	73		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	40	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	99
Central Iowa 1st 7s	101½	Mich. C. cn. 7s	120
C. & A. 1st 7s	120	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	104
St. L., J. & C. 1st 7s	112¾	Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	64¼
C., B. & Q. 1st 8s	107½	H. & C. Mo. 7s, 1st	107
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s	120	M. & O. n. 6s	100½
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s as.	102¾	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105½
C. R. of N. J. cv. 7s as.	102½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	127½
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	106½	Ca. S. 1st, int. g., 3 to 5	92
L. & W. B. as.	94½	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	126¾
A. D. & I. 7s	110	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	126¾
A. D. & I. 7s as.	110	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s, r.	108¾
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. d.	128½	Nev. C. 1st 6s	99
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. d.	116	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s, '11	11½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ g. R. d.	116½	O. & M. 1st, S. div., 7s	81
M. & St. P. 1st La C. div. 7s	114	Ohio Cen. 1st 6s	88½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	113	P., D. & E. 1st 6s	96
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	114½	C. P. g. 6s	113
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & D. E.	108	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	108
M. & St. P. 1st La C. & D.	90	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	108
M. & St. P. 1st S. M. div. 6s	100½	C. P., l. g. 6s	105
M. & St. P. H. & D. div. 7s	107½	W. P. 6s	106
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	124½	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s	97
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	117	U. P. 1st 6s	113
C. & N. W. s. f. 6s	106½	U. P. l. g. 7s	113
G. & O. ext. 7s	105½	U. P. s. f. 8s	117½
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	113	U. P. col. tr. 6s	104½
D., L. & W. 2d 7s	108½	K. P. 1st 6s, '95, c. c.	119
D., L. & W. 7s. cv.	109½	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, c. c.	115
D., L. & W. 7s	119	K. P. 1st 6s, D. div. a. c. c.	106½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	114	K. P., D. div. 6s, a. c. c. xc.	97½
M. & E. 1st 7s	129	K. P., D. div. 1st cn. 6s	94
M. & E. 2d 7s	112	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	106¾
M. & E. 7s of '71	111½	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s, cl. A.	94
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	109½	St. L. & S. F. 3-6s, cl. B.	75
D. & H. C. 1st 7s	108	S. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	102½
D. & H. C. 7s, '91	107	T. & P. inc. & l. g. r. 7s	56
D. & H. C. c. 7s	106½	T. & P. 1st cstr. 6s	80
D. & H. C. 1st P. d. c. 7s	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	133
A. & S. 1st 7s	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	128½
A. & S. 2d 7s, '85	106½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 7s	120
A. & S. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	112	C., C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	86½
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	103¼	C., C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. as.	86
Erie 1st ext. 7s	122	C., C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. s.	86
Erie 2d ext. 5s	107	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	100½
Erie 3d ext. 7s	108	St. L. & I. M. A. br. 1st 7s	102½
Erie 4th ext. 7s	103¼	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 1st 7s	106
Erie 5th ext. 7s	109	St. L., C., A. & T. 1st 7s	101
Long Dock 7s	114½	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st 7s	111
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. 6s	88	St. L., A. & T. H. 2d inc. 7s	92
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d cn. f. c. 5s	83	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	101½
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	109½	St. P., M. & M. 1st 7s	107
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	107½	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	98
H. & T. C. 2d C. M. L. 8s	118	T. P. & W. 1st pf. inc. sd.	65
D. & S. C. 1st 7s	100	T. P. & W. 1st pf. inc. cn.	65
D. & S. C. 2d div. 7s	105	Wabash 7s	96
C. F. & Minn. 1st 7s	105½	T. & W. 1st ext. 7s	113
I., B. & W. 1st pfd. 7s	112½	T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 7s	106
I., B. & W. 1st 3-4-5-6s	72	T. & W. cn. cv. 7s	100¼
I., B. & W. 2d 3-4-5-6s	60	Gt. W. 2d 7s	102½
L. S., M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	109	St. L., K. & N. r. e. & r. 7s	107½
C. & T. s. f. 7s	107½	St. L., K. & N. O. div. 1st 7s	110½
C. & T. n. 7s	107½	N. Mo. 1st 7s	116½
C., P. & A. 7s	115½	W. U. s. 7s	115½
B. & E. n. 7s	119½	W. U. r. 7s	115
D., M. & T. 1st 7s	119½	O. R. & N. 1st 6s	97½
L. S. div. 7s	119½	C. R. N. J. inc. 1908	76
L. S. div. cn. c. 1st 7s	119½	C., C. & I. C. inc. 7s	35
L. S. cn. r. 1st	119½	I., D. & S. 2d inc.	61
L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	116½	L. & W. B. C. Co.	86
L. S. cn. r. 2d 7s	115½	L., E. & W. inc. 7s	60
L. & N. cn. 7s	114	L., B. & M. inc. 7s	62
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	103½	M. & Ohio 1st pfd. deb.	78
L. & N., C. br. 7s	106	M. & O. 2d pfd. deb.	48½
N. & D. 1st 7s	108	M. & O. 3d pfd. deb.	30
L., B. & M. 1st 6s	99½	M. & O. 4th pfd. deb.	30

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 10.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	122	123
United Railroads of New-Jersey	160	162
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅜	53⅝
Reading Railroad	8¾	9
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49⅞	50
Catawissa Railroad pref	38	40
Northern Pacific	25⅝	26
Northern Pacific pref	46⅞	..
Northern Central Railroad	32	33
Lehigh Navigation	37⅞	37¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	11⅛	11½
Hestonville Railway	20½	21
Philadelphia and Erie	13	..

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

July 8—Steamer Westphalia, London—American silver bars	$148,000 00
Total	$148,000 00

The New-York, New-England and Western Investment Company announces that the time has been extended for subscriptions to the stock of Barnum's Museum Company to Aug. 1. The stock is offered at par, and subscriptions will be received for $100 and upward. In a letter published elsewhere, Mr. Barnum states that he is to be the permanent general manager and will devote his personal attention to the enterprise.

The attention of investors is invited to the advertisement in another column of John J. Cisco & Son, of No. 59 Wall-street, who offer for sale and recommend as a very desirable investment the first mortgage 6 ⅌ cent. gold bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. These bonds have 50 years to run, and are secured by the New-Orleans and Mobile Division. They are now offered at 103½ and interest.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 10—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 110⅜; 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 113⅜; new 5s, 106. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 67; do., second mortgage, 28½; Erie, 41¾; do. second Consols, 93½; Illinois Central, 108; Pennsylvania Central, 55; Reading, 8¼; New-York Central, 131¼.

3:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 68.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £298,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern firmer at 62s.; Western firmer at 60s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut firmer at 36s.; Short Rib firmer at 35s. 6d.; Long Clear firmer at 36s.; Short Clear firmer at 38s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 44s.; Shoulders steady at 32s. Beef—India Mess dull at 65s.; Extra India Mess dull at 72s.; prime Mess dull at 60s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 37s. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 33s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 22s. Resin—Common steady at 4s. 3d.; fine steady at 11s. Cheese—American choice steady at 50s. Lard-oil dull at 37s. Flour—Extra State steady at 13s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 White steady at 9s. 9d.; Spring No. 2 steady at 9s. 2d.; Winter, new Western, steady at 10s. 1d.; Winter, new Southern, steady at 10s. 2d. Corn—Mixed steady at 4s. 10½d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American—None in market. Resin—Common, at London, dull at 4s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 21s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton hardening; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d. Sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 5,650 bales, all American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 7-32d. Futures in buyers' favor. Provisions—Cheese, 50s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 37s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Pork, 61s. ⅌ bbl. for Prime Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,450 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 17-32d. Futures closed quiet. Produce—Linseed-oil, 27s. ⅌ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, July 10—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 8d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, July 10.—Petroleum, 23f. for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 98½f. ⅌ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, July 10—3 P. M.—Petroleum, 6 marks 60 pfennigs. Wilcox's Lard closed at 39¾ marks ⅌ 110 lb.

PARIS, July 10.—Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks; 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 85f. 5c. for the account.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Odell vs. Odell; In the matter of Delafield; Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Cunningham; Cox vs. Jennings; Perrine vs. Dey; Laser vs. Laser; Feist vs. Babcock; Gottlieb vs. Gottlieb.

Morrison vs. Nelson.—Order to stand.

Perdue vs. Rooney.—Motion denied.

Buckley vs. Simmons.—Granted.

Bauer vs. Jackson.—Motion denied.

Thompson vs. McClelland.—Motion denied, with leave to apply for appointment of another guardian for the infant.

In the Matter of Reeno.—Order granted.

Muller vs. Muller.—Granted. Memorandum.

Hauser vs. Hauser.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Tracy vs. The Church of the Holy Martyrs, &c.—See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Voorhis vs. French et al.—The motion to vacate the order and the stay contained therein must be granted, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Voorhis vs. French et al.—Order vacating order of injunction.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Thomasetti vs. Reveus.—Order affirming judgment with costs.

Martin vs. Hurd.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled.

Hess vs. The Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Company.—Order denying motion for a new trial.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Hawes.

Jenkins vs. Spitzer.—Motion granted vacating attachment.

Dee vs. O'Brien.—Order of substitution.

Orders Signed.—Sauer vs. Stark; Ellison vs. McCahill; Talcott vs. Einstein; Bassford vs. Glover; Stickney vs. Ross.

DON CARLOS'S JEWELS.

THE TRIAL OF BOET FOR ROBBING THE PRETENDER TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* gives the following translation of the theft of Don Carlos's decorations, of which a recent letter to THE TIMES contained the announcement: "A trial for theft has just commenced at Milan which is exciting some attention here, and which, from the position of the parties, is not without interest in the transalpine world. The facts of the case are, as briefly as possible, as follows: The accused, Carlo Gonzales Boet, was a Colonel in the Spanish Army in Cuba, from which he appears to have been expelled for an 'incorrigible propensity to make debts, for want of honesty, and bad military conduct.' Thereupon he went to offer his sword to Don Carlos, and succeeded so completely in insinuating himself into his good graces that, having served with conspicuous gallantry throughout the Carlist war, Don Carlos, at the unsuccessful end of it, kept him with him as his private secretary, being constantly accompanied by him in his various travels. In 1875, Francis V., Duke of Modena, died at Vienna, bequeathing to his nephew, Don Carlos, 1,000,000 florins and any article in his possession as a souvenir, at his choice. Don Carlos chose the jewel of the Toison d'Or, which Francis of Modena had worn, an article of great value, both artistically and materially, from the diamonds composing it. Traveling, always accompanied by Gen. Boet and by his old confidential servant Lorenzo, he came to Milan in 1877, and there, on the 18th of December, wishing to show the jewel to his old preceptor, Count Galvani, he told Lorenzo to take it from its case and bring it. A few minutes later the servant rushed into the room, crying, 'It is not there! They have stolen it!' No suspicion seems to have been conceived against any person in Don Carlos's suite. He continued his travels and arrived in Paris. There Boet asked for leave of absence to go and see his family at Bayonne. His wife was, it seems, hard pressed by creditors. And it seems that Boet, while still in Milan, had telegraphed to her that he should be with her within a month, when he would settle all their affairs. This sudden request, and certain other circumstances, caused a certain amount of suspicion to arise in the mind of Don Carlos. He gave the permission asked for, but secretly communicated with the Parisian Police, who followed Boet, and discovered that his wife and sister-in-law had been selling a quantity of diamonds. Don Carlos thereupon sent an agent after him demanding restitution of the stolen property. But Boet was not to be found. Later on, the wife and her sister being taken into custody, some of the stones were returned, and a promise seems to have been made to Boet that if he would restore the remainder and a number of papers of political importance in his hands he should be pardoned. This, however, he does not do; but, appearing in Rome, presents himself before the magistrates, declaring that there had never been any theft, but that Don Carlos, being hard pressed for money, had employed him to sell the Toison d'Or. These are very briefly the facts; but they are complicated with a great variety of circumstances which will probably cause the trial to be a long one."

A SCENE ON THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

From the Liverpool Courier.

A singular incident on Saturday morning created for a short time a feeling of great alarm on the flags in connection with the Cotton Market. In order to insure the exact closing of the Arrival Market each day at a time after which no transactions can be recognized by the committee, an arrangement has been carried out by the erection of a bell, which, by telephonic communication with the committee-room, is rung on Saturday at 1 P. M., and on other days at 5:15 P. M., when business ceases. By a refinement of ideas which scarcely commends itself to common sense in business transactions, this bell, having been utilized for its original purpose, has been adopted also for the communication to the market of any suspensions which may be notified unexpectedly in the Clearing-house. Its sound, otherwise than at the close of the market, paralyzes business until the name of the firm in default can be ascertained, the theory being that thereby no undue advantage can be obtained by any broker in possession of knowledge which should be common to the market in general. At 10:10 A. M., when the hardening tendency of the market had removed the last misgivings as to the satisfactory settlement of contracts for June delivery, the bell rang, and the alarm naturally excited was intensified by the previous comfortable feeling. Brokers rushed to the Clearing-house to know the worst, and found the authorities in placid ignorance that anything unusual had occurred. By accidental contact with some other wire the bell had acted automatically, and a gratuitous shock had been imparted to the market. Assurances are given by the Telephonic Company that such an accident cannot happen again, but the occurrence is an instance of the occasional fallibility of mechanical contrivances intended to supersede the exercise of human intelligence.

A RUDE CRITIC.

The London *World* says: "M. Francisque Sarcey, the well-known Parisian critic, is in London, attending the performance of the French plays at the Gaiety; and, according to accounts sent to me, is conducting himself in a very unbecoming manner. He may admire Mlle. Bernhardt, if he likes, but it is not like a gentleman to occupy himself with a newspaper when Mlle. Bernhardt is off the stage; and though the performances of the Palais Royal troupe are not in the highest style of art, M. Sarcey should not interrupt them by chattering and giggling with the actresses while they are before the public. M. Sarcey was, at an earlier period of his career, an usher in a school; he could not have taught manners, for the reason that he does not know them."

MORE VEST OR LESS FISH.

From the Albany Journal.

A fellow once walked out of a store in Gloucester with a fish which he had stolen tucked under his vest. He hadn't gone far with his plunder before he was brought to a halt by a shrewd passer-by, who, taking in the situation at a glance, exclaimed: "See here, my friend, you ought either to wear longer vests or steal shorter fish." The Democratic Party, now that Hancock is nominated, are ardent in their love for the boys in blue, and are fond of dwelling upon sundry great battles of the war in which their candidate figured. But either the war record of the party ought to be longer than it is, or else the party's present display of affection for the soldier ought to be shorter than it is.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

GRAVE PERSONAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

MAKING A HERO OF CHARLES BRADLAUGH—MISTAKES OF THE MINISTRY—MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER—IRISH LEGISLATION—CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, June 26.—When the House of Commons decided to punish Mr. Bradlaugh for his defiance of its laws and his insulting disregard of the Speaker's authority, they gave the member for Northampton just a sufficient taste of their power to make a martyr of him. Sir Stafford Northcote, the leader of the House, was also its champion. Under his banner the Commons voted Bradlaugh incapable of affirming or taking the oath. The Premier stood aside and gave the direction of affairs to Sir Stafford. The Tory chief thereupon moved Bradlaugh's arrest. The House voted with him, and the contumacious representative of Northampton was locked up for the night in the Clock Tower. The next day Mr. Bradlaugh received his friends in this tall and luxurious prison. He was delighted. An adventurer and a professional politician, it was playing into his hands to enable him to say to his constituents, "I have suffered persecution, I have endured imprisonment for you." It only required this sentiment of martyrdom to rouse Northampton to madness. The electors of that borough held a mass-meeting. Bradlaugh fired their party zeal with a defiant telegram, claiming their continued support and promising to win the day for them and for justice. Shoe-makers have always been troublesome men in public affairs. This peculiarity is not confined to English cordwainers. "The Political Cobbler" is one of Fracheri's (the Italian painter's) best pictures. Fancy, then, a constituency in which the majority of the electors are shoemakers. The Northampton polling-list is a register of cobblers. The town is the great boot manufacturing centre of England. In London people say no other constituency could have returned to Parliament such a person as Bradlaugh. But a general election always finds Parliament with some piece of eccentric perversity in its midst. When the Tories came in they brought with them the late Dr. Kenealy. The Liberals find Bradlaugh floating with the scum on the top of that wild torrent which swept Beaconsfield from power. Nobody dreamed that "Iconoclast" would, by a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, be spirited up into the Clock Tower. A political prison has always made an effective pulpit. But the Tory chief, upon whom for the time being Mr. Gladstone was content to shift his responsibility, was not willing to strengthen Bradlaugh's cause by a long durance in the tallest dungeon in the world; so, having vindicated the honor and dignity and power of Parliament, he moved the release of the cobblers' representative, and yesterday Mr. Bradlaugh was free again. He was asked for no apology. No assurance was exacted that he would respect the privilege of Parliament and the authority of Mr. Speaker in the future. On the other hand, he told his keepers that if they let him loose he would enter the House of Commons again and claim his right to be there. They opened his prison door notwithstanding, and yesterday a multitude assembled to see him go forth "to beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall."

"Big Ben" had hardly finished striking in his solemn tones the hour of noon when a crowd began to assemble about the entrance to Westminster Hall. It was easy to trace a certain amount of organization in the gathering. The earliest comers were remarkable persons in this respect, that they carried the hungry look of agitators in their mostly pallid faces. They were the type of men, yes, and women, too, which in a more pronounced way came to the front with the Paris Commune. In Bradlaugh the type finds its full development. Pale of face, not "the pallor of the galleys," but yet that peculiar lividness that so often is noticeable in criminals; a broad and not unintellectual head, an ugly overhanging upper lip, a sensual mouth, watchful, active eyes, and broad, square shoulders, Charles Bradlaugh is not the sort of man you would trust on a first acquaintance or invite home to dinner on a second. In less than an hour the crowd at Westminster assembled to see Bradlaugh go to the House of Commons was in such force that the Police Inspector in charge marshaled them into line so as to allow members to pass. Presently an additional body of Police had to be sent for, and once or twice the mob was somewhat roughly dealt with. It was nearly 2 before the member for Northampton arrived. He came to the Westminster Hall portals in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. Mrs. Besant, of "Fruits of Philosophy" notoriety, and two young persons, said to be Bradlaugh's daughters, accompanied him. It was with some difficulty that the Police made way for them. Bradlaugh was received with the cheers of his partisans and the hisses of a number of lookers-on and opponents. Bradlaugh, entering Westminster Hall with his daughters and Mrs. Besant, took off his hat, and proceeded in the direction of the House, when an ugly rush was made by the crowd, as if a vast number of them meant to go with him into the Speaker's presence. Then there was a free fight for a few minutes, Bradlaugh waving his hat approvingly the while. The Police, however, were soon masters of the situation. When the Bradlaugh party had entered the closer precincts of the House, the mere curiosity-mongers of the crowd went away. The Bradlaughites remained. In half an hour Mrs. Besant and the Misses Bradlaugh came back into Westminster Hall. When they were outside Mrs. Besant addressed the people who crowded round her. She told them that the Government had fixed Tuesday next to consider Mr. Labouchere's motion to rescind the resolution refusing Mr. Bradlaugh permission to take his seat, "therefore," she said, "Mr. Bradlaugh will await the vote on that occasion before proceeding further; but he is anxious that meetings shall be held all over the country in support of the Government." It is clear that Bradlaugh and his friend, Mrs. Besant, regard the Ministry as suffering from the stigma of defeat in their cause, and so do the public at large. The prestige of the Cabinet has undoubtedly been seriously damaged by this unhappy business.

ROYALTIES AND THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The royal Princes come forward annually to vote in favor of Lord Houghton's bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Once a year, about this time, the question comes before the Lords, and there is not wanting encouragement in the progress that is made. The advance is slow, it is true; but in England all great reforms or changes of the law are brought about by the sort of patient persistence which the promoters of this bill possess in abundance. Last night Lord Houghton moved the second reading of the bill. He had nothing new to say, but he put the old arguments into eloquent and practical shape, dwelling more particularly on the point that it is felt by the public that the Church of England as represented in the Lords stands between large numbers of the people, their public rights and their domestic happiness. Lord Beauchamp, who moved the rejection of the bill, took occasion to say that certain foreign countries, whose examples are cited in favor of the bill, allow other marriages that are revolting to English feeling, notably marriages between uncles and nieces. "The noble Baron," [Lord Houghton] said Lord Beauchamp, "has told us to look at America. I shall decline to go to America for an example. I do not prefer the social and domestic life of America to that of England." The point did not tell, however, even when he dwelt upon the large number of divorces that are granted in the United States. Lord Coleridge was very impressive in his opposition to the bill. He regards the movement of which Lord Houghton is the head as an agitation which frees the man and binds the woman, which allows the man to marry his deceased wife's sister, and prevents the woman marrying her deceased husband's brother. If there were an attempt to legalize marriage with step-children, would any one say that a man should be allowed to marry his wife's daughter while a woman was forbidden to marry her husband's son? No such measure would be sanctioned, and yet it would be but the carrying to its legitimate end the principle of this bill. He could not but think that it was not for the public good that the measure should pass. It is difficult to overstate the amount of blessing and comfort which the social relations existing between husband and wife had diffused throughout English society. Affection into which passion does not enter is one of the civilizing influences of mankind. Unimpassioned affection lifts up, refines, and softens, and is a source of half the graces and more than half the delights of life. The relations of the wife are now the husband's relations. If this bill is to pass they would be as other people were. The society of the sister-in-law is in time of bereavement an unspeakable comfort. It gives comfort to those who most need it, and at the time when they need it most. If they passed the bill, they would point out to the sister of the deceased wife that she is her dead sister's proper parliamentary successor. He had great respect for the colonies, and, of course, they could make what laws they pleased; but there is no reason why we should change our laws to a conformity with theirs. He should vote against the second reading of the bill, and he hoped their Lordships would reject the measure, because it tampers with the most sacred and intimate relations that can exist between man and woman, and if carried would, in his opinion, lower the morality and seriously impair the happiness of the people of England.

This brought up Lord Granville, who, in his calm, incisive manner, upheld the measure as one of justice to persons of all religious persuasions. He pointed out that at one time almost the sole argument against the bill was that the Word of God forbids it. That untenable position has long since been given up. As to the sentimental objections of Lord Coleridge, he assured the House with mock gravity that he, for one, does not consider his wife's relations his own, and that he has not the slightest intention of marrying his wife's sister. There is nothing personal, therefore, in Lord Granville's desire that this bill should pass. The Bishops in the House mostly opposed the measure. On a division the measure was negatived by 101 to 90, giving the narrow majority of 11, a result which elicited loud cheers from the minority, among whom voted the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Connaught. This division points to an early settlement of a long-discussed and much-vexed question. The difficulty of the change sought to be introduced lying in the fact of the present marriage law being settled on so broad and logical a basis, it is not easy to relax the marital prohibition in favor of one degree of affinity without loosening the remaining bonds. It is plain that the whole range of affinity will have to be reconsidered and revised on fresh principles before any serious change can be made in the general law. It is equally clear that Lord Houghton and the royal Princes are on the eve of a victory in regard to the principles which they uphold. To be a married man in one part of the British Empire and, according to law, an adulterer in another, is an anomaly that cannot be perpetuated.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Although the session has been upset by the Home Rulers, Mr. Bradlaugh, and foreign affairs, earnest efforts are made on the part of the Government to advance legislative work. Last night Mr. Forster brought in his "Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) bill," which has excited the opposition of the land-owning interest both in England and in Ireland. Mr. Forster, in bringing it forward, met his opponents boldly by recapitulating the hard things that have been said against the measure. "I do not know," he said, "that I have ever had anything to do with a bill to which so much opposition has arisen, I believe from very great misapprehension. The bill has been termed revolutionary! ['Hear, hear,' shouted the Opposition.] It is said to encourage the non-payment of rent. [Hear.] It is spoken of as a bill to take away the property of the landlord [hear] and to destroy all rights of property. [Hear, hear, and cheers broke out from various parts of the House as well as from the Opposition benches.] Honorable members cheer! Well, they will probably cheer more the description of the honorable member for Mid-Lincolnshire, [Mr. Chaplin,] who combined almost every epithet of opposition when he said this bill embodies all the worst and most noxious features of the Land act of 1870." The House laughed at this climax of the speaker's introduction, and then Mr. Forster settled solidly down to a description of the bill from his point of view; and as the measure is a Government bill, and, therefore, one to be supported by the Liberal Party and passed, it is important to glance at its purpose. It is quite possible that it may be accepted with some alterations in committee without being the subject of a division; for it is not that piece of ill-considered and rash legislation which the land-owners imagine or try to make believe to think it. According to the existing Land act, in certain circumstances eviction for non-payment of rent, when exorbitant or unduly raised, is a subject for compensation. Now, the present bill only practically accentuates these clauses of the Land act in so far as the area of the distressed districts of Ireland are concerned, protecting the tenants for 18 months. Mr. Forster's bill enacts that until the end of 1881 within a certain area evictions for non-payment of rent shall be deemed a "disturbance," giving the tenant a right to compensation for his holding. The persons who will be benefited by this legal protection will consist mainly of those who have no other means of subsistence except out of the product of their little farms. Mr. Forster defended the introduction of the bill at the present moment, on the ground of the increase of evictions during the present year. In the first six months of 1880 there have been 1,073 evictions, while the general average before 1877 was only 500 a year. The carrying out of these evictions involve expense, the employment of large Police forces, and the military frequently have to be called in; some of the evictions are capricious, though Irish landlords are as good men as landlords anywhere else; and the Government feels that in the present exceptional condition of certain districts of Ireland exceptional legislation is required. Mr. Chaplin (Mr. Gladstone's young Lincolnshire opponent) moved the rejection of the bill, and characterized it as "the greatest blunder of a blundering session," impolitic, unjust, and a bill of confiscation. Mr. C. Russell pointed out that the measure merely restrains eviction for non-payment of rent, and that no such power as that claimed by the Irish landlords exists in England, either at common law or by statute law. Unless the contract between landlord and tenant in England contains a clause for re-entry, the landlord cannot evict his tenant from his holding merely for the non-payment of rent. He can distrain on his goods, of course, but he cannot turn the tenant out into the highway. While supporting the bill, Mr. Russell maintained that it only touches the fringe of the land question, and that prosperity and contentment will never prevail in Ireland until fixity of tenure is established in some form or other. The Solicitor-General for Ireland regards the bill as one that gives perfectly equal justice both to landlords and tenants. So long as a tenant is willing to continue the obligations of his holdings on just and reasonable terms, the landlord cannot refuse him unreasonably; nor in the same way can a tenant claim compensation if he refuses to continue his occupation on just and reasonable terms. The learned lawyer summed up the case with clearness, and it is worth putting from his point of view:

"A sudden calamity has befallen a large part of Ireland, and it has been necessary to consider whether it is better to allow the land to remain in waste tracts or to be farmed for the benefit of the community. When every assistance has to be given to the cultivators of the soil, it is necessary to arrange satisfactorily the mutual duties and rights of landlords and tenants. That is peculiarly difficult in the districts in which the bill is intended to operate, because of the extraordinarily large number of very small holdings. For instance, in Donegal, which contains 1,160,000 acres, there are in all 33,000 holdings, of which 17,000 are under the annual value of £4, and 8,000 between £4 and £8. In County Mayo, the area of which is 1,300,000 acres, there are 36,000 holdings, of which 14,000 are under the annual value of £4, and 10,000 between £4 and £8. What this bill is intended to prevent is that the landlord shall make use of the power which the law gives him for the indirect purpose of clearing the land of its occupiers. Nobody objects to eviction being used by the landlords for the legitimate purpose of recovering their rent. [Hear.] The landlord has the same power of recovering his rent now as he had before 1860. He can bring an action, as the shopkeeper can, for what is due; he can get a judgment of the court, and by virtue of that judgment he can realize through a Sheriff's sale the property taken in execution. The interest in the holding, if any, may be sold, and if something over and above the liabilities is realized, the tenant gets it."

By the Ulster custom the tenant has the right to sell his interest in a holding if he does not wish to retain it or if he becomes unable to pay the rent. The very title of the present bill indicates its temporary character. The principle of it runs in the same groove as the Seeds act of the Beaconsfield Government. It is not a measure introduced for political purposes. It is intended to meet the exceptional distress in Ireland arising out of the failure of the crops. What this bill is to do the very English landlords are doing of their own volition for their tenants, forgiving their rents, extending the time of payment, and rendering them various other services and help.

Yesterday a great thunder-storm passed over London. To-day the rain has poured down literally in sheets. It began to fall from dark thunder-clouds, and the streets for an hour were so many boiling torrents. Hail-stones came down in heavy white lumps, and the lightning has done some damage. Though the storms of to-day and yesterday are local, the country in all parts has been visited by weather seriously detrimental to the crops.

THE THEATRES OF PARIS

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING AMUSEMENT SEASON.

MANAGERS ALREADY IN ACTIVE PURSUIT OF NOVELTIES—NEW PIECES AND NEW STARS—"NANA" DRAMATIZED—THE CAPRICIOUS SARA BERNHARDT.

PARIS, June 28.—Dramatic art is a good deal like an apple orchard. Some seasons the crop is good, at others wretched, and we have just finished one which I hope will prove more satisfactory to the farmers than it has been to theatrical critics and play-goers. Nothing much worse has ever been known; not one piece has been produced which is worthy to remain in the repertory of any establishment, and if great hopes were not held out of brilliant things for next Winter, I should say that playwrights having exhausted themselves, nothing is left for managers except gladiatorial exhibitions, to which, as I have always maintained, the Parisian stage must ultimately be devoted. But hope keeps up our spirits, and really, if all the promises made be kept, the coming campaign, which will open in September, is big with sensational productions unparalleled in theatrical annals. The Opera was to have brought out Ambroise Thomas's "Françoise de Rimini" in the Autumn, but the composer of "Mignon," either because he cannot arrange for a satisfactory interpretation of its score, or because he fears comparison with "Aïda" until the chief charm—for French audiences—of that *chef d'œuvre* novelty be worn off, has once more asked for time. However, failing "Françoise," there are to be two or three new ballets and several new revivals, and, finally, Gounod's "Tribut de Zamorra," which has been on the stocks nearly as long as was "L'Africaine," and when launched may prove to be as heavy and unmelodious as Gounod's last composition, "Polyeucte." The Opera Comique will offer a new lyric effort by the authors of that very indifferent yet very successful affair, "Jean de Nivelle," also the "Contes d'Hoffmann," which, I believe, is M. Offenbach's first flight at higher game than musical extravaganza. What the Odéon will achieve with its new manager we are not told positively, but M. Le Roumat has run this machine before quite creditably, and I hear mysterious hints about something extraordinary, in blank verse, which will efface all memory of the only piece with some claims to merit, "Noces d'Attila," wherewith M. Duquesnel closed his administration across the Seine. M. Duquesnel was rather shabbily treated by the Ministry of Fine Arts, I should rather say the Department of Fine Arts, as its chief is only an Under Secretary of State, but he comforts himself with the reflection that as the Châtelet is not a subsidized institution, he will be more independent, and can launch into speculative expenses to which there might be some demur at head-quarters. "Michel Strogoff," an adaptation of Jules Verne's geographical novel, is to be the great attraction at the Châtelet, and as spectacular dramas always draw, especially when gotten up as M. Duquesnel does get up his pieces, the adventures of the Czar's courier may turn out to be a Pactolus. It is true that the "Ambre de Noël" at the Porte St. Martin must be a dangerous rival, as the "Christmas Tree" is written by three collaborators of great experience in fairy plays, and will be further recommended by Cheret's beautiful scenic effects and M. Lecocq's music.

The Ambigu has concluded a satisfactory arrangement with the adapters of M. Zola's "Nana." For the information of my readers I will mention that Nana is the daughter of Gervaise, the heroine of the "Assommoir," and that if the incidents of this drama attracted by their vulgarity and bestial profligacy, those of "Nana" will attract by their obscenity and nastiness. Until Nana be ready to make her appearance, it is supposed that the old stock of blood-and-thunder inventions will suffice to pay expenses, as Summer audiences are less heedful of grammar and logic than of emotional situations in which vice is discovered and virtue rewarded; the positions may be reversed occasionally, but this is of no consequence so that there be a scene of recompense and punishment and a few murders. The programme of the Variétés will be like preceding programmes on the Boulevard Montmartre; first Judic, then Celine Chaumont, with now and then Theo as an extra; the names of their pieces matter nothing. Not being able to penetrate the arcana of futurity, I cannot give the titles which will be chosen for the half-dozen operettas announced to follow the "Mousquetaires au Convent," at the Bouffes, but I am assured that they will be uncommonly jolly and piquant. The Vaudeville had counted on Sara Bernhardt, but must wait until another twelvemonth. Meanwhile, Dumas and Sardou have promised something original. The Renaissance will open with "Belle Lurette," an operetta by Blum, Voché, and Offenbach, and continue with another, whose authors are Meilhac, Halévy, and Lecocq. Mr. Hervé has written the music for the "Voyage en Amérique," a "transatlantic fantasia," in five acts, by MM. Raymond and Boucheron, who have given the principal rôle to M. Brasseur's new star, Mlle. Humberta. M. Montrouge has several amusing vaudevilles in rehearsal for the Athénée, where, for the first time, he will not get up a review. Lacôme, Hervé, and Robert Planquette have arranged for three operettas at the Folies Dramatiques; M. Briet will do his best to show himself a better manager of the Palais Royal; M. Dormeuil, who is preparing another Thespian temple on the site of the defunct Théâtre des Arts, and we are awaiting anxiously for the débuts of M. Koning, the successor of M. Montigny in the direction of the Gymnase, where, among other talent, that greatest of all actresses of genteel comedy, Mme. Pasca, has been engaged.

I have placed the Comédie Française at the foot of the list intentionally; the Maison de Molière could stand at the head, but I can thus take up the Sara Bernhardt question, which was settled on Saturday by the condemnation of her eccentricity to the payment of 100,000 francs, plus costs, for breach of contract, plus the forfeiture of the 44,000 francs to which she was entitled as a member of the society. But before taking up this affair I will mention that although M. Perrin has lost his greatest artist, he has not lost courage. Bartet, Croizette, Madeleine Brohan, and Broisat are still at his disposal, and, with the two Coquelins, Delaunay, Worms, and Mounet-Sully, not to speak of a score more whose names are less known to fame, he can still boast of having the best dramatic company in the world. Paul Delair's "Garin" will be the first play of the season of 1880-81; then Madeleine Brohan, Croizette, and Delaunay will interpret the leading parts of Paul Deroulède's "La Moabite," and, later, M. Emile Augier will announce the name of an original comedy, written by him expressly for the Rue du Richelieu. M. Augier is disappointed that Mlle. Bernhardt cannot be there to make his success a certainty, but Sara will will then be across the briny deep, where, she fancies, she has only to be seen in order to conquer. I have an immense admiration for Sara's genius as an actress; she is the equal of Rachel in any of Rachel's parts, although her conception of them is altogether different, and, when she pleases, she excels in parts which Rachel would never have ventured to attempt; as a painter and a sculptress Sara is a fraud, and I do not believe ever did more than stick on a ha'porth of color on any picture, or knock off a bit of rough marble from any of the half-dozen works which have appeared with her signature at the Salon. Sara's great charm is her voice, with its wonderful intonation, and as with this she unites the power of completely identifying herself with the character she personates, her acting becomes nature. Still, I have my doubts whether she may not encounter deceptions in her American career; she is terribly whimsical; a quarrel with her maid, a difference of opinion with one of her dogs, might put her out of humor with New-York, as similar incidents have done in Paris, and make her either play carelessly or refuse to play at all until her vapors have passed, and in that case a harsh criticism of her performance would cause her to break her engagement. She had no good reason for a rupture with the Théâtre Français, at least none more valid than that she was tired of the establishment, and yet she has abandoned the fruits of her 18 years' labors, risked all the consequences entailed by the desertion, simply because a few newspapers presumed to say that in the "Aventurière" she was not equal to her reputation. Sara's difficulty does not stand alone in the annals of the Théâtre Français; Mlls. Mars, Samson, and Stelier had their suits with the "Maison de Molière." Mlle. Plessy, in 1845, and Mlle. Rachel, in 1849, were prosecuted for resigning illegally. Mlle. Plessy, who left the Rue Richelieu for St. Petersburg, was obliged to pay 200,000 francs for her escapade, and finally returned to end her dramatic existence where it had begun. Rachel was more fortunate; her lawyer, M. Delangle, who had resumed his profession of barrister after the Revolution of 1848, proved that his client's talents had earned 2,476,489 francs, and the court, taking this circumstance into consideration, gave judgment in favor of the defendant, who finally compromised with the society by signing an engagement of one additional year for the salary of 42,000 francs. Sara had no such plea to urge as Hermione, and M. Allon, who represented the plaintiffs, was uncommonly severe, and, while praising her gifted nature, insisted particularly upon the inconsistencies of her character, upon her ingratitude toward the public. Her life, he said, has been one constant succession of triumphs, but she seems to have retained something of that exquisite rôle in which she first appeared at the Odéon, and the melodious voice of Sara Bernhardt murmurs ever like Zanetto in the "Passant."

"Je suis un être peu pratique,
Je vais par là; mais si la route
Se croise de chemins qui me semblent meilleurs
Eh bien, je prends le plus charmant; et vais ailleurs.
J'ai mon caprice pour seul guide, et je voyage
Comme la feuille morte et comme le nuage."

These lines may serve as an epigraph to the suit; everything is the result of some caprice; within four and twenty hours her resolutions may change a dozen times. Sara Bernhardt was engaged at the Comédie Française in 1872; in 1875 she became a half member of its society, and in 1879 a full member, which rapid promotion, not only contrary to the customs, but also to the regulations, of the theatre, was managed after a long negotiation between M. Perrin and the Minister of Fine Arts, on account of her exceptional talents, although, during the eight years of her connection with the establishment, she had played but 910 times, whereas M. Got counted 1,499 performances, Coquelin 1,371, Mlle. Reichenberg 1,319, and Mlle. Croizette 963. Her first row was in 1878, when she and several of her colleagues made an engagement for Brussels, and only bethought them, at the last moment, that a very important formality had been neglected, to wit, their manager's permission. Sara was chosen as intermediary, and wrote a very pretty letter—produced in court—of which the concluding paragraph was: "I kiss you and love you, with or without permission." M. Perrin, of course, consented, and nothing serious happened until the next year, when she undertook to change the play-bills in London so as to suit her own private arrangements for parlor representations, and inserted an advertisement in the *Times* announcing that she was open to offers for private performances on her own account. The Administrator interfered, and, with infinite trouble, induced her to change her conduct. But the moral effect was produced, and soon after another quarrel arose from her refusal to play in Jean Aycard's "Hommage à Shakespeare," which was intended as a sort of prologue to the French repertory. A few days later, on the 5th of June, she sent in her resignation, based upon her alleged persecution by the French press, which was incited to it by the other artists of the company. This letter was courteous, and even affectionate, and was replied to, in the same strain, by M. Perrin, who begged her most earnestly to remain, and assured her "of his unalterable esteem and affection." This happened on the 1st of July; on the 3d of July came another communication, in which, although "she pressed his hand affectionately," she threatened "to break things if there was no other way of leaving London." So she left London, but withdrew her resignation, probably biding her time until something positively advantageous should turn up, for, capricious as I consider Mlle. Bernhardt, I do not consider her at all mad or, at least, a methodless mad woman. There was great tension all Winter; a constant apprehension that a decisive squabble was ready, yet she played magnificently up to the evening of the revival of the "Aventurière." Sara had requested the part of Clorinda quite as much to keep every other actress out of it, as because she expected to add another creation to her long list. It had not been written for her; it was not suitable to her peculiar style, thought the author, M. Augier; but she insisted, and author and manager yielded. Her performance was not good; the critics pointed out her shortcomings, and Sara got angry, and refused ever again to appear on the boards of the Comédie Française. Such is the affair so far as any one knows; but there is some mystery at the bottom of it all which no one has yet fathomed. Augier was perfectly satisfied with her performances; declared publicly that she had played as well as she had ever done, and that when he saw her, after the fall of the curtain, she seemed delighted with her success, and promised "to repeat again on Tuesday, and do even better if I can." What happened on the intervening Sunday? asks M. Emile Augier in his letter to M. Perrin. In most complications the clue is supposed to be some woman; in Sara's case, perhaps, I might apply a paraphrase of the old saw, and say, *cherchez l'homme.*

FREEING LONDON BRIDGES.

THE TOLL IMPOST REMOVED FROM WANDSWORTH, PUTNEY, AND HAMMERSMITH BRIDGES.

From the London Telegraph.

In spite of bad weather, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales formally presided on Saturday at the ceremony of "Freeing the Bridges" of Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith, and the respective committees concerned in the arrangements vied with each other in making this interesting historical event pass off with due éclat. The bridge-toll in the metropolitan district is now, therefore, as much a thing of the past as scutage, and no one need fear having his hat distrained by a tollman if he refuses to pay a halfpenny before crossing the Thames. By the old act any person neglecting to pay or resisting the payment of the toll was liable to have the amount levied by distress on his cattle or horses, "or upon any other of the goods or chattels of such person," and the collectors of the dues, who were then formidable-looking officers in blue shalloon and armed with brass-headed staves, "distressed," as a rule, the passenger's hat. Very frequently, however, the demand for toll led to serious riots, the Thames watermen, who, of course, regarded bridges as directly instigated by the Evil One, and generally abominable, being especially conspicuous in these concerted raids upon the bridge officers. The day for such disturbances is now passed, for the cause of them has been removed. About a year ago the Prince of Wales "freed" Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, and Battersea bridges, and soon after Waterloo renounced its rights; so that Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith alone remained subject to the halfpenny toll. These, in their turn, have succumbed to the progressive ideas of the age, and the Thames is now free at every point. "Petty" and "vexatious" are the terms which custom has ordained for use when characterizing these "imposts," as an indignant public has long delighted to call them. Yet it is a very hard lesson indeed to teach, and harder yet to learn, that half-pence added together make pounds, and however vexatious it may have been to a passenger to pay a petty 3 farthings, it is worth noting that the income for the three bridges during the last 10 years has amounted to considerably over £100,000 so that "freeing the bridges" was really a serious matter, and not the mere formality that it may have seemed.

The *Standard* says: "This freedom of the bridges is immensely important at a time when London is not only increasing at a rate which is expected to yield some astonishing result at the next census, but when the traffic of the streets appears to be growing even faster than the population. As the distances become greater people ride more persistently, and were it not for the help of the railways it is difficult to conceive how in some parts of the metropolis the vehicular traffic of the streets could be controlled or carried on. As it is, an enormous expenditure has been rendered necessary in order to widen the streets and lay them more open to the ever-increasing stream of vehicles. The toll-bridges have been a sore evil during the last few years by limiting the lines of traffic, and virtually stopping up certain routes which would have relieved those that were overcrowded. The extinction of the bridge tolls will enable the street traffic to circulate more freely, and will thus mitigate the pressure. The effect which follows the removal of a toll is strikingly manifest in the case of Waterloo bridge. The traffic over that bridge has increased so greatly since it has been made free that macadam, however skillfully laid, cannot stand the wear and tear, and it is found necessary to have the roadway paved with granite cubes."

SPARROWS FIGHTING WITH STONES.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

A citizen of the West End, in every way worthy and reliable, has sent us the following interesting statement of a singular fact he has often observed in reference to English sparrows:

"The writer has a son who has a pigeon-box. Out of a whim he fastened upon the front of it a piece of looking-glass, perhaps a fourth of a square foot in size. Some English sparrows built in this box, and took up all their spare time in fighting the image of themselves in the glass. They would fight by the hour, and pant with labor and heat, flying violently against the glass, taking breath, and trying again and again. They were not observed at first to do so, but lately they take a good-sized gravel in their mouths and strike the glass again and again with all their might. There is no doubt of the fact. We have picked up the gravel occasionally when they would drop it. Sometimes the gravel is as large as a dried black-eye pea. The writer's idea is that this is their way of fighting when the battle becomes tough. Cannot think their object to be to break the glass. What do the naturalists say?"

Who will explain? Were the sparrows trying to break the glass? Did they know the mirror was glass and could be broken?

FASHION IN THE COUNTRY

DRESSES WORN AT SEA-SIDE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

RICH COSTUMES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A WEDDING DRESS—MATERIALS AND COLORS OF SUMMER DRESSES.

Fashionable country life is now nothing more than a repetition of city life during the months of April and May. Ladies have reception days in the country the same as they have in town. This fashion necessitates a much greater variety of full dress toilets than were formerly made for the Summer months. Most fanciful and peculiar dresses are constantly to be seen. One of these consists of a white "voile de religieuse" dress, with a caroubier skirt and vest. The coarse yellow straw hat is tied under the back hair by means of a wide ribbon string, which forms on the brim an Alsatian bow. The white mantle is of the same material as the dress. It is lined with caroubier surah, and the hood is made to be worn over the hair, or not, at pleasure. This is bordered with a double plaiting of red foulard and lace. This scarf mantle is worthy of notice, as it is a very suitable garment for country use. On the shoulders are simple gores. The ends are long and square, tying in front. Many jackets of different materials are in wear. Black surah with polka dots is the most favored for this purpose.

Many weddings are now celebrated in country resorts. A toilet lately worn at one of these receptions was of white "surah pékiné." This toilet is specially mentioned on account of the skillful way in which the black flounces with which it was trimmed were arranged. The red puffed apron had two plaitings of black and white surah, and a lace flounce plaited in flat plaits, with the heading formed of a double white lace ruching. At regular intervals of two inches were passementerie ornaments made of many-colored beads. From the point of the waist fell a broad bias scarf, which formed paniers on the sides. It was trimmed with deep black lace, ruchings of white lace, and colored beads. The ruchings were fastened down by red peonies, placed one by one at regular intervals. The train was trimmed with black and white lace and peonies. White dresses are profusely trimmed with imitation lace. The wealthiest ladies do not hesitate to employ these laces.

There are in course of making some charming scarf mantles. They are of tulle, worked with jet beads, in fine designs, and are trimmed with deep Chantilly lace. Mantillas are also made of beaded net-work.

The baby dress continues to be very fashionable. It is very suitable for slight figures. The waist is gathered and drawn in to the figure by a ribbon belt.

A new style of hat, called the "Monsignor," has been brought out. It is a large straw, exactly the same shape as the hats worn by Italian Bishops, that is, a round crown with the broad brim taken up on either side. This shape is lined with velvet, and its only trimming consists of a handsome cordelière, which is taken around the crown, falling down the back in large knots. Ecclesiastical suits are all the rage among fashionable ladies. For excursions and traveling purposes the "Abbesse" suit is most popular. It is made in two shades, such as brown and beige-color, blue and gray, green and old-gold color, and many such combinations. If, for instance, the suit is blue and gray, the skirt will be trimmed with a blue plaited flounce, upon which is a band of gray surah about four inches deep. The blue surah tunic consists of a polonaise, buttoning down the middle, and bordered by a gray surah plaiting. The back of the tunic forms a small rounded skirt, turning over on either side to form rounded revers, lined with gray goods. Around the neck of the polonaise is a gray surah-collar. From under this collar is a camail reaching to the elbows, bound with gray surah. In the back of this is a hood lined with surah. Around the waist and falling down the left side is a gray silk "cordelière." The gray shoes matching the suit are of deer's skin trimmed with large silver buckles. The hose are also of gray silk.

Many Madras sashes are to be seen. Bonnets are also much trimmed with Madras ribbon. Some Parisian ladies have even gone so far as to wear the creole head-dress. Small toques are covered with silk Madras, tied and trimmed with gilt pins. Silk knit work is likely to be much favored for Winter garments. It is being manufactured to be sold by the yard.

Muslin is very fashionable this Summer for ladies' toilets. These are not only white, but in all delicate shades. Over the dresses are worn small plush tight-fitting paletots in such light colors as pink, water-green, blue, or lilac. Muslin makes one of the most suitable toilets imaginable, as the material is soft, light, and most becoming to all. It can be draped in any way; admits of almost any combination, and is beautiful with embroidery or lace. There is no style of dress, however, which is as expensive as muslin toilets, for they must always be spotless, and cannot be worn more than two or three times without being laundered. Parisian laundresses use different perfumes for these toilets, which adds much to their charm.

For all entertainments before dinner which are called matinées, toilets in half tints are preferred. "Satin-laine" is a suitable fabric for this purpose; it is brocaded with all colored silk, as, for example, a plum-colored grounding is brocaded with blue, fire-color, green, &c. The waist is of broché goods, while the plaited apron and vest are of plain material, such as surah or satin. The scarfs, bias bands, puffings, and cross-bands, are finished with narrow folds, falling below these trimmings. These are generally in two colors, for instance, blue above and fire below. Such dresses will be most useful for Autumn wear.

Copper-color is in vogue for rich dark toilets. This, when combined with such colors as seal and "capucine," makes a most becoming dress for a brunette. A dress of this kind worn at the races was made in a long reddish copper-colored Lyons satin skirt, with the front shirred lengthwise. Around the skirt were fine small puffs of "capucine" surah. The habit was of "façonné brocart," in two shades, copper-color and "capucine." The long narrow basque was trimmed with a profusion of lace coming from under the ends and surrounding it. The same full lace trimming was on the train, fastened down under satin and velvet bows, with very long loops in the two shades of the dress. The sleeves have two puffings on the upper part, the lower one terminating at the elbow. This is bordered with a surah plaiting. From the elbow to the wrist the sleeve was perfectly tight. It was trimmed with a velvet cuff. The Marie Stuart collar was also of velvet. The pointed vest was trimmed with a narrow bias velvet band, bordered with a golden cord. Around the waist was a silk and gold cordelière, tied on the left side. A velvet purse completed this most peculiar toilet.

A waist is now much worn by young ladies which is a kind of round casaque, taken into the figure by a belt with the buckle fastened on the side. The waist is shirred on the shoulders and under the belt, and is plaited over the breast. The back is also shirred near the neck and on the waist. The basque is round, and hangs a little loose. A dress with this kind of waist is made of woolen goods. The plaited skirt has broad cachemire bands. The small tunic is taken over the front of the skirt like a scarf, and forms a small puff in the back. The cachemire waist is made as described above. A great number of suits are of black "cachemire d'Ecosse." The waists of these suits lace in front over a plaited surah vest, which can be either red or black. The underskirt may be either of black surah, trimmed with black lace, or of caroubier surah. "Cachemire d'Ecosse" is a fine, light, and very durable material.

A great deal of Scotch plaid material is in use, especially for bonnet-trimmings. For instance, a round black straw hat is almost covered with a very handsome bow of plaid surah ribbon, or red and purple ribbon, with velvet pansies. These come from under the ribbon in different places, and are in the same shades. Some cloaks with pelerines have been brought out of this material in large checks, but have not as yet met with much favor. Suits which are most used in this style are of "tussor Madras."

A black faille toilet has a faille skirt trimmed with three plaitings, surmounted by galloon. The tunique consists of three plaited draperies fastened in the seam, and falling one over the other. Both these draperies are pointed on the end, but the small upper one is more so than the other. Each drapery is fastened down under a red satin bow. This trimming is for the left side. On the right side the draperies are rounded and are very much shorter. They have no bows. The back breadth is made in [illegible]. The plain side is lined with satin, forming a shell-shaped trimming along the seam. The cuirass waist is bordered with galloon and with a fringe to match. The shawl-shaped turned-down collar is covered with galloon. The plain tight sleeves have at the wrist the same trimming. This galloon also borders the draperies. In front of the collar is a large satin bow. The bonnet to be worn with this toilet is of black English straw. In front of the crown is a half wreath of shaded pansies, which are placed in the centre of a red surah fringed ruching.

A mauve-colored toilet may be of cream-colored satinette, with mauve-colored figures. The mauve-colored skirt touches the ground. It is puffed lengthwise, with the puffings separated at regular intervals by shirrs. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with puffings surmounted by a double heading. The "satinette" tunique forms a double apron, trimmed with deep white lace. Each apron is raised on the side under long mauve-colored ribbon loops and ends. The back is handsomely draped in scollops trimmed with lace. The waist is pointed in front and forms in the back a postilion. This is also trimmed with lace placed on in shell shape. Over the plaits of the postilion is a satin bow.

On the upper part of the waist is a gathered surah fichu, fastened on the shoulder under a narrow band, and trimmed with white lace. A straight surah plaiting forms in the neck a "Médicis" collar. Down the front is a point of plaited surah which laces with a colored silk lace. The rice-straw hat matching this toilet has a broad brim, raised in waves, turning up on the left side and down on the right. It is lined with mauve-colored satin puffings. The crown is high, and is surrounded by a mauve-colored trimming. Falling over the side of the brim are plumes in a lighter shade.

An excursion-suit may be made in "Abbesse" style of cinnamon-colored "toile de l'Inde" and beige-colored surah. The princess dress has a deep plaited flounce trimmed with a surah band. The front is not tight-fitting and the back is cut in one piece. The dress is tied in to the waist by a cordelière. Above the flounce is a fancy woolen scarf, which ties in the back. The long sleeves have deep cuffs. The "toile de l'Inde" camail has gores over the shoulders, and is bound around with surah. The collar is also of surah. The woolen hood is lined with surah. Plain linen collar and cuffs are worn with this dress. The straw hat to match the suit is yellow and brown, trimmed with a surah drapery and a bunch of red roses. The brim turns down in front, covering the forehead, and up in the back.

A suit for country wear may be made of Madras batiste. The skirt has a very deep bias plaited flounce. A second one is in front, only the two flounces reaching to above the middle of the skirt. Over the apron fall two points which separate, and the same breadth of goods is taken back, forming a square piece which is hooked to the lower border of the basque. This is draped in large plaits, fastened on the lower part toward the left side, with the point reaching to the lower part of the skirt. Over where the drapery is fastened down, and where the piece is joined to the basque, are satin ribbon loops. The cuirass waist is cut of bias goods, and buttons down the front. The back is formed of two bias pieces, with a seam down the middle. Long satin ribbon loops fall over the apron. The neck-trimming consists of a rather deep turned-down collar. The long tight sleeves are trimmed with a narrow ruffle, a deep cuff, and bows. The black English straw hat is "lansquenet" shape, trimmed around with red plumes. In the back is a blackbird.

A bathing-suit may be made in a plaited skirt. The blouse is loose and fastens around the waist by means of a belt. A broad scarf is taken around the waist, joining the skirt and blouse, and is tied on the side in a knot. The short trousers are bordered with red. The short sleeves, collar, cravat, and scarf are of red woolen goods, while the other part of the dress is white. The coarse straw hat worn with this suit is tied from the top down either side, under the back hair with a red woolen string. A bathing-suit for a little boy may be of white woolen goods striped with blue. It consists of a blouse and very short trousers. These are bordered with blue woolen ruchings. The belt closes on the side under a blue woolen rosette. A bathing-suit for a little girl is made in a half-tight-fitting casaque, rounded on the end. This opens over a vest cut in the neck in heart-shape. The lower border of the vest is cut up. The casaque and vest are bordered with galloon. The very short sleeves are plaited. The hat is red and black straw.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

HE WAS FOR GRANT, BUT STRONGLY INDORSES GARFIELD, AND HAS NO DOUBT OF HIS ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—I asked Simon Cameron, as he arrived from the White Sulphur Springs, if it was true, as stated, that Don Cameron refused the Chairmanship of the National Committee because he did not like the ticket nominated.

"No," said the old statesman, with emphasis; "that rumor is cruel injustice to Donald. There are two reasons that kept him from accepting the position; one was that his health is entirely broken down and he could not possibly perform the duties of the place; his health is in such a bad condition, indeed, that it will take months of careful rest to restore it. Another reason was that he could not afford it, on two accounts—he has not the money to spend in the campaign, and his private interests have been so long neglected that they will not bear longer disregard. I think that had he entered into the hard work of the campaign his health would have been permanently destroyed. Oh no; Don is as earnestly enlisted in behalf of the ticket as any man in the country. To be sure, his first choice was Grant, but after Grant he could have no stronger leaning than toward Garfield. I know he thinks well of the ticket. I know he regards it as strong, and thinks that there cannot be any doubt in regard to its triumphant election, and, as far as he is able, that is, as far as his health will permit, you will find him doing all he can for the success of the party and in every way he can."

"What do you think of the nominations?"

"You know I was a Grant man. Well, I was a Grant man for the reason that I believed in him, and I believed him to be the best man who could be nominated; but as he failed of the nomination I can truthfully say that no man could have been nominated that I would regard as a stronger man than Garfield, and no nomination could have been made that could please me better. I have known Garfield for years, and I know this much about him, and that is that he is honest, zealous in behalf of his party and his constituents; he is a believer in and a doer of the right, and a man of the most enlarged views and comprehensive intellect of any in our country, and is a typical Republican, and the party never had for a standard-bearer a man who in his personal character represents the party's history better than does Gen. Garfield."

"And he will be elected?"

"I have not the least doubt of it. We are in better condition to-day, and are working closer together than we did in 1876, and I think victory is assured to us, although then we had a fighting chance in the South and now we have not, but then we will make it up in the North, and regain much that we lost then."

"How in Pennsylvania?"

"*Well, that is a funny question. She will be Republican by from 40,000 to 50,000. The nomination* of Hancock will be of but little benefit to them in our State. The number of Republicans it has carried over on personal grounds has been small indeed, and Hancock will in the end receive no more votes in the Keystone State than any other man who could have been nominated."

"What do you think of Hancock?"

"I think of him, I guess, about as every one else does, and that is fairly. He is only an ordinary man, like him in any position you may, unless it is on dress parade. There he is more than ordinary, and shines like a star of the first magnitude, but taken in the general affairs of life, and his accomplishments have only been such as would have followed any man in the same position. The idea that he has no record but a military one will be greatly against him. Our people want a man with a record, especially a civil record, as he is to hold one of the chief civil positions in the world. This Garfield has and Hancock has not."

"Why were you such an enthusiastic Grant man?"

"Because I believe that the country could be under Grant better than under any one else. The Southern people had confidence in him, and with him as a President I think large numbers of them could have been brought around to work under the Republican standard, and in this way the reign of terrorism would subside, and peace, prosperity, and Unionism everywhere abound. Grant had been tried, and we knew exactly what he was, and as I get older I feel more and more less inclined to try new men and new measures. This feeling inclined me strongly to Grant, but I am satisfied Garfield will do me, and he will do any good Republican. All we want now is to go to work and elect him, and that can be easily done if personal and party jealousies can be subordinated to the common good."

A NEW-YORKER'S COUNTRY SEAT.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 9.

Mr. Charles E. Cassell, architect, of this city, recently completed for a New-York gentleman plans for a country residence near Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn. The owner's instructions were that the design should be entirely un-American and partly after the fashion of a French or Belgian château, and Mr. Cassell has succeeded admirably in his work. The style of the building is castellated, the exterior being of white marble, while the interior is finished in oak. The shape is irregular, and on the side fronting toward the main highway is an oriel window, under which is a massive stone lion on a high pedestal. At the main entrance is a Gothic porch ornamented with panels and coats of arms. The interior is elegantly finished, and a chapel is connected with the main building. The house stands within four ranges of mountains opposite Dutchess County, N. Y., and near the Massachusetts line. It will cost $30,000, and is expected to be finished by Christmas.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The General Baptist Assembly of England reports 24,455 members—an increase of 459, besides 994, members in the Orissa Mission, India.

Dr. Curry, editor of the *National Repository*, is spoken of as a probable successor of Dr. Beach in a Presiding Eldership on Long Island.

Two Lutheran Synods in Illinois and adjacent States have united in one Synod, to be known as the Synod of Illinois. The united Synod contains 32 ministers.

The consecration of Bishop Wilson for the Canadian Synod makes nine Bishops for the Reformed Episcopal Church, besides Bishop Gregg, who seceded. The Church has now 101 ministers.

Bishop Schereschewsky, of the Protestant Episcopal mission in China, has held the first ordination of natives. Three Chinese were admitted to the office of deacon and one to that of priest.

Thirty-eight Maoris, of New-Zealand, have been introduced to the ministry of the Episcopal missions in that country. They are commended as faithful men. Six Maoris sit in the local Parliament.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., of St. John's Methodist Church, Brooklyn, will follow Dr. Buckley, now editor of the *Christian Advocate*, as Pastor of Hanson-Place Methodist Church, in April next.

Bishop Simpson was to have sailed July 1 from San Francisco for an official visit to Methodist missions in Japan and China, but, owing to the illness of his wife, who was to accompany him, he will not sail.

The City Band of Chilpancingo, Mexico, having nearly all become Protestants, refused to play at a Roman Catholic festival on the Sunday of Holy Week, on the ground that it was a violation of the Sabbath.

The German Lutherans of St. Louis celebrated the seventh jubilee of the Augsburg Confession, and the sixth jubilee of the Book of Concord with a grand procession and festival. The procession was four miles long.

Alfred O. Treat, M. D., son of the late Secretary Treat, of the American Board, is dead. He was a missionary in China six years, returning six years ago to this country on account of ill-health. He was 40 years of age.

All clergymen now preaching evangelical theology, but formerly connected with unevangelical communions, either as laymen or ministers, are invited to meet in conference at Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 17 and 18, for fellowship.

The Friendly Islands have been evangelized in the lifetime of one man. The Rev. John Thomas, the first missionary to those islands, is now living, old and feeble, near Birmingham, England. He is supported by his converts.

Bishop Crowther, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has received from the Royal Geographical Society of England a handsome and costly gold watch, in token of the valuable services he has rendered in the exploration of the Niger and other rivers of Africa.

Twenty-two candidates for missionary work were recently presented to the Bishop of London, in St. Paul's Cathedral, for ordination. Twenty of them had been educated and trained by the Church Missionary Society at Islington. One of them was a native African.

A Southern Methodist Conference has passed a resolution that "church festivals do not develop the grace of liberality, but are detrimental to the spiritual interests of the Church, and we will urge upon our members the duty of giving directly to the Church of Christ."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that the Belgian Episcopate has resolved, in view of the result of the recent elections, to acquiesce in the new Educational law, and that the Bishops will take part in the national fête in commemoration of the Belgian declaration of independence in August.

There are in all 18 different evangelical societies at work in Syria in the matter of secular, moral, and Christian education, which have together 1,000 communicants, 4,500 average total of Sunday congregations, 80 foreign preachers and teachers, and 300 native helpers. This is in a total population of 209,000.

There were ordinations of 471 ministers on Trinity Sunday in England, of whom 244 were of Deacons. Of the Deacons 26 were ordained in the Diocese of London, and 15 in that of York. Of the whole number of candidates, 265 were graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. The number of ordinations is less than in 1878 and 1879.

The Shah of Persia has informed the Rev. J. L. Potter, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, through the British Minister at Teheran, that he objects to his giving religious instruction to Mussulmans; that if he continues to do this he will not be permitted to reside there, and Mussulmans attending meetings held by him will be arrested.

The American board has decided, while attempting to establish an independent Central African Mission at Bihe, on the West Coast, to extend the Zulu Mission in Natal to Umzila's Kingdom, a country hitherto unoccupied by Christian missionaries. It lies on the East Coast, with the Limpopo for its southern, and the Zambesi for its northern, boundary.

Another Christian reformer has risen in India—Chet Ram, of North India. He proclaims himself a Christian, and goes about preaching and healing people as Christ did. He is accompanied by 12 apostles of a most forbidding appearance. Chet Ram claims to be divinely inspired, and to have no need of studying the Bible. He is very ignorant. He has been beaten often by the populace.

The Consistory of the National Church of Geneva issued an appeal, which was read in all its churches, asking votes against the project of separation of Church and State, submitted to the people by the Great Council. The result of the vote was two to one against separation. Thus, the Conservatives were defeated by their own law, they having passed last year the law for a reference of important questions to popular vote.

The new Prayer-book adopted by the Old Catholics of Switzerland prescribes that in all parishes where the mass is celebrated in the language of the country no other mass liturgy is permitted to be used. For the completion of the rubrics and for the preparation of an edition suitable for liturgical use, a commission of five members—two German-speaking and two French-speaking, under the Presidency of the Bishop—has been appointed.

Dr. Blyden, himself a pure African of high attainments, says the missionary societies have made a mistake in sending to Africa mulattoes instead of pure Africans; the former, whether born in the West Indies or in the United States, being almost universally of a delicate constitution, and having certainly no advantages as to endurance of climate over white men, while negroes of pure blood, wherever born, will be found better adapted to the African climate.

It is claimed by Mr. Henry Lewis, Principal of the Oxford Diocesan Training College, that the training colleges of the Church (for teachers) receive less from the Government in proportion to the work done than do the Dissenting colleges. He shows that the State grant provides one teacher for every 68 scholars in average attendance on the Church of England schools, one teacher for 49 Wesleyan scholars, one teacher for 63 Roman Catholic scholars, and one teacher for 46 scholars of the British and Foreign School Society.

The English Curates' Augmentation Fund held its annual meeting recently under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The report stated that the income for the year was $65,130, a falling off of upward of $20,000. It also stated that "much, obviously remained to be done in order to realize the hope of being able to give an increase of, at least, $250 a year to those who had served without reproach for not less than 15 years, for there were now nearly 1,160 assistant clergy whose length of service exceeded that period, and the council could only make grants to 297.

The *Jewish Messenger* seems to be dissatisfied with the character of Jewish preaching in this City. It says: "If Isaiah were to visit New-York and begin work among us, we doubt whether he would allow himself to be perched in a pulpit or confined within a single synagogue. The Judaism he would preach would be of a simple kind; it would be free from all pedantic quotations and mystical rhapsodies. He would insist that the life is the test, not the volume of prayers or the mass of professions; that reform or orthodoxy which fails to touch the moral susceptibilities and rouse to fitting action our highest powers is a mistake, if not worse. He never attended a rabbinical seminary, and never wrote for a Jewish paper; yet he attained the heights of prophecy."

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS, Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY, Saturday, July 24, [illegible]
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL, Thursday, July 29, [illegible]
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL, Thursday, Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA ... TUESDAY, July 13, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, July 27, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA ... TUESDAY, Aug. 3, [illegible]
WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Aug. 10, [illegible]
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 8 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS.
EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers Zeeland ... July 17, 9 A. M. | Belgenland, July 24, 7 A. M.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second-Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $47.50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 55 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia ... July 10, 7 A. M. | Circassia ... July 24, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia ... July 17, 1 P. M. | Devonia ... July 31, 1 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
*Elysia ... July 17, 1 P. M. | Victoria ... July 24, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA ... Wednesday, July 14, 8:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA ... Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
ABYSSINIA ... Wednesday, July 28, 9:30 A. M.
GALLIA ... Wednesday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. [illegible] CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, [illegible] Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, July 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, July 22, [illegible]
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, July 31, [illegible]
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, Aug. 7, [illegible]
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Aug. 12, 9:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:
STATE OF ALABAMA ... Thursday, July 15, 10 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Thur., July 22, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA ... Wed., July 14, 10:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ... Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL ... Wednesday, July 28, 10 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
RHEIN ... Sat., July 17 | ODER ... Sat., July 31
NECKAR ... Sat., July 24 | MAIN ... Sat., Aug. 7
First Cabin ... $100
Second Cabin ... 60
Steerage ... 30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT ... July 15 | CIMBRIA ... July 29
HERDER ... July 22 | SUEVIA ... Aug. 5
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

S'rs leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ROTTERDAM ... Wednesday, July 14
SCHIEDAM ... Wednesday, July 21
W. A. SCHOLTEN ... Wednesday, July 28
1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $45–$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Ag't.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks):
Denmark, July 14, 9:30 A. M. | Holland, July 21, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Spain, S., July 17, 12:30 P. M. | Helvetia, S., July 24, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets [illegible] lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON ... Tuesday, July 20
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, July 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA ... Saturday, July 31, noon or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson ... Wed., July 14
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Fleetwood ... Sat., July 17
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35, N. R.
R. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (Havana & Mexico) Wed., July 14
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.) ... Wed., July 28
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.
Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. July 16 and Aug. 1 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foots, Wednesday, July 21.
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON ... SATURDAY, July 10
Steamer MORRO CASTLE ... WEDNESDAY, July 14
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA ... Thursday, July 15
S. S. SARATOGA ... Thursday, July 29
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ALL RAIL LINE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG AND QUEBEC.

On and after June 28, 1880, the popular through train, with parlor cars, will leave Grand Central Depot, New-York, (N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R.) at 3:00 A. M., arriving in the mountains by early evening. Dine at Springfield, sup at White River.
For further particulars apply to C. T. HEMPSTEAD, G. T. A., 4th-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Elmira, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 4:30 P. M. train.
Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in [illegible]
E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 5, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for West Philadelphia, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.
For Atlantic City, 7:30 and 11 A. M., 1 and 2 P. M.
For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily, and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 7:40, 10:40, 11:35 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 6:30, 8:30, 9:35, and 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 5:50, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 21, 1880.
Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 5:20 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.
Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:35, 4:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.) 2, 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:35, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 5, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.
9 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connection to [illegible] Glen's Falls, and Rutland.
1:30 P. M., Saratoga Special.
3 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.
9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Buffalo, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Buffalo, and Montreal, via St. Albans.
11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:05, 4:40, 4:45, 5:45, 6:40, 7:20, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; also, at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 2:10 and 7:35 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M., and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. train.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA GREENPOINT.
Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R., at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, and half-hourly to 8:45 P. M. Returning, leave Manhattan Beach at 7:05, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 12:20, and every half-hour to 10:35 P. M.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Steamers THOS. COLLYER and MATTEAWAN, from 23d-st., N. R., at 9:10, 10:25 A. M., and hourly to 8:25 P. M. Leaving LEROY-ST. ten minutes and PIER NO. 8 20 minutes after leaving 23d-st. The boats leaving 23d-st. at 7:25 and 8:25 P. M. do not stop at Leroy-st. and Pier No. 8.
The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 9:25 A. M. hourly to 8:25 P. M. Trains from Manhattan Beach, connecting with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st. leave hourly from 8:20 A. M. to 12:20 P. M., 1:25 to 6:25 P. M., 7:20 to 9:20 P. M. and 10:40 P. M. Trains connecting with steamers for Pier No. 8, Leroy-st., and 23d-st. leave every hour from 11 A. M. to 9:55 P. M.
GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening.
Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York, and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.
FIRE-WORKS.—THE ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION COMPANY will give a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, commencing June 19, under the personal supervision of James Pain, of London. Admission, including seat, 25 cents; without seat, 10 cents.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,

CONEY ISLAND.
PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.
Brooklyn Depot, 9th-av. and 20th-st., (Green-Wood.) Take Park and Vanderbilt av. cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.
TRAINS RUN EVERY 20 MINUTES IN THE MORNING AND EVERY 15 MINUTES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 25 CENTS.
Special excursion tickets for ladies and children ONLY, good on all trains to Coney Island before 3 o'clock P. M., and on all trains from Coney Island before 5 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) will be sold at 15 cents for ladies and 10 cents for children under 12 years of age; children under 5 years of age free.
Grand Concerts (free) every afternoon and evening on the Plaza at West Brighton by Downing's celebrated Ninth Regiment Band and Arbuckle, the world-renowned cornet soloist. Last train leaves the island at 11:15 P. M.

BRIGHTON BEACH

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY.
TRAINS LEAVE FLATBUSH-AVENUE, LONG ISLAND DEPOT, BROOKLYN, hourly from 6:30 to 9:15 A. M., and from 9:15 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. half hourly. Separate trains run from BEDFORD half hourly from 11:31 A. M. to 10:01 P. M. Last train from the Beach leaves at 11:10 P. M.
Flatbush-Avenue, Long Island Depot is reached, via Flatbush-avenue cars, from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars, from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries.
Bedford Station is reached, via Grand and Roosevelt Street Ferries, by the Franklin-avenue cars and Rapid Transit trains.
W. E. DORWIN, General Superintendent.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—REGULAR LINE.
WHITE'S FLEET OF PALACE STEAMERS, GRAND REPUBLIC, AMERICUS, and COLUMBIA.
Only boats permitted to land at the wharf of the Colossal New Hotel. Will leave daily as follows:

	W. 24th-st.	Leroy-st.	Pier 1.	Jewell's, B'n.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Columbia	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Americus	9:30	9:45	10:00	
Gd. Republic	10:00	10:20	10:35	11:00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Columbia	2:00	2:15	2:30	2:45
Americus	2:30	2:45	3:00	

LEAVE ROCKAWAY at 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.
FARE, ROUND TRIP ... } Good on { 50 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS ... } either boat. { 35 CENTS.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE.

BEST ROUTE.
Take steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. Time-table below.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

FOR LONG BRANCH.
TWO TRIPS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
Leaves foot of West 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and Stone Pier, No. 1 N. R., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
BENT'S FULL MARINE BAND ON BOARD.
FARE ... including pier ticket ... FIFTY CENTS
EXCURSION TICKETS, good only day sold ... 60 CENTS

PLYMOUTH ROCK. EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
THIS SUNDAY, JULY 11.
HAVERLY'S GENUINE COLORED MINSTRELS (Now performing to large audiences at Niblo's Garden,) accompanied by their mammoth MILITARY BAND, IN FULL UNIFORM, will be ON BOARD THE PLYMOUTH ROCK on her morning trip to Long Branch, and will render some of their favorite MELODIES, JOYOUS JUBILEE REFRAINS AND SWEET CAMP-MEETING HYMNS. TIME-TABLE ABOVE.

STEAMER SHADY SIDE.
SATURDAY NIGHT EXCURSION FROM NEW-YORK for a quiet and pleasant sail up the East River and Long Island Sound. On and after SATURDAY, June 5, take the steamer SHADY SIDE, leaving Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, at 4 o'clock P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 4:15, and return to the City about 10 P. M. Those desiring supper can be supplied on board.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND.

ONLY BOATS DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER.
Avoiding dust, cinders, changes, and delay.
Steamers STOCKTON, SYLVESTER, KILL VON KULL, NELLY WHITE, and HANCOX run as follows:

Trip No.	Leave 22d-st., N. R.	Leave Leroy-st.	Leave Pier 8 N. R.	Leave Iron Pier.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
*1. Nelly White			7:00	[illegible]
2. Kill von Kull	9:00	9:15	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. H. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. M.
6. Nelly White	[illegible]	12:00	P. M.	12:35
	P. M.	P. M.	12:15	[illegible]
7. Hancox	1:00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Sylvester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. H. Stockton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Nelly White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Kill von Kull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12. Hancox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13. Sylvester	[illegible]	6:15	[illegible]	[illegible]
14. H. Stockton	[illegible]		6:30	[illegible]
15. Nelly White	[illegible]	7:10	......	[illegible]
16. Kill von Kull	[illegible]	......	......	[illegible]
17. Sylvester	[illegible]	......	......	10:15

Excr. tickets 50c., single 35c., include Pier admission. Down-town landing, Pier 8, foot Rector-st., close to both elevated roads. *Trip No. 1 will not be run Sundays.
Trips leaving Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. land at Rector-st. and Jersey City only.
Trips Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 16 do not land at Leroy-st. on trip up from Iron Pier.
Trips Nos. 14, 15, 17 omit Leroy-st. on the way down. 10:15, last trip up from Pier, lands at Rector-st. only. Omnibus to Brighton Beach from Pier.

Table d'hôte dinner, with wine, $1.
Chef from Hotel Brunswick.
Menu to-day: Julienne soup, devil-crabs, tenderloin and mushrooms, butter-beans, stewed potatoes, Spring chicken, salad, ice-cream, claret.

CONEY ISLAND.

SEA BEACH PALACE.
CABLE'S, AND THE NEW IRON PIER,
VIA BAY RIDGE.
SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE.
SUNDAY, JULY 11.
Steamers IDLEWILD, JOSEPHINE, and CHRYSTENAH, will leave as follows:

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 1.
9:00 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:10 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	11:50 A. M.	12:00 M.
12:00 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:10 P. M.	4:20 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:10 P. M.	5:20 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:40 P. M.	5:50 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	....	....	6:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	....	....	....
8:10 P. M.			

Returning trains connecting with boats will leave Sea Beach Palace at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30.
FARE, 25 CENTS.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
SEA BEACH PALACE is now under the management of C. A. MERRITT, proprietor of Anthony House, New-York. Restaurant now open at reasonable prices.
TABLE DE HOTE. DINNER, $1.
Ladies visiting the island can have parcels checked free of charge.

SEA BEACH PALACE HOTEL.

CONEY ISLAND,
is splendidly located and opposite IRON PIER, is now under the management of Mr. CHARLES A. MERRITT, New-York.
The restaurant prices are reasonable; table d'hote, the best on the island, $1. The most pleasant and select hotel for families and excursion parties. Ladies visiting the island can have their packages checked free of charge.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND.
THE ELEGANT STEAMERS
Laura M. Starin & St. Nicholas
Will leave for GLEN ISLAND daily and Sundays as follows:

*Pier No. 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt-st.	Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Fy., B'kl'n	33d-st., East River.
8:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
10:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	3:10 P. M.

Returning leave GLEN ISLAND 7:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 5:30, and 8:00 P. M.
*Pier No. 18 N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., is three blocks from 6th-av. and two blocks from 9th-av. L road.
Grand Concert in Pavilion Daily.
Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Bowling, and Billiards.
RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE AND DINNER served from 12 M. to 6 P. M. in the magnificent Dining-hall of the Club-house, under supervision of
HIRAM D. MAXFIELD,
the celebrated caterer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, (round trip,) 40 cents; single, 25 cents. Clam-bake, 75 cents.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:20 P. M., via "Annex" boats.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers. FULL NIGHT'S REST.
No intermediate landings between New-York and Fall River. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 6 A. M. (Mondays excepted,) when the steamer will touch at Newport, arriving at Newport at 6:40 A. M. Five morning trains FALL RIVER TO BOSTON.
Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 207, 259, 361, 401, 417, 526, 940, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, corner 23d-st., and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 2 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State-house and Old Colony Depot. SEND FOR FALL RIVER LINE LIST OF TOURS AND EXCURSIONS.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

$3 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE

FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.
STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY
Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., connecting at Newport with fast express train, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Boston from Old Colony Depot at 7 P. M.
Tickets and state-rooms can be secured in New-York ONLY, at Pier No. 28 North River and on steamer.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after JUNE 28 DIRECT CONNECTION will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT wharf, Providence, at 5:50 A. M., will RUN THROUGH to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL PRINCIPAL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.
The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 43 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $5, meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, corner of Front and Montgomery sts.
GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—ALBANY AND C. VIBBARD daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 3:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware R. R. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for passage. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.

VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.
The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND
Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. (23d-st. E. R. at 3:15 P. M.) and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $5 10 to Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.
Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st., at 3:10, 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

HO FOR THE CATSKILLS.—STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings. Only direct route to the Switzerlands of America, with fast and commodious steamers BROOKS and WALTER BRETT. Free from dust, and a good night's rest. Leave daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. L. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 35 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily, at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 2:45 P. M.; 33d-st., East River, 3 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamer leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 25 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 29 East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st. East River, 3:45 P. M. daily; Sundays excepted.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN,
ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.
DURING the PAST SEASON THIS HOTEL has been ENLARGED. OVER FIFTY PRIVATE PARLORS and BALCONY-ROOMS, with BATHS, &c., ADDED; the EXTERIOR WHOLLY REBUILT, and the INTERIOR ELEGANTLY REFITTED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.
ROOMS, &c., CAN BE HAD on APPLICATION at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
Chas. H. Shelley, Manager.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

A FAMILY HOTEL,
CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK.
Situated near the New-York Central Railroad Station, on the crest of Murray Hill, the coolest part of the City. Families wishing to pass a few weeks in New-York will find this location desirable. All rooms en suite, most of them having a southern exposure.
Address D. S. Hammond.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Three and a Half Dollars per Day.
This splendid hotel, having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open.
CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT, NEW-JERSEY.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
CARLTON HOUSE,
BEACH HOUSE,
OPEN JUNE 15.
Address for Illustrated Circulars,
L. U. MALTBY, Spring Lake, N. J.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.
No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine. It is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel. Special rates to Summer tourists in June, July, and August.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL

CATSKILL, N. Y.
High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first class in every respect; accommodations for 400; now open; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.
PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON UNTIL OCTOBER 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

ON THE HUDSON.—AT ONE OF THE COOLEST and most sightly points on river; handsome private rooms; piazzas all around; extensive, well-shaded grounds, lawns, garden, conservatories, and pine grove; a mile of walks on place; mountain and river scenery unsurpassed; plenty of room for croquet and archery; fruit, flowers, milk, and vegetables in abundance; good stabling; references required. E. R. JONES, Hyde Park on Hudson.

POLAND SPRING HOUSE.—RICKER & YOUNG, Props., South Poland, Me. This popular Summer resort, on account of the superior merits of the Poland Spring Water as a cure for kidney and other diseases, the beauty of its scenery, and healthy location, affords unequaled attractions to all seeking rest and health. Particulars, as above, or of O. HUTCHINSON, Agent for the Poland Spring Water, 5 Barclay-st., N. Y.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, Amityville, Long Island, having been refitted and enlarged to accommodate 300 guests, is now open for the season; still water and surf bathing; boating and blue-fishing; good snipe shooting; fine drives; 50 miles from City; five trains daily; commutation rates by the month, 40c. per day.
Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

WATER-GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water-Gap, Penn.—Delightful country and elegant hotel; three and a half hours from New-York by railroad from Barclay or Christopher st.
L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE HOUSE.
A delightful resort for tired business men and their families seeking Summer rest; 700 feet higher than the Hudson; abundant shade; good boating, bathing, and charming drives; one and a half hours from New-York; terms very moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 342, Peekskill, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL,

THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.
The LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT CO.'S new handsomely-illustrated TOURIST GUIDE AND RATE-BOOK for 1880, now ready. For copies and any information, please address T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlantic Dock, Buffalo, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and running water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; billiard-room; bathing, boating and fishing. M. H. GEHMON, Proprietor.

FOR PURE AIR, PERFECT DRAINAGE, cool nights, positive freedom from hay fever and mosquitoes, charming scenery and drives, elegant hotel, with first-class table and cheap prices, inquire of T. O. BAILEY, Proprietor Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Vt.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.
Open for the season. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT FOR families at Riverside House, Forked River; house first class; near the water; terms moderate; send for circulars. C. A. SMITH, Forked River, N. J.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., NOW OPEN, 1880.
Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book.
O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., under new and efficient management, is open for the reception of guests. Modern improvements.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN REDUCE EXpenses one-half and secure good board and best society at delightful resort on the Sound. HOME CLUB ASSOCIATIONS, No. 1,281 Broadway.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AT PORT HENRY, N. Y.—A desirable place to spend the Summer. For particulars, address A. S. G., Cashier's Department, Manhattan Railway Company, No. 71 Broadway.

OCEAN HOUSE, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Enlarged, with first-class rooms and newly furnished. C. WHITE, Proprietor.

MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND—JAMES SLATER, of the "Berkeley," New-York, Proprietor.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. T. RAYNOR.

SARATOGA.—NO. 202 SOUTH BROADWAY; choice location, amid springs and hotels; elegant rooms, with board. Mrs. CANFIELD.

MOORE'S HOTEL, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.—First class. Finest scenery and Falls in America. Send for circulars. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

GREENWICH, CONN.—SHADY GROUNDS; fishing-house and boat. Address Box No. 39, Greenwich.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, NOW OPEN. W. T. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES
will commence
ON SATURDAY, 17th JULY,
And continue through August.
The great *Travers Stakes for three-year olds*, 1¾ miles, the *Sweepstakes for all ages*, 1¾ miles, (events which have made many winners famous,) will be among the four races of the *first day*.
A larger number of horses will be in attendance than ever assembled at any race-course in this country, and as they will include distinguished winners from all points, excellent sport is assured.
JAMES M. MARVIN, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.
Second Meeting July 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31. Four races each day. Admission to field stand, 50 cents; grand stand, $1; ladies' tickets to grand stand, 50 cents.
W. A. ENGEMAN, Manager.
James McGowan, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANO STOOLS

AND COVERS.
STOOLS RE-COVERED.
LOUIS GUETTAL, 21 EAST 15TH-ST.

ORGANS, $30 UP; PIANOS, $130 UP; SECOND-hand instruments at great bargains; [illegible] monthly; Horace Waters & Co., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM CO.

Capital Stock, $3,000,000.
GREAT POPULAR INVESTMENT!
Mr. P. T. BARNUM takes the personal management of the Great Building and its various departments.
Applications for portions of the building (already received by the company) indicate the earning of large dividends on the stock—the subscribers to which embrace people from all professions, trades, and industries.
Only a limited amount of the unsold $1,750,000 of the stock which was offered to the public June 15, remains for subscription.
By direction of the Museum Company, the time to the public for subscriptions at par has been extended to Aug. 1, proximo.
Subscriptions for $100 and upward, in even hundreds, will be received.
Prospectus and subscription lists will be furnished on application to
The New-York, New-England and Western
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York,
Financial Agent for the Museum Company.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.
WALDEMERE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9, 1880.
New-York, New-England and Western Investment Company:
GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 8th inst. received. You are quite right in positively assuring all purchasers of stock in the new "BARNUM'S MUSEUM COMPANY" that I am to be the *permanent* General Manager, and that I shall devote my *personal* attention to the enterprise, in the success of which no person can feel so deep an interest as myself.
I have already signed a contract to this effect, and have secured by written agreement the assistance of managers known to me for years, and in whose ability I have the most implicit confidence. I know exactly where to place my hands on the greatest novelties in the world, and I really believe this great enterprise will pay larger dividends than any first-class stock offered to the public for years, and will rapidly advance to a very high premium. Very truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

THE COST OF ADVERTISING

For any responsible advertiser, making application in good faith, we prepare and furnish a written estimate, showing the cost of any proposed advertising *in the leading newspapers of the United States and* Dominion of Canada.
We prepare and exhibit printed proofs of any proposed advertisement.
For the preparing of estimates no charge is made, and the applicant is placed under no obligation to transact his advertising business through us unless it appears to him that by doing so he will best advance his own interests.
A copy of the advertisement, a list of the papers, the space the advertisement is to occupy and the time it is to appear, should all be given with the application for an estimate of the cost.
When an advertiser does not know what he wants or what he ought to do, he can designate some sum of money within which he wishes to limit his expenditure; this will enable us to prepare for him such a list of papers as will be the best for his purpose, within the limits which he prescribes.
Send 10c. for 100-page pamphlet.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU,
10 SPRUCE-ST. (Printing-House-Square.)

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage 6 per Cent. Gold Bonds,
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.
PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1930.
SECURED BY THE NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE DIVISION.
Total Issue, $5,000,000.
INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
PRICE, 102 1-2 AND INTEREST.
These Bonds are a direct obligation of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which is now one of the leading roads in the country. They are additionally secured by a First Mortgage on the New-Orleans and Mobile Division of the road, which is one of the best pieces of railroad property in the United States, laid with steel rails, thoroughly equipped and costing over $12,000,000.
We regard these bonds as a very desirable investment on account of the abundant security and length of time they have to run.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Kountze Brothers,

BANKERS,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building,)
NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
and
Circular Notes
issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances.
Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT,
No. 74 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.
By direction of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York March [illegible], 1880 under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 606 of the Laws of 1875, public notice is hereby given that the said Commissioners will cause a suitable book of subscription to the capital stock of the company to be incorporated and organized under the provisions of said act, and to be known as the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, to be opened at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1880, at the banking offices of the Central Trust Company of the City of New-York, at No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.
The amount of said Capital Stock is fixed at six hundred thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares of the par value of One hundred dollars each, subject to the right to increase the Capital Stock from time to time, as is by said act provided. The whole Capital Stock is to be subscribed by not less than twenty-five persons, and on subscribing, each subscriber is required to pay, in cash, five per centum of the par value of the number of shares subscribed by him.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any subscriber to the Capital Stock, and any and all subscriptions thereto which are not in compliance with the conditions to the granting of said franchise imposed by their resolution passed June 18, 1880. The Commissioners also reserve to themselves the right to distribute to any subscriber a number of shares less than the number by him subscribed for.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM G. FULLER, Secretary.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

Trust Mortgage 4 per cent.
Sinking Fund Bonds,
DUE 1919.
FOR SALE BY
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN
STOCKS
Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of
HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)
This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.
Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 18 NEW-ST.
(Next door to the Stock Exchange.)
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission and carried as long as required, on favorable terms and on a moderate margin.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

WE HAVE FOR SALE GOOD 7 PER CENT. investment bonds at par. R. T. LANCASTER & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL let second floor, three rooms, bath, with board; Southerners will find pleasant accommodations; unexceptionable references. No. 29 West 12th-st.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board; moderate prices; transients taken; references.

NO. 104 EAST 23D-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL well-furnished, cool rooms; good board; Summer prices; references.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.—Elegant front rooms; permanent or transient; superior board; Summer prices.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH-ROOM, with private table, or without board; also, rooms for gentlemen; references. No. 36 East 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GIRL, COLORED, 14 years of age, in a quiet family where she will receive good care. Give particulars and address JOHN J. BRADY, 6th-av. and 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS; also good rooms on each floor; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

NO. 66 PARK-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; reference.

ELEGANT SUITE ROOMS—JUST VACATED; second 1st parlor floor; large and small rooms. No. 9 West 28th-st.

NO. 26 WEST 25TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; just vacant; references.

NO. 75 EAST 61ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, singly, en suite, or conveniences for housekeeping.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor; also, other rooms, without board; Summer prices. No. 135 West 44th-st.

NO. 43 LEXINGTON-AV.—WELL FURNISHED double or single rooms; gas and baths; small family; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen pleasant furnished rooms, bath connecting; reference required. No. 118 East 30th-st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—Furnished rooms, to gentlemen; bath, &c.; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR AND upper floors, without board; references. No. 28 West 26th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen at No. 11 West 9th-st.; third house from 5th-av.; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

A BACHELOR WOULD LIKE TO MAKE permanent arrangements with a refined private family for a large south room on the same floor with bath, in a *scrupulously clean house* where there are no other lodgers, between 23d and 34th sts., 6th and Madison avs. Address, stating price and full particulars, H. S., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
FORTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.
ISSUE, $5,000,000.
The mortgage which secures these bonds is a first lien on the completed line from Richmond to Clifton Forge, Virginia, a distance of 230 miles, and also upon all the property and franchises of the JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL, a work of great value, constructed at a cost of over ten millions of dollars.
The undersigned, after the fullest investigation, offer and confidently recommend these bonds to investors. Price, 95 cents and interest.
ROBINS, POWELL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
CLOSSON & HAYS,
No. 11 Nassau-st.

Toledo, Delphos and Burlington Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
Due 1910. Int. Jan. and July. New-York.
The entire issue of these First Mortgage Bonds on the Main Line from the City of Toledo, Ohio, to the City of Kokomo, Ind.—185 miles—is $1,250,000, OR LESS THAN $7,000 PER MILE.
FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The right is reserved to advance the price without notice.
Geo. Wm. Ballou & Co.
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 72 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.

NEW-YORK CITY
6 PER CENT. STOCK,
PAYABLE IN 1910.
NEW-YORK CITY
6 PER CENT. STOCK,
PAYABLE IN 1906.
CINCINNATI CITY
5 PER CENT. BONDS,
PAYABLE IN 1930.
ST. LOUIS CITY
6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
PAYABLE IN 1896.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY SINKING FUND EQUIPMENT LOAN OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN CAR TRUST, SERIES A, $300,000.
As additional security, the ownership of equipment is absolutely vested in holders of these bonds.
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, POST & MARTIN,
34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO
PHILADELPHIA.

E. C. Bates & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 98 BROADWAY,
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
We execute orders in all securities listed at the New-York Stock Exchange; also, mining stocks and all outside securities.
E. C. BATES,
MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES ON COMMISSION ONLY, FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. OUR OFFICES ADJOINING THE STOCK EXCHANGE ENABLES US TO EXECUTE ORDERS WITH DISPATCH. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND SAN FRANCISCO EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFTS.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, Established 1860.
STOCK AND BOND BROKER.
No. 70 Broadway, New-York City,
WANTS
Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Stock.
FOR SALE—7 per cent. Consolidated Town Bonds of Richmond County, N. Y.; 7 per cent. Town Bonds of Andes, Delaware County, N. Y.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY
40-year Sinking Fund 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, issued on the Burlington and Missouri River Division. Interest April and October; principal due 1919. For sale by
CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOAN.—A HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED FOR [illegible]; security given. Address F. R., Box No. [illegible], *Times* Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, OPPOSITE [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ARION SOCIETY.

SEASIDE SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL, CONEY ISLAND,
THURSDAY, July 15, 1880.
Commencing at 5 P. M.; Music by the Military Band at 7 P. M.; Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert by the full chorus of the society and an orchestra of 80 artists. Brilliant decorations and illumination of the hotel grounds and beach; Masquerade and Torchlight Procession; Tableaux; magnificent display of fireworks and Sea Campfire.
Admission, $1 each person; no return checks. Tickets can be had of members at Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place, and at the gates.
Arrangements have been made with Culver's Prospect Park and C. I. R. R. and with N. Y. and Sea Beach R. R. to run trains all night; also boats from Iron Pier till 1 A. M. In case of unfavorable weather, the Festival will come off FRIDAY, July 16.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, July 12,
For one week only, Planquette's comic opera of
THE BELLS OF NORMANDY.
By the BOSTON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Miss Elma Delaro, Miss Frances [illegible], Mr. Edward Connell, Mr. Joe Armand, Mr. W. H. Seymour.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE ... Associate Manager
Unexampled Success Despite the Hot Weather.
HAVERLY'S GENUINE COLORED MINSTRELS.
100 Performers. | 20 End Men. | 100 Performers.
Everything New. | 40 Jubilee Singers. | Cool Theatre.
Each an Artiste. | 100 Performers. | Plenty Fun.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24TH-ST.

Adjoining 5th-Avenue Hotel. Steele Mackaye, Manager.
Only theatre now open with its regular company.
Perfect Summer Ventilation. Pure air passed over ice and filtered. | 162D TIME OF HAZEL KIRKE. | Mackaye's Double Stage, avoiding Waits between the Acts.
EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. 35TH-ST. & B'WAY.

Prof. Parker and his seven canine wonders, best educated dogs on earth. Logrenia's unrivaled trained birds, cat, and white mice; also in his grand magical illusions. Every afternoon at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30. Admission 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

Broadway and 41st-st.
RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA.
FIFTY PERFORMERS. Popular Concerts at 8 P. M. Admission, 25c. Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.

23d-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY, July 13, last but one Wilhelmj Concert.
WILHELMJ in CHAMBER MUSIC.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ANDREWS MANSION, FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—A family or party of friends can secure for the Summer a large, handsomely-furnished floor, with private table, in a fine country mansion, with every comfort; within an hour of City; perfectly healthy; extensive grounds; good, spacious stables; fishing and boating. Apply as above, or to No. 27 West 24th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—24 HOURS FROM NEW-York; eminence; large grounds; shade, boating, bathing, and driving; no malaria; mountain and lake; good rooms; good table; eggs and milk in abundance; room for 6 or 8 more; terms, $5 per week. Full particulars and reference on application. Mrs. J. C. GOWDEY, Bloomingburg, Sullivan County.

AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Three hours from City, via Erie and Wallkill Valley Railroad; large mansion; high ground, shade, good table; can accommodate 20 or more; terms, $8; special rates to families. Address Mrs. NEWTON MILLSPAUGH, Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

AMONG THE LITCHFIELD COUNTY HILLS.—Parsons desiring board can be accommodated in a private family, in a delightfully-located place near Lake Waramaug, with plenty of shade and good board. Address Box A, Marbledale, Conn.

A FEW FAMILIES MAY FIND THE COMforts of a home in the country at a farm-house near Croton Lake; hunting, fishing, fruit, &c.; no malaria or mosquitoes. Address G., Box No. 300, Sing Sing, N. Y.

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, 30 minutes from Wall-st.; desirable rooms, with board; appointments thoroughly first class; references required; house open the year round.

GREENWICH, CONN.—HOLLEY FARM; beautifully-shaded residence; large airy rooms; 10 minutes from Cos Cob Depot; carriages for all trains. Address No. 101 East 39th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD TABLE, LARGE and pleasant rooms; well-shaded grounds; near the mountains of New-Jersey. Address Mrs. A. LEONARD, Mendham, Morris County, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—LARGE ROOM AND GOOD table in private family, for two adults, $12; fine veranda, shade trees, bath, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 335.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—COCKBURN HOUSE.—Accommodations for 75. For circulars and other particulars address VAN COCKBURN, Mount Pleasant, Ulster County, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., Rooms Nos. 9 and 10.
NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY declared this day a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the stock of the company, payable on and after the 2d of August next.
Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 10.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 21st of July to the 5th of August, both days inclusive.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 170 and 172 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1880.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is declared and payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1880.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past THREE MONTHS, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of August next.
Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Aug. 3, 1880.
W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July [illegible].
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The monthly dividend of Twenty-five Cents per share has been declared for June, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books close on the 15th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, June 21, 1880.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1880, at our office, as above. The transfer-books will close June 30, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 16.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1880.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand. A. O. RONALDSON, Secretary.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 6, 1880.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY this day declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable July 15, at the Agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
Transfer-books will close on the 9th inst. and open on the 16th inst.
H. B. COOK, Vice-President.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.
[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1880.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared, out of the profits of the past six months, a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on Thursday, the 8th inst.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on and after 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON CAPITAL stock, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on Reserved Fund, is payable on demand.
E. J. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV. (Opposite Cooper Institute.)
FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1880.
INTEREST at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on larger sums, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1880, will be paid, according to the By-Laws, on and after Wednesday, July 21.
INTEREST not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending the 30th inst., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, [illegible]
WM. H. MACY, President.
[illegible] July 1, 1880.

GEN. SMITH SCORES A POINT

THE ORDER OF JUDGE VAN HOESEN SET ASIDE.

JUDGE FREEDMAN'S DECISION REFUSING TO ENJOIN THE POLICE BOARD FROM RECOGNIZING THE CLAIMANT.

The order of Judge Van Hoesen, in the equity suit of John R. Voorhis against Police Commissioners French, Mason, and Nichols and their subordinates, by which the defendants were ordered to show cause why they should not be restrained by an injunction from recognizing Gen. William F. Smith's claim to a seat in the Police Board, was vacated yesterday by Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Chambers. Judge Freedman is of the opinion that Mr. Voorhis has no equity, and that he is not entitled, by a possibility that some rights he claims will be violated, to restrain the Police Commissioners from doing what they may consider it their duty to do toward Gen. Smith. He considers, also, that the logical consequence of the litigation in the Nichols and Smith cases in the Supreme Court is that Gen. Smith, having been illegally removed from office, never really ceased to be a Police Commissioner. Following is Judge Freedman's opinion in full:

"The main question involved in the action is not before me as an original one. In the case of Nichols the illegality of his removal was adjudged by the Supreme Court, both at Special and General Term, and in the case of Smith the Special Term made a similar decision. As the true interests of the community require that unseemly conflicts between courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction, even if only apparently so, should be avoided if possible, I deem it not only expedient, but under all the circumstances as the best and most proper course, to adopt those decisions, as far as they go, as the embodiment of the law applicable to the present controversy. Hence the reasons assigned for the said several decisions are not material, and it is no answer to the motion to say that the decisions were influenced by mere obiter expressions of a learned Judge of the Court of Appeals on another occasion. It is sufficient that the legality or illegality of the removals made by the Mayor was the point directly involved and deliberately passed upon, and that the Supreme Court assumed and incurred the responsibility of determining the point adversely to the views urged by the plaintiff. Applying the law as declared by the Supreme Court to the facts disclosed by the case at bar, it necessarily follows that if Gen. Smith never was legally removed he never ceased to be a Police Commissioner, and no vacancy was created by his attempted removal, and, consequently, no vacancy ever existed which could be filled by the appointment of the plaintiff. This being so, the plaintiff does not stand in the position of an incumbent whose term of office had an unquestioned lawful commencement, and who is sought to be ousted by another, whose subsequent claim never was judicially determined; but, on the contrary, he occupies a position which the courts have already pronounced an untenable one from the very start. The action as brought, and the application for an injunction during the pendency thereof, are therefore alike devoid of substantial merit. True, the plaintiff is not a party to the record declaring the illegality of the removal. This may necessitate further proceedings against him, and it may not.

"Without expressing an opinion upon the point, it is sufficient to know that if, in the course of events, any such further proceeding should become necessary, its decision will be virtually controlled by the decisions already made, and hence no real equity arises from the fact that he was not named as a party. Moreover, if the plaintiff can present any solid reasons why the recognition of Gen. Smith as one of the Commissioners of Police by the members of the board lawfully entitled to seats therein, and by the subordinates of the said board, should be enjoined for the present, he may, and should, present them to the Supreme Court, which is more familiar with the different phases of the controversy than this court can become upon a mere motion. For the foregoing reasons this court should not as a mere favor lend its aid to enable the plaintiff to impede or avert the consequences flowing from the decisions already made by the Supreme Court, or likely to flow therefrom, and the members constituting the Board of Police should not be enjoined from doing what they may consider as a performance of their duty in the premises. Nor can I perceive that any public interest would be promoted by the allowance of an injunction. The advantage accruing to the plaintiff from the actual possession of the office is a matter secondary in importance to the right of the people to have the duties appertaining to the office discharged by the person whom the courts have adjudged to be lawfully entitled to perform them. Entertaining these views, it is unnecessary to determine whether the learned Judge of the Court of Common Pleas who granted an order to show cause herein, with the temporary stay contained therein, had the power, under the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, to make the same in an action pending in this court, nor is it necessary to notice any other of the remaining points which have been raised, and which are more or less of a technical character.

"The motion to vacate the order and the stay contained therein must be granted, with $10 costs."

As soon as the opinion was filed, Gen. Smith's lawyers, Messrs. Elihu Root and Willard Bartlett, obtained Judge Freedman's signature to an order vacating Judge Van Hoesen's order and stay of proceedings, and then started for Police Head-quarters.

GEN. SMITH TAKES HIS SEAT.

COMMISSIONERS FRENCH AND NICHOLS RECOGNIZE HIM IN THE ABSENCE OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Yesterday Mr. Stephen B. French, President of the Board of Police, made Gen. W. F. Smith a Police Commissioner, and they, with Mr. Sidney P. Nichols, transacted business as a Police Board without advising with Commissioners Mason and Voorhis. At noon, when Mr. Elihu Root, of counsel for Gen. Smith, telegraphed to Mr. French that a certified copy of Judge Freedman's decision was being made, Commissioner Voorhis had just had a talk with Mr. French, who had told him, among other things, that Commissioner Mason would not get an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whitney on the duties and powers of the Police Commissioners under Judge Daniels's "order." Mr. Voorhis says that no hour was named for a meeting of the Police Board, and he went to lunch at the De Soto, leaving word with the messenger to notify him if he was wanted to form a quorum for a meeting of the Police Board. About 12:30 o'clock Commissioner Joel W. Mason, on entering Police Head-quarters, heard that a meeting of the Police Board was imminent. He went to Mr. Voorhis's room, and learning where he had gone followed him to the De Soto, leaving word with the messenger that he had gone to fetch Mr. Voorhis to the meeting. Between the exit of Mr. Voorhis and the arrival of Mr. Mason, Gen. Smith had unostentatiously crept into the Central Office and found his way to a haven of security in Mr. Nichols's room. He was soon followed by Messrs. Root, Ecclesine, and Bartlett, of counsel for the claimant, and a few politicians. A score of shabby office-seekers and hangers-on congregated in the corridor outside the board-room. President French, having obtained a certified copy of Judge Freedman's decision, he, Gen. Smith, and Mr. Nichols, with counsel and the crowd, went into the board-room and summoned First Deputy Clerk Kipp, who is acting for Chief Clerk Seth C. Hawley. The minutes of the Board of Police state correctly what took place, as follows:

Commissioner French stated that, at a meeting of the Board of Police, held on the 8th inst., he was of the opinion that W. F. Smith should have been recognized as a Police Commissioner under the opinion given in his case by Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, reversing, setting aside, and annulling all action of the Mayor in his case; that he regretted that unanimous action by the board could not be taken at that time, and advised a recess, but during such recess an injunction was issued by the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, and served upon him, staying proceedings in such reinstatement; that he now presents to the board the order of the Hon. J. J. Freedman, of the Supreme Court, vacating and setting aside the said order granted by said the Hon. George M. Van Hoesen and the stay contained therein, and further stated that he is now of the opinion that W. F. Smith should be recognized as a Commissioner of Police in place of John R. Voorhis, and directed the Clerk to call the roll with his [Gen. Smith's] name as such Commissioner. Wherefore the roll was called—Messrs. Mason, Nichols, French, and Smith. Present—Commissioners French, Nichols, and Smith.

Mr. Nichols promptly offered resolutions that the "order" of Hon. J. J. Freedman, of the Supreme Court, be "spread" on the minutes, that the Superintendent notify the force of the reinstatement, "by the board," of Gen. W. F. Smith in place of John R. Voorhis, and that the Superintendent be instructed to place Gen. W. F. Smith in possession of the room formerly occupied by him, and recently occupied by John R. Voorhis. Superintendent Walling was, by resolution, summoned, and he was directed to notify the force of the action taken. He sent out the following by general alarm:

To all:
Gen. W. F. Smith has been reinstated as Police Commissioner in place of John R. Voorhis.
G. W. WALLING, Superintendent.

The "board," thus constituted, proceeded to transact much routine business. Gen. Smith secured the appointment of Simon Baldwin as a patrolman, and ousted Mr. Voorhis's messenger, Cosine, by appointing John Dwyer, who was ousted when Mr. Morrison was appointed Commissioner. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Nichols was "elected" Treasurer, and, on the application of Sheriff Bowe, the Superintendent was directed to detail 200 policemen for Cox's execution.

Col. Mason found Mr. Voorhis discussing a chop, and told him that he believed that a meeting of the Police Board was meditated, and urged him to return to Police Head-quarters. Mr. Voorhis's appetite was good, and he said that there was no particular hurry, as he had not been notified, and that he would return in a few minutes. Col. Mason returned hastily to Police Head-quarters, and when he arrived there he learned with indignation what had taken place. Mr. Voorhis was in the building a few minutes later, and on being informed of what had occurred he penned the following protests, which were disregarded:

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
George P. Gott, Esq., Treasurer's Book-keeper:
SIR: You will transfer or surrender no bonds, certificates of stock, money, or other articles of value belonging to the Police Department, or the Police pension fund, of which the Treasurer of the Police Board is the lawful custodian, to any person or claimant whatever, except upon my order as Treasurer; and you will in all cases take a full and specific receipt for each and every transfer, surrender, or payment made by you of Police or pension funds or property.
JOHN R. VOORHIS, Treasurer.

William H. Kipp, Esq., First Deputy Clerk:
SIR: Having been informed that an alleged or pretended meeting of the Board of Police was held this day, the time of which meeting I had no notice or knowledge of, and at which, as I am credibly informed, there were but two members—Messrs. French and Nichols, of the Board of Police—in attendance. Certain proceedings were then and there had which were in all and every respect irregular and unlawful owing to the absence of a quorum of the Board of Police. Now, therefore, for the reasons above set forth, I hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against the entry on the minutes of the Board of Police of any record of the proceedings or transactions of the alleged or pretended meeting of the Board of Police held this day at or about 12:30 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. VOORHIS, Police Commissioner.

George W. Walling, Superintendent:
SIR: I hereby protest against your promulgating, by telegraph or otherwise, any notification to the Police force of a pretended reinstatement of William F. Smith as a Police Commissioner in the place of John R. Voorhis, as no order or resolution to that effect has been authorized by the Board of Police or a majority of the members thereof, nor has such pretended reinstatement been ordered or authorized by any court of competent authority. JOHN R. VOORHIS, Police Commissioner.

Mr. Mason said to a reporter of the TIMES: "I think it an outrageous proceeding to hold a meeting without me when I could have been notified, as it was well known where I had gone to. The transaction was illegal, discourteous, and out of place, and I cannot find language in which to express my indignation. I had an idea that I was a Police Commissioner, and had certain rights and privileges, but I knew nothing of what was done, and do not know now except from rumor. It is customary to hold regular meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays, and rule 10 of the Manual says: 'Meetings of the Board of Police shall be held as often as any three of the Commissioners may direct.' Now, if I am rightly informed, three Commissioners did not call or direct this meeting, for there were only two—Messrs. French and Nichols. Gen. Smith, against whom I have no personal animosity, was not a Police Commissioner. All the business transacted was illegal and goes for naught, in my opinion, no matter what they did. I arrived here at a few minutes to 1 o'clock, ready to act as a Police Commissioner, and found that they had adjourned without my having been notified to attend the meeting." Here Mr. French, who had entered Mr. Mason's room, called on Mr. Mason to produce a letter which he had written him on Friday. It ran as follows:

NO. 129 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, FRIDAY A. M.
MY DEAR COLONEL: I am advised that it would be unwise to hold a board meeting while the question as to who is Police Commissioner is pending in the courts. The matter will, without doubt, be decided to-morrow noon, and until then, I think, the meeting should be postponed. I shall not be at head-quarters to-day, but if you wish to see or communicate with me, Aleck will know where I can be found. Please tell Mr. Voorhis that there will be no meeting to-day. Yours truly,
S. B. FRENCH.

Mr. French insisted that this was a call for a meeting at noon yesterday. Mr. Mason replied: "There may be a misunderstanding, but I tell you, Commissioner French, in all fairness, that that is no notice for a meeting." After Mr. French had left his room, Mr. Mason continued: "I don't charge bad faith on the part of Mr. French. There has apparently been a misunderstanding, as I am sure that Mr. French believes that he properly notified me, and I am, perhaps, somewhat too emphatic in characterizing the proceedings at the reported meeting to-day, but I desired, and still desire and intend, to hold to my views in relation to the powers of the board in regard to recognizing Gen. Smith, and, as a Police Commissioner, I had, I think, a right to be notified, in a business-like manner, that a meeting was to be held. I don't know what course I shall pursue. I shall be guided by circumstances and the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which I have personally applied for. Had I been at the meeting, I should have asked for an adjournment pending the receipt of that opinion."

Mr. French, who went to Sag Harbor last evening, said: "I notified Mr. Voorhis that the board would have a meeting about noon. I had notified Col. Mason of the meeting. In regard to the action of the board in recognizing Gen. Smith, I regard it as legal beyond peradventure. I had consulted those in whom I had implicit confidence and they assured me that such action would not only be legal, but that it was my duty to recognize Gen. Smith. Every facility had been afforded Mr. Voorhis, since Judge Daniels's decision had been handed down to retain his seat, and I believed that he had exhausted every legal remedy. I think that when Mr. Mason has had time to look into the question as carefully as I have done, and to consult lawyers who have taken pains to become familiar with the whole subject, as I did, he will be forced to the conclusion which I have already reached, that my action was just, proper, and legal, and that is all I need say about the affair."

Mr. Voorhis remained in his room at Police Head-quarters until after 6 P. M. Half an hour before leaving he admitted several reporters, to whom he said: "In view of the fact that only two Commissioners were at the meeting, I regard it as an irregular and unlawful transaction, so far as relates to its having been a meeting of the Board of Police. Nothing had occurred since the recess on Wednesday to have changed the status of those who at that time comprised the membership of the board, no additional order having been entered in relation to the constitution of the board's membership from any source. The pretended recognition of a claimant by the President of the board to-day was, in view of the absence of additional authority, an act of usurpation that is without any defense or excuse, and one which, as an American citizen, I am bound to resist to the extent of all the lawful means that I can command. Having been placed in this position of Police Commissioner by the chief Executive of this City, and having had assigned to me by virtue of that appointment certain duties to discharge with their attendant obligations, and having by virtue of my oath of office obligated myself to perform those duties to the best of my ability, I feel it would be unmanly and cowardly for me to abandon the position without a show of resistance, until relieved or removed therefrom by a force or power superior to that with which I am clothed. The matter of salary, power, and honor attached to the position is one of secondary importance. Had this proceeding which occurred to-day been done in an open and manly manner, at a regular meeting of the Board of Police duly convened, into which all members were invited to participate, and I had then been declared, by a majority vote of the members of the board, as no longer entitled to a seat therein, I would have had a higher respect for the Commissioners themselves and their action. I had no reason to suppose, from the manner in which the initiatory proceedings in this case were conducted, that it would culminate in a secret and stealthy manner, by the employment of trick and device. With the same show of justice and law, Mr. Mason and myself might assemble and call in Mr. MacLean, who is still a litigant and a claimant for the office of Commissioner, and recognizing him, proceed to issue orders to the Police force, and transact business appertaining to the Police Department. But that method of procedure is not one, in my estimation, that is designed to receive the support of good and law-abiding citizens, or to promote the welfare and efficiency of the Police force; and, as my efforts while in office have always been intended to accomplish those ends, I shall not at this time resort to means that might injure my reputation in the estimation of the public."

When asked what specific course of action he intended to pursue, Mr. Voorhis laughingly said: "I shall be governed by circumstances. If the board possesses the power of admission and removal of its own members, if it can remove one Commissioner and substitute a claimant by the simple declaration of its President, at its next meeting it may reverse its action, oust the gentleman it claims to have seated, or some other member, and direct my name to be added to the membership. Meanwhile, I shall be happy to see my friends in this office at any time during office hours."

Mr. Walling notified Mr. Voorhis that he was ordered to remove him by Monday. Mr. Voorhis smiled, and instructed Mr. Moody, his clerk and his messenger, not to notice any order emanating from the alleged meeting of the board held yesterday. A messenger in the building attempted to leave in Mr. Voorhis's room some letters for "Commissioner" Smith, but they were refused. First Deputy Clerk Kipp notified the banks in which the Police funds are kept and the Controller of the "election" of Mr. Nichols as Treasurer, and directed them to disregard Mr. Voorhis's signature.

HE WANTS HIS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Daves Hiamas to have his marriage with Lena Hiamas annulled from its beginning. Hiamas, who is a young Prussian, says in his complaint that he attended a picnic in Bellevue Park on June 17, and there met a young girl named Lena Brown, and danced with her. On June 19, he says he was informed by a man who came from Lena that he would have to marry her or go to jail. Subsequently, Lena called upon him and gave him the same information. Actuated by fear of arrest, he says, he went with her to the City Hall, where an Alderman performed the marriage ceremony for them. Hiamas says he then parted from Lena, and has not since seen her, excepting in the street. He also says that Lena told him, after the marriage ceremony, she was sorry she had forced him into it, and she would not hold him. No defense has been interposed to the suit. Judge Donohue yesterday appointed George C. Moore referee to take testimony in the case and report it to the court.

THE NEW DANGER OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

Mr. Harris, of Davies & Co., proprietors of the European Express at No. 3 Bowling-Green, said yesterday, when asked in relation to the reported custom of carrying inflammable or combustible goods, wrongly described, in defiance of law, on ocean passenger steamers, that attempts to ship such articles are very common, and he is obliged to constantly keep his eyes open to prevent it, as in case of discovery his firm would be liable to a fine of $200 in each instance. The Southern merchants are, he said, the principal culprits. In their anxiety to send samples of oil, turpentine, &c., abroad in a hurry, they resort to the most ingenious methods of concealment. Last Winter his firm received a bale of apparent cotton from New-Orleans for transmission to Liverpool. Inside in it was a can of lubricating oil, which leaked, and thus exposed the trick in time. Small packages handed in over the counter and described as toys have been found to contain cartridges. In all cases where they have any suspicion the firm take the risk of making an examination, and, if their suspicions are confirmed, they reject the package. Mr. Harris, however, had no doubt that many go through unsuspected.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY—MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Republicans of Queens County, notwithstanding the hot weather, are commencing to organize for the campaign. Two meetings of the County Committee have been held since the Chicago Convention, and at both much enthusiasm prevailed, and excellent reports were made of the prospects in the respective towns. The first local club was formed a week ago, at College Point, where the population is largely German. Mr. Strauss, a very popular and energetic Republican, was made President, and an active campaign will be carried on. On Wednesday evening the Flushing Town Club held a preliminary meeting, which was largely attended by the best men of the town. Dr. Bacon presided, and said, in opening, that while there might have been differences of opinion as to the best candidates before the nomination, now all could zealously unite in the great object of achieving victory through the election of Gen. Garfield. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Stedwell, Gibson, and Parsons, reported excellent resolutions of ratification, which were enthusiastically adopted. The Rev. O. E. Cobb and S. B. Parsons, Esq., then made brief and stirring addresses, the former saying that he was no political speech-maker, but, like the lazy man who invented the short way of saying his prayers, he could point to the pictures of Garfield and Arthur before him, and say, "Them's my sentiments." The Hon. L. Bradford Prince, being on a visit to his old home, was then called on, and said that this was the sixth organization meeting for a Presidential campaign that he had attended in that town, beginning with the Lincoln campaign of 1860; all had been followed by victory, and the more he viewed the situation the more confident he was of triumphant success this year. The candidates were all men of good repute, so that the question was simply between the principles and policy of the two parties. If we look back as far as 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, it is singular, but perfectly true, that subsequent events have shown that in every case of political conflict the Democrats have been in the wrong and the Republicans in the right. He did not believe that the time had yet come when the American people would put the Government into the hands of those who upheld slavery, who crushed out free speech, who carried on the rebellion, who opposed the constitutional amendments, who impeded specie payments, and who had organized a solid South by bull-dozing and tissue ballots, even if they placed a dozen Union Generals on their ticket to dazzle and to beguile. It was an ingenious nomination, but the same tactics had been tried before with McClellan, and notably with Horace Greeley, and the result had shown that the people understood the party that stood behind the candidate, and were not to be beguiled. A colored glee club then sang several new campaign songs, and, after arranging for an organization similar to the "Wide-Awakes" of 1860 and for a colored club, the meeting adjourned. Clubs are soon to be organized at Hempstead, Jamaica, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Long Island City, Newtown, Maspeth, Freeport, &c.

FIRE IN WHITE PLAINS.

GOOD LUCK AND LACK OF WIND SAVES THE VILLAGE FROM DESTRUCTION.

The business portion of the village of White Plains, Westchester County, had a narrow escape from total destruction by fire yesterday morning. About 7 o'clock a fire was discovered in a stable used by Mr. Elisha Ferris, the President of the village. In a few minutes the entire building was in flames. Part of the building was occupied by Mr. S. A. Munger, the village blacksmith, who lost everything, even his tools. It was at first thought the fire had started from his forges, but he says there had been no fire in them since 11 o'clock Friday morning. The village being without any fire department or apparatus except an old engine, which has seen half a century's work, a hose-cart, and hook and ladder truck, President Ferris sent telegrams for assistance to this City, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Port Chester, and Mount Kisco. In less than an hour Putnam Engine No. 2, of Port Chester, and Clinton Hook and Ladder Company, of Mount Vernon, were on the ground. The request to this City was then countermanded, although two engines were about being placed on flat cars, Superintendent Bissell telegraphing he would have them on the ground in 35 minutes. From the blacksmith's shop, which was totally destroyed, William A. Thomas's tin-shop took fire and was soon in ruins.

The flames then attacked James Gibson's large frame building, on the corner of Lexington and Railroad avenues. It being evident that if this was burned the whole village must burn, also, the citizens devoted their whole energies to save it, and succeeded, but its rear was badly burned. This building was occupied on the ground floor by Marcus Badt, dry goods dealer. He succeeded in moving his stock, and suffered slight loss. Mrs. Matilda King, who had rooms in the building, was robbed of $50 by some person who pretended to help carry out her furniture. The losses, as near as could be ascertained yesterday, were as follows: James Gibson, loss on buildings, about $2,000; fully insured. Marcus Badt, loss on stock, $2,000; insured. S. A. Munger, loss $200; no insurance. William A. Thomas, tinsmith, loss $2,000; no insurance. Mrs. Matilda King, loss about $100; uninsured. W. S. Cameron, owner of blacksmith shop, loss $500.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated from a spark from a cigarette in the hands of a young man employed by Mr. Ferris, who, at about the time the fire broke out, went into the stable and led out Mr. Ferris's horse. The merchants of the village were yesterday agitating the subject of organizing a fire department.

PATERSON'S MASKED BURGLARS.

CAPTURE OF MORE OF THE MEN WHO ROBBED RAWSON, THE WEAVER.

Some months ago an old man named James Rawson, living on the Little Falls road, near Paterson, where he carried on a small weaving business, was surprised by a gang of masked robbers, who bound, gagged and blindfolded him, and then cut out of his loom about 100 silk handkerchiefs. Rawson managed to get the bandage off one eye, and saw two of the men, who had removed their masks. One of them saw him move, and beat him brutally as he lay helpless on the floor. The next morning a neighbor came to the house, and discovering Rawson's plight released him. Subsequently, two men named Edward Cross and Samuel Mulligan were arrested, charged with the crime. They were tried at the last term of court, and made a vigorous defense, principally relying on an alibi. Rawson identified them positively, and they were convicted after the jury had been out a day and a night, but their friends persisted in protesting that they were innocent, and that somebody else must have committed the crime. The day after their conviction Mulligan organized the plot to assault the Warden of the jail and effect a general jail-delivery, which was frustrated by the presence of mind of the Warden and the bravery of his wife. The two men were then sent to State Prison, where they now are, one under sentence for five and the other for six years. Their wives have ever since been striving to elicit evidence to show that others were the guilty parties. The discovery of some of the stolen silk handkerchiefs has led to the arrest of Mark Brophy and Patrick Murphy, who have been committed to jail to answer for burglary. Three other men named Melville, Lee, and McKilborough are also suspected of being connected with the crime, and warrants have been issued for their arrest. In following up these clues the Police have learned of the existence of an extensive gang of Paterson desperadoes, who are believed to have committed many serious offenses of late. The friends of Cross and Mulligan insist that enough has been learned to show that they were innocent of the crime for which they are now in State Prison. The Public Prosecutor, however, is as firmly convinced as ever of the guilt of the two men, but thinks it extremely probable that the others were also implicated, and the Police are of the same opinion.

TOO SMART FOR MARK LANIGAN.

When the Hon. Mark Lanigan, of the Fourth Ward, said on Friday that he would "make the issue" with Maurice J. Power, at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy, to be held to-morrow, there seemed to be a prospect of a lively encounter. Mr. Lanigan was incensed because he had not been appointed a member of the Committee on "Stands, Music, and Fire-works." He was for several years a member of a like committee in Tammany Hall, and grew fat and haughty while in that position. When informed that Mr. Maurice J. Power had, in the classic language of the Fourth Ward, "dished him out of the job" by not putting him on the committee, Mr. Lanigan naturally became furious, and it was then that he resolved to "make the issue." Yesterday, Capt. Fallows, formerly of the rebel army, informed Mr. Lanigan that Mr. Power was anxious to put him [Lanigan] on the Committee on "Stands, Music, and Fire-works," and Mr. Lanigan became jubilant, leading bands of patriots into many places of refreshment. Mr. Lanigan retired to rest last night in blissful ignorance of the fact that the contracts for stands, music, and fire-works have already been awarded by the committee, and that he will have no finger in the pie.

VISITING WHERE SHE WAS NOT WANTED.

Mary Connolly, the woman who figured in the famous Blair poisoning case, which terminated in the imprisonment of the Volkmar fortune-tellers, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. She had been arrested on the complaint of one Bessie Taylor, of No. 405 East Twelfth-street, wife of a Mr. Taylor who figured in the background of the poisoning case. Mrs. Taylor charged the prisoner with disorderly conduct in annoying both herself and her husband by calling at their residence when she had been warned to keep away. Justice Otterbourg fined the prisoner $10. She took out her pocket-book, threw down the money on the desk, and left the court-room.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman McKee, of the Eighteenth Precinct, died yesterday of Bright's disease.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a reception to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Secretary Sherman returned from Brighton Beach yesterday, and went to Ocean Grove, where he will pass Sunday.

Christian Henger, of No. 534 West Forty-third-street, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of West Forty-fourth-street.

Twenty-four candidates for the position of Night Inspectors underwent a civil service examination in the Custom-house yesterday.

The Hoboken Turtle Club will breakfast and dine on their grounds at Case's Hotel, near Macomb's Dam bridge, on Thursday next.

David Grady, aged 14, of No. 715 Washington-street, was instantly killed yesterday by falling down a grating at No. 15 Spruce-street.

An unknown boy, about 13 years old, who was respectably dressed, fell overboard yesterday at Pier No. 31 East River, and was drowned.

Ira D. Sankey will assist Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck in conducting the Gospel temperance service, at Cooper Institute, this evening, and will sing several solos.

George Corbett, a painter, of No. 351 East Thirty-first-street, was fatally injured, yesterday, while at work at No. 180 Mulberry-street, by falling off the roof, which was four stories high.

An unknown man, about 36 years old, of medium stature, was found drowned yesterday at the foot of West Forty-fourth-street. He had brown hair, was clean shaven, and wore a blue coat and trousers.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden for the week aggregated 5,189, of whom 1,569 were landed yesterday. The Rhein, from Bremen, brought 710; the Adriatic, from Liverpool, 482; the Elysia, from London, 267, and the State of Alabama, from Glasgow, 153.

Eugene Greene, aged 8 years, of No. 93 Baxter-street, was fatally injured, yesterday, by rolling from a fire-escape, on which he was asleep, to the street. William Jones was killed, Friday night, by falling, while asleep, from a second-story window at No. 2,131 Third-avenue.

A meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club was held last night at No. 214 East Sixth-street, at which the President, Julius Horburger, presided. Speeches in support of the Chicago nominees were made, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Levi P. Morton Association was organized last evening at No. 549 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of that gentleman for Congress. The election of officers of the association will take place on Thursday evening at Rabenstein's Park.

Eighteen members of the Toronto Lacrosse Club will visit Staten Island this week as guests of the Staten Island Cricket and Base-ball Club. Lacrosse games will be played on the grounds at New-Brighton to-morrow, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On Tuesday evening the members of the two clubs will enjoy a hop in the Pavilion Hotel.

A verdict of homicide in self-defense was rendered yesterday in the case of Richard Kiernan, a laborer, who, on the 28th ultimo, was killed by a bottle thrown by Peter Griffen, of No. 333 Tenth-avenue. On that date a fight took place over a game of billiards, and Kiernan drew a knife on Griffen, who, in self-defense, threw a bottle with fatal effect.

G. Fearn, the champion swimmer of England, writes to THE TIMES that he is ready to make a match with Von Schoening, or any other long-distance swimmer, to swim up the East River, through Hell Gate, to Flushing Bay, for $500 a side, or to swim against Von Schoening and George Werhan from the Battery to the Coney Island pier for a sweepstake of $250 each.

The Lake View Sunday-school Assembly will be opened on Tuesday next at the Lake View grounds, Cazenovia Lake, and will continue until the 26th inst. Among the lecturers, teachers, and workers are the Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott, James M. Buckley, A. F. Beard, D. Torrey, C. N. Sims, J. E. McCarty, and N. Millard, Prof. J. J. Brown, and Frank Beard. Tickets at a reduced rate are on sale at the Erie Railway ticket offices.

George Wade, of No. 231 West Thirty-third-street, a respectable-looking elderly gentleman, was arraigned in the Toombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement. Eugene A. Slote, a stockholder in the Highland Sand Molding Company, swore that Wade, while President of the company, converted to his own use about $400 belonging to the company. The prisoner denied his guilt, and gave bail to appear for examination on the charge.

BROOKLYN.

Permits for the erection of 21 new buildings were granted during the past week.

The Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps will hold its annual schuetzen fest in Myrtle-Avenue Park on Wednesday and Thursday next.

John Sullivan, aged 70 years, of Eleventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, was run over and instantly killed last evening by a train on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad.

Property Clerk Rowley reports that the Police during the month of June recovered property valued at $6,297 90, of this amount $6,042 53 was restored to owners, leaving property valued at $255 37 unclaimed.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday a resolution was adopted offering a reward of $250 for the capture of Thomas Whalen, alias "Gullion," who is charged with the murder of Cornelius Mayer, on the night of June 27.

No person has yet appeared to claim the body of the man whose head was severed from his body by a rapid transit train at Grand and Atlantic avenues, on Thursday evening last. The deceased was evidently a laborer, and it is surmised that he was a stranger in the city, looking for employment.

The Board of Supervisors has awarded the contract for opening Surf-avenue, Coney Island, to Robert Furey at $2 20 per lineal foot. Mr. Furey was the lowest bidder. The assessment of plots on the avenue ranges from $157 to $662, according to their proximity to the improvement. Surf-avenue is a continuation of the Concourse, and will be opened to Norton's Point, the extreme western end of the island.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next by a special committee of the Board of Supervisors, to take measures to prevent the Sea View Railroad from crossing the Ocean Parkway near Coney Island. Judge Reynolds, of the City Court, has refused an injunction restraining the company from crossing on a bridge by means of stationary engines, which was applied for by the Park Commissioners. The Supervisors' Committee propose to appeal from Judge Reynolds's decision.

LONG ISLAND.

Henry Legone, of Jersey City, was found suffering from posion at Newtown Creek, on Friday last. A letter was found on his person in which he stated his intention of taking his life with prussic acid. Antidotes were administered, and he was afterward sent to his friends.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions will convene to-morrow for the July term, at Long Island City. As it is a busy time with the farmers, Judge Armstrong has decided not to detain the petit jurors for the trial of civil cases, but will confine the jury business exclusively to criminal cases, of which there are a large number on the docket.

STATEN ISLAND.

Moses Burnham, of New-York, who was arrested on Monday last at Elm Park for running a gambling game known as "French plate-pitching," has been released by Justice Johnson on paying a fine of $25.

The Richmond County Medical Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. A. T. Carroll, President; Dr. C. Henry King, Vice-President; Dr. W. C. Walser, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. C. Henry King, F. U. Johnson, and J. L. Feeny, Censors.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The City of New-York has purchased from the Executors of the late Elijah M. Davis about 50 acres of land in the Towns of Mount Pleasant and North Castle, in Westchester County. This is the property chosen for the site of the new reservoir for the new water supply for this City. The price paid was $11,181 65.

Mrs. Frank J. Searles, of Sing Sing, yesterday obtained a decree of absolute divorce. In February last her husband commenced a suit against her for a divorce on the ground of infidelity, but on the trial failed to prove his allegations. She is allowed the custody of their little boy, 3½ years old, and $5 per week alimony.

The building in Fordham formerly occupied by the boys' department of the St. Joseph's Asylum for Deaf-mutes is now undergoing a thorough renovation preparatory to being fitted up to be used as a "Catholic Infant Asylum," under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New-York City.

William Lanney, the ex-convict who recently escaped from the White Plains Jail, and who was on Wednesday night last recaptured by Sergt. Frank Randall, on the Bowery, in New-York, is at his old tricks again making preparations to take French leave of his custodians. Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Ford searched the prisoner and found on his person a paper of pepper, probably for the jailer's eyes, and a clasp-knife, tucked away inside of his socks. He evidently did not intend to stay in White Plains Jail any length of time.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census returns fix the population of Newark at 137,189.

Daniel Moran, aged 15 years, residing at No. 34 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was fatally burned yesterday afternoon while attempting to light a fire with kerosene-oil.

Receiver Hobart has been authorized by the United States District Court to sell at public sale, on two months' notice, the banking-house of the wrecked First National Bank of Newark.

Conrad Shieber, employed in Lester Brothers' factory, near Newark, hanged himself in the milling-room of the factory yesterday. The motive of the suicide is unknown. Schieber was a steady, sober man, 40 years old. He leaves a wife and three children.

Some time ago a number of tax-payers of Harrison made application to Judge Knapp in the Circuit Court of Hudson County for the appointment of an expert to examine the affairs of the town. Yesterday Judge Knapp appointed Frederick W. Stevens and he will commence his investigation at once.

Henry Mitchell was arrested in Jersey City yesterday evening for attempting to pass a forged check for $35. Mitchell went to Clark's coal-yard and offered the check, which purported to have been signed by Charles L. Kingler, in payment for a ton of coal. Clark, who had been victimized by means of a forged check before, said on a venture, "Young man that check is forged." Mitchell ran out of the office and down the street. He was captured by Officer Blanchard, and is held for examination.

The colored Republicans of Long Branch, N. J., met at Cobweb Hall, Ocean-avenue, on Monday last, and expressed their appreciation of Gen. Garfield as a true soldier of the war of the rebellion, a man of the people and for the people, and lauded Gen. Arthur as a life-long Republican, who has been a true and consistent friend to the colored race. M. F. Hamlin delivered an address, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting, to be held some time in August.

Judge Knapp heard further argument yesterday in the Hudson County Circuit Court in the matter of the application for the appointment of commissioners to condemn lands required for the use of the Jersey City and Communipaw Railroad Company. After appointing as Commissioners Messrs. Alexander Bonnell, John H. Bonn, and J. R. Schuyler, he granted a writ of certiorari and stay of proceedings. The Commissioners can proceed with their work, but the Railroad Company cannot use the condemned lands until after the certiorari is argued before the next term of the Supreme Court, which will be held in September.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

HOME AND FOREIGN SECURITIES—BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1⅝ to 1¾ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 2 to 2¼ per cent. The relapse in prices, both here and on the Continent, caused by the reported attitude of Turkey toward the recommendations of the Berlin conference was unabated until Thursday, and was also increased by money continuing dearer than was expected. On Thursday some favorable traffic returns and the rise in the price of iron caused a revival in home railways, which was partially sustained on Friday. In Colonial Government debentures, Canadian were about ½ better. New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria were also higher, New-Zealand 4 per cents have fallen about ¾. In foreign, Russian were affected by the threatened war with China and the Turkish troubles; Egyptian were lower, because it is understood that the payment of floating creditors by the international commission will be followed by throwing considerable amounts of new stock on the market. Most Russian issues close 1 lower on the week, and Egyptian 1 to 1½. Canadian railways are somewhat lower on the week. In American, Erie are 1½ lower; Erie preference, 7¼; Atlantic and Great Western Extension and Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio bonds, 4."

The *Economist* to-day says: "The probability of a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount is being freely canvassed in the city. The *Economist* deprecates such a change as unlikely to affect favorably the position of the bank in the discount market, but likely to put foreign exchanges against us."

BURIAL OF COL. PELTON.

The body of the late Col. William T. Pelton was interred at New-Lebanon yesterday. It was taken from this City on a special train that left the Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock in the morning. A large number of relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman went to the burial-place from this City. Among them were Mrs. Pelton, mother of the deceased; Miss Laura Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. Pelton, of Staten Island; Mr. Henry A. Tilden, uncle of the deceased; Mrs. Abell, Miss Goodwin, Miss Harper, the Misses Anita and Jessie Ashley, Park Commissioner Andrew H. Green, ex-State Treasurer Mackin, Judge James P. Sinnott, of the Marine Court; Gen. James B. Pearsall, John Mullaly, E. D. Ingersoll, ex-Assemblyman Thomas Costigan, ex-Assemblyman C. S. Beardsley, Maurice J. Power, John R. Fellows, ex-Justice A. T. Ackert, William H. Fowler, of Brooklyn; John F. McIntyre, Mr. John A. Beale, John T. McGowan, Gen. John M. Corse, Police Captain Jacob Seibert, John Cahill, J. W. Van Valkenburg, E. L. Parris, Francis S. Abell, Henry Gilbert, John Fay, and G. M. Gormley. The funeral party returned to this City on a special train at 9 o'clock last night.

TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES.

COTTAGE CITY, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., July 10.—On the last trip from New York of the Portland steamer, a deck-hand named Mills committed suicide by drowning, while under the influence of liquor. A boat was sent to his rescue, but the man sank before he could be reached.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—Eugene J. Higgins, a prominent wholesale liquor-dealer, died this morning from an overdose of laudanum, administered by himself. No cause can be assigned for the act except temporary nervous prostration and excitement.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—Patrick McCalligan, 60 years old, committed suicide this morning by taking Paris green. The cause was melancholy.

TAMMANY AND THE MASS-MEETING.

The Tammany Hall committee appointed to confer with a similar committee from Irving Hall in regard to the ratification meeting set down for the 28th inst. was to have met in the Wigwam last evening. Owing to the absence of Mr. John Kelly, the guiding star, there was no meeting. The fact is that that committee was not at any time invited to a conference with an Irving Hall committee, and therefore has nothing to report. If Mr. Kelly had been in attendance last evening it would probably have been decided whether Tammany will accept the invitation of Irving Hall to take part in the "monster" ratification meeting.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Isaac E. Eaton, of Kansas, is at the Astor House.

Gen. W. M. Dunn, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Major J. W. Powell, of Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; Judge A. B. Patterson, of Baltimore, and Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Judge James S. Goode, of Ohio; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, and W. A. H. Loveland, of Colorado, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE DELIGHT OF LADIES is to use "SAPANULE." Leaves the skin clear, cool, and soft. Just the thing for use in hot weather.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Abbey, L. D. Albertini, Mr. Arquimbo, Arthur J. Bradley, Mrs. J. Bradley, Charles Blake, Miss Sarah Barratt, John Brisban, John Bradburn, Miss Anna Bedrosia, Mrs. C. E. Blake, Mrs. Isabella Banks, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Bowen, H. K. Bull, Jr., John N. Bagley, Dr. S. Brown, Joseph Hodgson Chavasse, Mrs. H. Hodgson Chavasse, J. R. B. Cornish, Miss Cornish, Master Thomas A. B. Cornish, Master Lionel Jeffery Cornish, Master Sidney Hugh Cornish, R. Preston Cole, Mrs. Cameron, Miss L. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Caldwell, J. Caven, H. Crea, A. H. Christie, C. H. T. Christie, Edward Caulfield, Henry Daniels, A. Dingerville, Miss Doringh, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Davies, Jr., Alexander Dongan, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., Miss Marie Donaldson, C. S. Elliott, Miss Louise F. Elliott, Mrs. M. L. Elliott, Miss Eisner, George A. Fordon, William Fordon, Miss A. P. Ferguson, Edward D. Falkner, D. H. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Goodenough, P. R. Groat, Charles F. Groshols, H. W. Hore, S. T. Haseltine, Mrs. Miss Harrod, John Hogan, Albert Herbert, D. E. Hindle, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Hind, Henry J. Hart, Mrs. Hart, Stockton Hough, S. Hayaski, Mrs. Hitt, James N. Johnston, the Rev. Nicholas Jackel, M. E. Kiralfy, Mrs. Kiralfy and infant, M. J. Lawrence, Master Lyman Lawrence, the Rev. J. Y. Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, A. Levy, Leopold Mayer, William Morris, Mrs. Morris, Master Joseph Morris and infant, Mr. Martin, William Miles, the Rev. William V. Meredith, J. T. Murdock, Mrs. Frank Marsh, Harry York Madeley, Victor E. Mauger, J. G. Milburne, George O'Meara, Mr. McCarty, James Macdonough, Mr. O'Noda, Thomas O'Callaghan, Walter T. Phipps, Miss Carrie Adelaide Phelps, Joseph Perry, Mrs. Perry and child, Thomas Persons, Norman Peck, Wilfred M. Plevins, Josiah Polglase, Mrs. Polglase, Mrs. P. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Kemballe, H. B. Stearns, T. Sawa, H. Schlegelmilch, F. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Marie Smith, W. H. Statter, Master A. B. Statter, Master G. F. Statter, Richard Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Tanaka, S. Tujii, William G. Townley, Miss Townley, Miss Mary Townley, Miss Temby, W. L. Wellington, H. Wakeford, A. A. Webster, J. L. Waterhouse, Dr. J. H. Wiggin, Mrs. Wiggin, W. H. Whyte, T. B. Casey, T. F. Hughes, James Ainsworth, John Morris, Mr. Martin.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. J. Dixon and two children, Miss A. Dixon, Miss Irine Dixon, Miss Minnie Brooks, Mrs. D. Hogan and child, Miss Amie Stone, Mrs. Sheffield, daughter and two children, W. B. Clark, T. A. Baily, J. Kirby, J. F. Dillon, the Rev. W. B. Walker, Miss M. Gill, Mrs. A. Lees and two children, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Pinkham, N. Lovell, Mrs. A. G. Heyward and daughter, L. Lippman and daughter, B. W. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. C. McLaughlin, Miss Baily, Mrs. S. B. Lamar, Mrs. Dickey, Miss Dickey, H. T. Dunn, C. W. Lufburrow, J. C. Pohlman, C. Wunderlich, A. A. Brooks, N. Tishler and son, John Cordes, H. W. Pease, F. Millett, S. V. Ten Broeck, H. H. Wens, Mrs. M. Cosgrove, Mrs. E. J. Wall and two children, Mrs. M. Houlihan, Eugene Morehead, John Anderson.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, July 10.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 8 6-10 seconds fast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:38 | Sun sets......7:32 | Moon sets..10:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..10:18	Gov. Island..11:07	Hell Gate..12:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, JULY 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Texas, Nickerson, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Chalmette, Reed, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Albemarle, Hulphers, West Point, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah, George Yonge; William Lawrence, Marsh, Jr., Baltimore, George H. Glover; Sicilian, (Br.,) Purdy, Leith, Scotland, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Crescent City, Porter, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Gregory, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Hudson, Freeman, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Woodburn, (Br.,) Thompson, Havre, France, Seager Bros.; Hermod, (Dan.,) Hein, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; New-York City, (Br.,) Evans, Bristol, England, Arkell & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussins, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; E. C. Knight, Young, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Hadji, (Br.,) Faircloth, Ports of the West Indies, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Barks Vikar, (Norw.,) Sverdrup, Copenhagen, Den., for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Jose R. Lopez, Leland, Wilmington, Del., Miller & Houghton; Silhet, (Br.,) Josh, London, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Bristol, (Br.,) Manson, Bremen, Snow & Burgess; James McCarty, Carman, Picton, N. S., H. W. Loud & Co.; Jessie Goodwin, (Br.,) Gibson, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Jose E. More, Carlisle, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Skjold, (Norw.,) Tomessen, Amsterdam, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Ana Malene, (Norw.,) Hage, Copenhagen or Skudernaes for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agat, (Norw.,) Nordrum, Elsinore for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Sjoberg, Elsinore for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Trappano, (Aust.,) Mercich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Skiblacheer, (Norw.,) Thiess, Stettin, Germany, Funch, Edye & Co.; San Francisco, (Br.,) Borg, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Maltea, (Aust.,) Premuda, Glasson Dock, Eng., Seager Bros.; Alamo, (Ger.,) Bruderhausen, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Daniele, (Ital.,) Della Piana, Rotterdam, Seager Bros.; Sirena, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Funchal, Maderia, Seager Bros.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Annie, (Br.,) Gilmour, Boston, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool July 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Jane Mosely, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah 2½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston July 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Argosy, (Br.,) Peake, Cardiff June 24, in ballast to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Bark J. W., (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Williams, Ardrossan 41 ds., with pig-iron to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Bark Veronica, (of St. John, N. B.,) Payson, Cardiff 41 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Scammell Bros.

Bark Naparinia, (Br.,) Wills, Trinidad 24 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Bolgeloe, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Genoa 65 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Bark Umberto Primo, (Ital.,) Cangiano, Alexandria 90 ds., with iron and rags to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Bark Ati, (Aust.,) Ferrari, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Tde Charley, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Genion, Ponce 19 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Spencer, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, S.S.E.; hazy cloudy; at City Island, clear and calm.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Amaryllis, for Hamburg; Vaderland, for Antwerp; Amerique, for Havre; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Britannic and England, for Liverpool; California and Lascelles, for London; Salerno, for Hull; Roxburgh Castle, for Newcastle; New-York City, for Bristol; European, for London; Crescent City, for Aspinwall; Augustus, for Curacoa; Hadji, for St. Thomas; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson and Chalmette, for New-Orleans; City of Macon, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Albemarle, for West Point, Va.; William Lawrence, for Baltimore; barks Roma, for Trieste; Doris Eckhoff, for Gibraltar; Svalen, for Elsinore; Vikar, for Copenhagen; Aurora, for Liverpool; Jose R. Lopez, for Wilmington, Del.; brig Nile, for Santa Martha.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship General Whitney, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 10.—Sld. 6th inst., Due Fratelli, Capt. Rallo, from Cadiz; 8th inst., Germania, Southern Chief, William, all for New-York; Gloire, Margaretha, Primo.

Arr. 6th inst., Salcha, Swift, Capt. Kopp; 8th inst., Floresta, Java, Nora, Capt. Nielsen, at Copenhagen; Paratone; 9th inst., Alcestis, Alice, Capt. Rasetto; Bakran, Charles Stewart, Dannebrog, Emilie Clampe, Lino, Lovehjerte, Passe Partout, Unto; 10th inst., Magdala.

The steam-ships City of London, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York June 26, and Scotland, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Montreal June 24, and Quebec the 27th, have arr. here.

The steam-ship Bedouin, (Br.,) Capt. Ried, from New-Orleans June 10, via North Sydney, C. B., has arr. at Bordeaux.

The steam-ships Gilsland, (Br.,) Capt. Pringle, from New-York June 23, and Lena, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-Orleans June 16, via North Sydney, C. B., have arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship William Burkitt, (Br.,) Capt. Freeman, from New-York June 28, has arr. at Newcastle.

The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Labrador, Capt. Sanglier, from New-York June 30, for Havre, was signaled off the Scilly Islands at 11 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from New-York July 1, for this port via Queenstown, passed Crookhaven at 11 o'clock this morning.

GLASGOW, July 10.—The Allan Line steam-ship Austrian, Capt. Barrett, from Boston June 29, has arr. here.

The Allan Line steam-ship Lucerne, Capt. Kerr, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

HAVRE, July 10.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Barends, from Hamburg July 7, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Canada, Capt. Franguel, sld. hence for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10.—The White Star Line steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, sld. hence at 4:30 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

THE LEADING CIGARETTE.

So Acknowledged by all Dealers and Smokers.

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES

TRADE MARK.

Beats the World.

The unprecedented popularity of the

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES

—they having outsold any and every brand ever offered to the public—has induced many unprincipled dealers to attempt to palm off other Cigarettes of inferior quality and cheap price for genuine "OLD JUDGE" by placing them in our packages. This practice has been carried to such an extent that we have been compelled to protect ourselves by printing in plain letters on each Cigarette wrapper the name of our brand, "OLD JUDGE," to enable smokers to know that they are not being imposed upon.

On and after THIS DATE every Cigarette manufactured by us will bear our Trade Mark, "OLD JUDGE," in plain letters. Look at them before you buy to be sure you are right.

Our Cigarettes are all wrapped in pure rice paper, prepared under CHARLES G. EMERY'S PATENT OF MARCH 5, 1878, by which the most deadly of all Poisons thrown off by all burning paper—the Oil of Creosote—is completely neutralized or destroyed.

The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "OLD JUDGE" Cigarette they smoke.

To this fact is due the enormous sale and consumption of "OLD JUDGE" Cigarettes; every one having been wrapped in this paper since the commencement of their manufacture, two years ago.

GOODWIN & CO.,

NOS. 207 AND 209 WATER-ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"OLD JUDGE" SMOKING TOBACCO,

Sold all over the World.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

KEEP'S SHIRTS,

GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure from Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms 3-ply, all linen. Perfect fit guaranteed. Six for $10.

KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, the very best. Same quality as Keep's Custom Shirts. Six for $6 75.

An elegant set of gold-plate Collar and Cuff Buttons given with each half-dozen Shirts.

KEEP'S COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, TIES, &c., &c., at popular prices.

KEEP'S BATHING SUITS.

2,000 KNIT AND FLANNEL SUITS, $1 to $1 50 each.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR,

For Spring and Summer wear, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50; very best.

KEEP'S WHITE VESTS are like Keep's Shirts, the best and cheapest in the market.

Linen Duck Vests, good quality, $2 each.
Linen Duck Vests, the very best, $2 50 each.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

Patent protected ribs, best cloth, $1.
Samples and circulars mailed free.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

STORES.

637 Broadway, 1,193 Broadway, New-York. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILHELMS-QUELLE

IMPORTED

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

THE N. Y. Weekly Times FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.

This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within reach of the greatest possible number of readers, it will be sent during the campaign, a period of twenty weeks,

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GRAVESEND BAY, N. Y.—A MOORING BUOY PLACED FOR THE USE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—A second class nun buoy, painted white, with P D in black letters, has been placed in Gravesend Bay, Long Island, N. Y., for mooring trains of scows waiting for tides. It is placed in 13 feet at low water. The magnetic bearings are: Fort Lafayette, N.W. ¼ W.; Hoffman Island, (Upper Construction,) W. ¾ S.; Coney Island Tower, S.E. ¾ E.

ED. T. NICHOLS,
Rear-Admiral United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-house District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, July 10, 1880.

SPOKEN.

June 21, lat. 42 55, lon. 48 20, bark Maria Stonemann, (Br.,) from Barrow for Philadelphia.

June 29, lat. 41 29, lon. 60 15, bark Romanoff, (Br.,) from Barrow for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HONOLULU, June 12.—Sld. bark Ceylon, Capt. Hayden, for Hong Kong.